TUESDAY, THE JULY 3, 1781.

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 750.

Juſt Imported from Europe,
AND TO BE SOLD,
Wholeſale and Retail,
BY
WILLIAM NICHOLS,
On the North Side of Market ſtreet, oppoſite the INDIAN KING,
A Large and General Aſſortment of the Following Articles, viz.

BLUE, purple, brown, green, light coloured, white and ſcarlet ſuperfine Broadcloths,
Blue, purple, brown, green, light coloured, white and ſcarlet ſecond Broadcloths,
Plains and Halfthicks,
Scarlet, buff and white ſuperfine Caſſimers,
Blue, purple, brown, ſcariet and lead-coloured Frizes,
Blue, brown, purple, ſcarlet, and lead coloured Coatings and Duffils,
Crimſon, blue, brown, black, green and mottled Velvets and Velverets,
Cordaroys and Thickſetts of all colours and faſhions,
Blue, brown, white, green and changeable Hair Shalloons,
Camblets of all colours
Corduroys, Worſteds and Everlaſtings,
Serges and Serge-denims,
Fearnaughts,
Serges de Jans,
Prunellas and Princes Serff,
Raffels and Calimancoes,
Durants and Tammies of all colours,
Duroons and Duroys,
Poplins,
Maſquerades,
Dorleteens,
Black, blue, green, claret, plumb, walnut orange, garnet, pink and white Perſians,
Black Taffities,
Black and powered Grograms,
Black, gray, light, plumb, ſtriped, clouded and orange coloured Muſſelmans,
Mexican,
Pikings,
Peelongs,
Settins and Modes of all colours,

An elegant Aſſortment of Brocades,
Black, white, pink, garnet, orange, ſtraw coloured and brown Mantuas,
A Quantity of Iriſh and Dutch Linens,
Checks and Stripes,
Checked and ſtriped cotton Seims,
Sattin and paduaſoy Jacket Patterns, elegantly tamboured,
Marſeilles Quilting,
Dimethies and Diapers,
Jaconet and Book Muſlins,
Plain and figured Kentings and kenting Handkerchiefs,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Lawn Handkerchiefs and Apron Patterns,
Millionet Lawns,
Dark Callicoes,
Silk, cotton, thread and worſted Hoſe of different colours,
A large Aſſortment of faſhionable ſilk Gauze,
Silk and cotton Handkerchiefs of all kinds and colours,
A Quantity of the beſt ſewing Silk of all colours,
Purple and white Gloves and Mitts,
A Quantity of thread Lace,
A large Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable Ribbands,
Twiſts and Mohairs of all colours,
Plated and gilt Buttons,
Tully Garters,
Quality Bindings,
Shoe ditto,
Silk Ferret,
Tapes and Bobbins,
ALSO,
A Quantity of Claret in Hogſheads,
With many other ARTICLES, too tedious to enumerate.

PUBLISHED every Wedneſday morning, by MELCHIOR STEINER, printer, in Race-ſtreet, between Second- and Third ſtreets, nearly oppoſite to Moravian Alley, at Philadelphia,
A German News-Paper, entitled,

Philadelphiſche Correſpondenz.

N. B. Advertiſements for the ſaid Paper will be carefully tranſlated and inſerted.
Said MELCHIOR STEINER has for Sale, William Cullen's Practice of Phyſic, Vol. I. containing the Pyretiæ; John Perrin's French Grammar; ditto Practice of the French Pronunciation; Buchanan's Regular Engliſh Syntax; Dilworth's Spelling-Book: The American and New-England Primers; alſo GERMAN SCHOOL BOOKS; writing-paper, wrapping-paper, paſteboards, inkpowder, wafers, ſealing-wax, &c. &c.

LONDON, February 1.

MR. Merlin, the great mechanic, has at laſt finiſhed his new and complete muſical inſtrument, the powers of which are in the greateſt degree extraordinary. This inſtrument is in one and the ſame caſe, "a harpſichord, piano-forte, hautboy, trumpet, and kettle drum; it is a keyed inſtrument, and is to be played like a harpſichord. Mr. Bach is to be the firſt public performer on the inſtrument, and in his concerts it is to be introduced."

Feb. 2. Lady Elizabeth Compton, among many other ladies of faſhion, was yeſterday at court; her dreſs was a rich yellow ſattin, elegantly ornamented with panaches of laylock and white ſtriped new faſhioned feathers, called a la comteſſe d'Artois, and ſome wreaths of flowers judiciouſly placed; it has been much admired. The counteſs d'Artois appeared at the court of Verſailles in a dreſs nearly ſimilar about two months ago, which was greatly approved of.

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, dated January 24.

"We have learnt, with great pleaſure, the contents of the diſpatches brought by the expreſs from Peterſburgh, who arrived at the Hague in the night of the 21ſt inſtant. Notwithſtanding the many advantageous propoſitions, made by the court of London to that of Peterſburgh, for excluding this republic from the treaty of armed neutrality, the empreſs has not only refuſed to liſten to any, but has remained faithful to her engagements and promiſes when ſhe invited the ſtates general to join the confederation, and has ordered the ſaid treaty to be ſigned by her miniſters on the 3d inſtant, which has likewiſe been done by the miniſters from this republic at her court.

"Her imperial majeſty has moreover declared to the Engliſh miniſter at Peterſburgh, 'that ſhe was firmly reſolved to ſupport the rights of neutrality in general and thoſe of any power or nation that had already joined, or ſhould hereafter join the confederation, in particular, by all the means which providence had placed in her power. That the ſaid treaty was founded upon principles of the ſtricteſt juſtice and equity, and as a convincing proof thereof was the ſtriking example given by the other belligerent powers, who had never authoriſed their ſhips of war or privateers to interrupt the lawful trade of neuter nations. That ſhe could not look upon England as an univerſal monarchy, authoriſed to preſcribe laws to all other powers and nations with whom they are to trade or not to trade; that her conduct towards England during the late war with the Ottomans, had been of a different nature; and that ſhe ſhould never think it equitable to involve neuter nations in the calamities of a war, in the kindling of which they had no ſhare.

"It is alſo ſaid that her imperial majeſty has ſent orders to her miniſter at London, to obſerve to the Engliſh miniſtry, that the memorials, lately preſented to her by the Britiſh envoy at her court, were couched in terms rather unbecoming the dignity of a ſovereign; and that unleſs ſuch dictatorial expreſſions as had been lately adopted, as the uſual language of the court of Great Britain, it would behove that court to ſelect perſons better qualified to tranſact affairs with other monarchs.

"It is now expected that ſir Joſeph York, K. B. will not ſtay much longer at Antwerp, where that miniſter ſeems to have only been waiting for the iſſue of the negociation between the ſtates general and the court of Ruſſia; and in caſe that ſhould prove to the ſatisfaction of the ſtates general, to be near at hand to renew, if poſſible, upon any terms, the former connection between England and this republic. What clearly proves this to be a fact is, that the miniſter of a neuter power has already ſounded ſeveral members of our government to know if, in caſe ſir Joſeph York ſhould make any propoſitions for a reconciliation, whether they would be inclined to receive the ſame through his interceſſion: but the general anſwer has been given, that no propoſitions would be received, unleſs they came directly from the part of the king of Great Britain; and it is hoped that no other propoſitions will now be admitted, except the offer of a compleat reſtitution of all our loſſes, an ample ſatisfaction for the many inſults offered to our flag and territories, and a perfect liberty of our lawful trade and navigation. All this clearly ſhews, that the Engliſh miniſtry have hazarded an unjuſt and precipitate rupture with this republic, under the firm perſuaſion, that this meaſure would frighten the people of this country, and would occaſion ſome inteſtine diviſions among us, favourable to their intereſt; for diviſion and corruption ſeem to be their only maxims of government. But we may here aſſert with truth, that they were badly acquainted with the Dutch nation. They are a people who ſuffer a long while the wrongs and injuſtices with patience and reſignation; but are the more ardent and unanimous to throw off the yoke whenever it becomes inſupportable."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, dated January 25.

"His ſerene highneſs the prince of Stadtholder, in his quality of captain general of the armies of this republic, has publiſhed a general pardon for all the troops that have deſerted before the 1ſt of January, 1781, upon condition of their returning to their reſpective regiments within a limited time.

"A plan of aſſociation has alſo been publiſhed here, for fitting out a maritime and republican armament, to cruiſe againſt the enemy of the ſtate, under the direction of a great banking houſe in this city, and though the ſhares or tickets for this armament are only 100 florins, above 500,000 florins were paid into the ſaid banking houſe, for that purpoſe, within three days after the publication of the ſaid plan. Two perſons only have taken 1000 ſhares each, one 800, two 700 each, four 400 each, and ſo in proportion. It is expected, that within a month's time the directors will receive ſums ſufficient to enable them to fit out ten privateers, from 20 to 30 guns."

Feb. 5. Mr. Fox's ſpeech laſt Thurſday, was one of the moſt maſterly orations that ever was heard in the houſe of commons. The panegyric on admiral Keppel was the genuine flow of animated friendſhip; his obſervations on courts martial diſplayed the keen penetration of the conſummate politician, and the whole of his expreſſions, ſentiments, and reaſoning, are wonderful manifeſtations of the perfect orator.

Extract of a letter from Yarmouth, Feb. 1.

"Yeſterday the noted Fall made his appearance to the north of this coaſt, and has taken a number of colliers and coaſters, among which are the following, viz. The John, Perſon, of Shields, ranſomed for 700 guineas. Smith, Coxon, of ditto, 400 guineas. Fanny, Porter, of Yarmouth, 300 guineas. A ſnow from Shields, 400 guineas. The laſt veſſel engaged him near three hours, until the mate was killed, the captain and two other men wounded. When the ſhips left him he had twenty-two ranſomers on board.

"The Fly ſails to-morrow in queſt of him."

February 8. The long ſitting, and conſequently diſtreſs of the jury, on lord George Gordon's trial, reminds us of an anecdote, which, if not of the moſt delicate nature, muſt be allowed, even by the gentlemen of the long robe, to be ſtrictly in point: A late rigid chief juſtice, on a long trial of national importance, was applied to by one of the jury, about the middle of the cauſe, for permiſſion to retire: "Retire!" ſays his lordſhip; "what is it you mean, ſir? I know but of three cauſes that can legally juſtify the aſſent of the court to your requeſt; the one, when a juror ————, the ſecond, when he ———— ————, and the third, ————."

"Your lordſhip may ſave yourſelf the trouble of any further explanation," rejoined the diſtreſſed juror, "for I have ———— myſelf already!"

The ſhort annuity, which is to be the douceur of the new loan, is perfectly calculated to embrace and hold faſt that ſelfiſh ſpirit, that "Devil-take the-hindmoſt" ſyſtem which, marks the hard character of the times.

Yeſterday ſome diſpatches were received from the leward iſlands, by which we are informed, that a number of victuallers and tranſports were ſafe arrived there, which had given thoſe iſlands a comfortable relief for a ſhort time.

Some day ſome diſpatches were received from the coaſt of Africa, which mention, that a great number of ſhips belonging to London and Liverpool were on the coaſt, buying up all the ſlaves they can, in order to carry them to the Leeward iſlands, in the room of thoſe who were loſt in the hurricane.

February 12. A convoy is appointed by the lords of the admiralty, to ſail from London to Hull every ten days, and from Hull to London in the ſame manner, with ſuch ſhips as are ready.

The Black Prince, captain Lawſon, from Lynn to Limerick, is taken by a Dutch armed veſſel, and carried into the Texel.

Extract of a letter from Whitehaven, February 6.

"The diſagreeable account has been received here of the Olive Branch, captain Powe, being taken on her paſſage from London to this place; this is the ſecond time ſhe has been captured on the voyage, and ranſomed: the firſt time for 400 guineas, and the ſecond for 1500l. The new arms for the Weſtmoreland militia were on board."

Extract of a letter from Corke, January 25.

"A veſſel with troops on board got aſhore near Kinſale, and is gone to pieces; the troops and crew are happily ſaved. Another veſſel with troops on board, is ſaid to be taken and ſent to France, by a cutter privateer of 16 guns, called L'Civilite, commanded by one Bennett; this privateer has made great havock amongſt the convoys laſt week coming round land: captain Church, of the Ant of Yarmouth, laden from Cowes for this port, is one of thoſe

who was taken and ranſomed, now arrived, ſays, he was the 35th prize taken. The tranſport ſaid to be taken and carried off, is ſuppoſed to have had great part of the officers, &c. of the 4th regiment on board."

March 24. We hear that ſeveral of the prizes taken in the Weſt-Indies by Admiral Rodney, are already claimed as Britiſh property.

The Jeſuit who was ſome time ſince captured on his paſſage from the South ſeas to Spain, afterwards bro't to town, is gone out in the fleet under commodore Johnſtone.

The king has written a letter to ſir George Rodney with his own hand, applauding his whole ſyſtem of conduct ſince he ſailed from Plymouth, on his country's ſervice.

The troops are in motion all over the kingdom, and marching to the ſea ports and garriſons along the coaſts, to prevent a ſurpriſe, ſhould the French attempt the threatened ſcheme of invaſion.

The iſland of Manilla, which is preſumed to be the object of ſir Edward Hughs's fleet, is the chief of the Philipines, and is about 400 miles long and 100 broad. To this place the Spaniards carry ſilver from New-Spain, Mexico and Peru; gold duſt from China and Japan; and diamonds from Golconda; ſo that the Britiſh tars will find treaſure enough there. It was near this iſland that lord Anſon took the large Acquapulco ſhip.

Thurſday the committee of Weſt-India planters and merchants waited upon lord George Germaine, on the ſubject of ſir George Rodney's and general Vaughan's proclamation, reſpecting the ſeizure of all private property at St. Euſtatia. Alderman Crichton addreſſed his lordſhip in a ſpeech of conſiderable length; and his lordſhip ſeemed very attentive to the alderman's argument. R. Backford, eſquire, aſked, whether the miniſters approved of the proclamation? His lordſhip anſwered, he had no right to diſcloſe the king's councils. Upon the whole, it is probable miniſters have confirmed the orders of ſir George Rodney and general Vaughan.

A private letter from Paris, dated the 15th inſtant, ſays, "The Spaniſh ambaſſador has declared to the court, that the king his maſter, will not enter into any treaty for a peace with Great-Britain, without the concurence of our ſovereign; but that he will ſhew that reſpect to the mediators which he imagines, and is convinced, they are entitled to, and therefore propoſes to ſend a miniſter to meet the delegates at Vienna, to declare his diſſent in form."

Apprehenſions of an attempt upon our coaſt during the abſence of the fleet are publicly acknowledged by miniſters; and on that account all the members of parliament, and colonels of regiments, have orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to depart for their reſpective corps at a moment's notice.

The capture of St. Euſtatius and its dependencies, together with the ſhips, ſtores, &c. prove ſo immenſly valuable, that every commander of a king's ſhip on that ſervice is expected to ſhare at leaſt 16,000l. ſterl.

It is reported, and very probably with truth, that when ſir George Rodney made himſelf maſter of St. Euſtatius, he got the books of the merchants into his poſſeſſion, by which means the different properties may be pretty accurately aſcertained. While ſir George may be pleaſed with indulging his well known diſpoſition to lenity, and gratify every reaſonabie deſire of the Dutch inhabitants, yet it may be ſuppoſed that he is not ſo blind to the caſe of the inhabitants of St. Euſtatius to be parallel to that of Grenada, or any of the Weſt India iſlands.

Lord George Germaine has written over to ſir George Rodney and general Vaughan, to inform them by command of the king, that his majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to relinquiſh in favour of the Britiſh captors, the royal claim to his ſhare of the effects, &c lately taken in the Dutch Weſt India iſlands.

Dublin, Jan. 29. We are aſſured that government intend raiſing 4000 men in this kingdom, in the courſe of next ſpring and ſummer. They are to conſiſt of 40 companies of 100 men each. The officers from the major to the enſign, are to have commiſſions according to the ſtated number of men. The captain 50, lieutenant 30, and enſign 20.

East-India houſe, March 27, 1781.

By ſome papers lately taken on board a French ſhip from Mauritius, there are accounts that Hyder Ally had made an irruption into the Carnatic, and that a detachment under the command of colonels Bailie and Fletcher had been defeated; but the court of directors of the Eaſt-India company have no advices thereof from any of their precedencies.

"The following are the particulars of the fatal news from India, which was brought yeſterday to the ſecretary of ſtate's office:

That a French packet with advices from India, has been taken by the Phœnix privateer, captain Pidgly, of Dartmouth, and carried into Penzance. They had thrown their packet overboard, but from the letters found in the cabbin, and particularly from a number of Mauritius Gazettes, they learned that ſome time in the month of July laſt, and ſoon after the departure of ſir Thomas Rumbold from the government of Madraſs, Hyder Ally, with an army of 200,000 men, 20,000 of which were cavalry, inveſted the town of Arcot. Sir Hector Munro, as ſoon as he heard of the ſiege, marched with all the force he could collect to the nabob's aſſiſtance; but finding, from report, that his numbers were too few to venture an engagement, he diſpatched orders to colonel Bailie, the commanding officer at Chucknam, to collect all the troops which he poſſibly could, and by forced marches to join him. Hyder Ally received information of this circumſtance, raiſed the ſiege of Arcot, and made a rapid movement towards Chucknam, where he forced colonel Bailie to an action, and gained a compleat victory, killed 600 Europeans and 4000 Seapoys. In conſequence of this great and deciſive diſaſter, ſir Hector Munro made a precipitate retreat to Madraſs, leaving all the kingdom of Arcot to the conqueror's mercy.

All the artillery, baggage, and ammunition of the company's troops were taken, and every part of the country of Arcot, was ſubmitting to Hyder Ally, when the diſpatches came away; and he was preparing for an expedition againſt Pondicherry, which it is ſaid muſt yield on his arrival. There is no account o the capture of the Namuro. In conſequence of this alarming intelligence, India ſtock fell eight per cent. yeſterday.

Another account ſays, that on the firſt information of Ayder Ally's motions, ſir Hector Munro took the field with about 1200 Europeans, among which was lord Macleod's regiment of Highlanders, and 6000 Seapoys; and he at the ſame time ſent orders to the troops at Trichinopoly, and other parts to the Southward, to the number of 14000 Seapoys and 4000 European troops, to join him without loſs of time.—Thoſe began their march under the command of colonels Fletcher and Bailie; but they were attacked on their way by Hyder's ſon, whom, notwithſtanding his great ſuperiority of force, they ſo far defeated as to remain maſters of the field. They acquainted ſir Hector, however, that they did not think it prudent to proceed further through a country ſo much over-run with the enemy, without a reinforcement; but that they would endeavour to maintain themſelves in their preſent ſtation till that ſhould arrive. After they were joined by the body which the general ſent to their relief, they reſumed their march, but were again unfortunately attacked by Hyder Ally himſelf, at the head of a vaſt army of horſe, when they were almoſt cut to pieces. This diſaſter, together with a conſiderable loſs ſuſtained by himſelf, obliged ſir Hector to retreat in the beſt manner he could; and though he directed his courſe through grounds the moſt unfavourable for cavalry, yet Hyder ſtill harraſſed his rear. With much difficulty, he at laſt, arrived at Madraſs, where he found it neceſſary to ſhut himſelf up in fort George, and was followed by Hyder Ally with an immenſe army, with which he is ſaid to have thoroughly inveſted Madraſs. Immediately upon this event, Hyder wrote an account of it to the governor of the Mauritius, accompanied with ſome valuable preſents, and many cordial congratulations to his old and good ally the king of France.

He ſignified, at the ſame time, that a ſimilar enterprize was meditated againſt Bengal, by a combination of the native powers towards that ſide of Indoſtan: and he gave the moſt poſitive aſſurances, that with the aſſiſtance of 300 European troops, he thought it poſſible to exterminate the Britiſh power from that quarter of the earth.

BOSTON, June 21, 1781.

The following important Account was brought from Bilboa, by French gentleman who arrived here ſince our laſt.

Extract of a letter from a French Miſſionary, dated at Liſbon the 14th of April, 1781, to the Count du Moutmorin.

"ON the 13th, current, two Portugueze veſſels arrived at this port from Madraſs, on board one of which was a French Miſſionary, who gives the following account, which is alſo confirmed by the other paſſengers. At the time of our leaving Madraſs, which was in the evening of the 23d of October the laſt year, the Engliſh were in the moſt critical ſituation. In the month of June, Hider Ali-Kan marched to the coaſt of Coromandel with a conſiderable force, and took Porto-Nova, and other ſmall Britiſh ſettlements in that quarter; deſtroyed their factories there, and plundered all their poſſeſſions. He afterwards directed his rout to Pondicherry, which the Engliſh abandoned on his approach, aud on which he diſplayed his flag, ſhewing honor and humanity to the inhabitants. The Engliſh ſent ambaſſadors to him, of which he took no notice: from whence they concluded they muſt prepare for war. Accordingly while Heider Ali was beſieging Arcot the capital of the province, they formed a camp at a ſmall diſtance from Madraſs, to act as future circumſtances might direct. But Heider-Ali had taken the precaution to lay waſte country fourteen leagues round that city, to cut off their ſubſiſtence. In the month of September the Engliſh with a great part of their troops advanced to give him battle. The reſult was fatal to them: the Marrattas having ſurrounded them with ſuch courage and vigor, that before the remainder of the Britiſh troops, at two leagues diſtant could arrive, they killed eight thouſand of the beſt diſciplined and braveſt Seapoys, eight hundred Europeans, and forty officers, 47 others would have periſhed at the ſame time had not the French in the army of Heider Ali interpoſed to ſave their lives. This defeat entirely diſconcerted the Engliſh, and produced the greateſt conſternation in Madraſs, where a reſolution was immediately taken to call in the troops from another Factory, on the ſame coaſt. But before theſe troops could embark, the Seapoy officers repreſented to the Engliſh that they and their ſoldiers were engaged to ſerve only in that part of the country, and not at Madraſs; and that they had their wives and children which they could not abandon. The anſwer the Engliſh made, was, to treat roughly the officers who made this repreſentation; upon which the Seapoys immediately fired upon the Britiſh officers and killed many of them: after which they repaired to the governor's houſe, forced the gates, took the military cheſt, and went off with it. This is the firſt example of mutiny or revolt which the natives have ever given.

"To remedy the want of troops, the Engliſh have enrolled at Madraſs all the merchants, traders, &c. of the town, inſtructing them with great diligence in military manœuvres; though little dependence is to be placed upon ſo feeble a reſource. When we left Madraſs, there was a great ſcarcity of proviſions in the place; and the light troops of Hider Ali took every day the few cattle which the Engliſh had between the city and their camp for the ſupply of both. The French merchants, Armenians, Moors, and others who had any property, were preparing to leave Madraſs and go to Pondicherry for ſecurity.

"Some days before our departure from Madraſs, the Engliſh received accounts that threw them into conſternation: They were careful to conceal them from the ſtrangers; but we knew they imported the arrival of a French ſquadron in thoſe ſeas from the iſle of France. We knew alſo that their fort Tallycheri was taken by aſſault, and the garriſon put to the ſword; and we further knew of the loſs of their late acquiſition in the Guzarote.

"The ſtate of their affairs in Bengal is not at all more pleaſing: An army of ſixty thouſand Marattas was in the environs of Ballaſſon, which had given them the greateſt uneaſineſs. The funds of the Engliſh were exhauſted, and they ſupported themſelves entirely by fallacious loans drawn from the rich Banians of the country. The greateſt diſſention prevailed in their councils and among their commanders, between two of whom a duel was fought with piſtols two days before we left Madraſs."

A ſmall privateer from Portſmouth has taken and brought in a brig from Scotland, bound to Quebec, with goods, &c. her cargo valued at 7000l.

The Loan Subſcribers,

TO THE

Pennſylvania Bank,

Are requeſted to Meet at the City-Tavern,

TO-MORROW, at XI. o'Clock, Upon BUSINESS of Great Conſequence.

GEORGE CLYMER, JOHN NIXON, } Directors

Office of Finance,

JUNE 30th, 1781.

IN purſuance of an Act of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled; NOTICE is hereby given, that Propoſals will be received in this office, from this date hereof untill Saturday the ſeventh of July next, for ſupplying, by contract, the Rations to be delivered by the public to the Troops, Artificers, Priſoners, &c. which are or may be in this City, from the day of ſigning ſuch contracts until the firſt day of January next.

The ration to conſiſt of one pound of Bread, one pound of Beef or three quarters of a pound of Pork, and one jill of Rum.

The payments to be made in Gold or Silver, at the times to be ſtipulated in the contract.

The Propoſals to be ſealed, and to contain the loweſt prices and longeſt terms of payment at which the parties reſpectively will contract.

Office of Finance,

JUNE 30th, 1781.

IN purſuance of an Act of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled: Notice is hereby given, that propoſals will be received in this office, from the date hereof until Saturday the fourteenth of July next, for ſupplying by contract, the rations to be delivered by the public to the troops, priſoners, &c. which are or may be in the town of Lancaſter, from the day of ſigning ſuch contract, until the firſt day January next.

The ration to conſiſt of one pound of bread, one pound of beef or three querters of a pound of pork, and one jill of rum.

The payments to be made in Gold or Silver, at the times to be ſtipulated in the contract.

The propoſals to be ſealed, and to contain the loweſt prices and longeſt terms of payment at which the parties reſpectively will contract.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Andrew and James Caldwell,

WEST-INDIA Rum, French Brandy, Madera and Sherry Wines, Bohea Tea, Cinnamon, Coriſuits Bark, Brimſtone, Copperas, White Lead in kegs, Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, Oznabrigs, fine Holland, an Aſſortment of low priced Linen, white Thread, Britannias, Womens Mitts, Mens Gloves, Men's Shoes, ſome Ship Chandlery, and Carpenters Tools, Needles.

Five Hundred Pounds,

In Gold or Silver, wanted on Intereſt.

ANY perſon having the above ſum, or any part thereof, may let it on intereſt upon the following terms and ſecurities; a bond bearing legal intereſt, to be paid in gold and ſilver, here or in Amſterdam or Paris, at the option of the lender; the penalty double the value in wheat. The money will be taken for any time not leſs than one year, and will be made payable only upon three months previous notice in writing being given by the lender; ſo that the payment may always be prevented by withholding the notice: an unexceptionable mortgage will be given, and every other ſecurity which ſhall be required. The borrower's name may be known by application to the Printer; but the Appliers will not be known unleſs they approve of lending the money after hearing who the borrower is.

TO BE LET,

Furniſhed LODGINGS

In an agreeable Part of the City. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A Good, three ſtory Brick Houſe,

well finiſhed, and convenient Lot of GROUND, in Second-ſtreet, in an excellent Neighbourhood, and well ſituated for Buſineſs, or for a Gentleman who does Buſineſs near the Water. Enquire of the Printer.

Best possible image.

BALTIMORE, June 26.

Extract of a letter from an Officer of Diſtinction in General Greene's Army, dated Camp before Ninety-Six, South Carolina, May 24, 1781.

"Lord Rawdon has retreated to Charleſtown.—Fort Watſon, on Santee, forts Mott and Granby, on Congaree, Camden, and Nelſon's ferry, are in our poſſeſſion. General Pickens, and lieutenant-colonel Lee are before Auguſta: general Marin is Manœuvring below, towards Charleſtown, and general Greene has inveſted Ninety-ſix. It is only poſſible we may not ſucceed. I expect ſoon to hear of the reduction of Auguſta. What general Phillips is doing, or lord Cornwallis intends to do, I cannot inform you; you will have it from better authority. We fear nothing before us."

Extract of a Letter from Frederickſburg, dated on Tueſday laſt

"It is ſaid the enemy were, on Saturday laſt, at Richmond, deſtroying the tobacco and houſes. The marquis, by the laſt accounts, lay 12 or 15 miles from them."

A letter from George-Town, dated on Sunday laſt, mentions, that the Baltimore and Frederick-Town troops of light dragoons, were to croſs Patowmack the next day, on their way to join the marquis de la Fayette.

Philadelphia, July 3.

On the 28th ult. his excellency JOHN RUTLEDGE, eſquire, ſet out from this city, in order to reſume the reins of his government, where we hear, he is impatiently expected, by the long oppreſſed, and cruelly treated citizens of South-Carolina. We have the pleaſure to announce to the world, from good authority, that that ſtate and Georgia are now entirely in the poſſeſſion of the AMERICANS, (Charleſtown and Savanna excepted,) and as ſoon as their reſpective governors arrive, will be again reſtored to the Union, in a full exerciſe of their legiſlative and executive capacity as ſovereign and independant ſtates.

North Carolina is totally evacuated by the troops of his Britannic majeſty, and that ſtate is making every exertion, to repair the damages and ravages committed by their cruel invaders, who will not find it ſo eaſy in future to march through it.

The gallant La Fayette has received ſuch ſtrong reinforcements, and has acted with ſuch military caution and prudence, as to oblige the raſh Cornwallis to retreat to the lower parts of Virginia, leaving its capital in the poſſeſſion of its proper maſters. The Rapid-marching Lord's army are reduced to the ſmall number of 3000, and will ſoon be confined to the narrow limits of Portſmouth, if not obliged to retreat to ſuccour the diſtreſſed Clinton.

Parturiunt montas neſcitur ridiculus Mus.

We have it from the beſt authority, that notwithſtanding the enemy had penetrated into the centre of Virginia, not more than twenty of its inhabitants had joined their forces, and among that ſmall number was not one native of the country.

Authentic advices from South-Carolina as late as May 4th, inform us that general Greene had inveſted the Britiſh poſt of Ninety Six, (in that ſtate) which it was expected would ſurrender in a ſhort time, and that the garriſon had made a ſally on our forces, but were repulſed with conſiderable loſs.

Later accounts from that quarter (but for the truth of which we cannot vouch) tell us that the above poſt had ſurrendered to the American arms with the additional circumſtances of the capture of 500 privates, with 40 officers and 15 pieces of cannon.

EXTRACTS from the MINUTES of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, Monday, June 25, 1781.

On motion and mature conſideration, the houſe came to the following reſolutions, viz.

1ſt. RESOLVED,

THAT the ſuperintendant of the finances of the UNITED STATES be authorized, and he is hereby authorized and requeſted, to procure, on account of this ſtate, the articles of ſpecific ſupplies, required by congreſs, upon the beſt terms on which he may be able to obtain the ſame; and that the faith of this ſtate be pledged, and it is hereby pledged, to fulfill ſuch contracts as he ſhall enter into for that purpoſe: Provided always, That the ſupplies ſo purchaſed or procured, ſhall be carried to the account of this ſtate, in the manner directed by the acts of congreſs, requiring ſuch ſupplies.

2d. That the ſaid ſuperintendant be alſo authorized, and he is hereby authorized and requeſted, to procure and pay into the continental treaſury, on behalf of this ſtate, ſo much of the paper bills of credit, emitted by other ſtates, agreeably to the reſolutions of congreſs, of the 18th of March, 1781, as will diſcharge to the united ſtates, the ballance due on the four tenths of the quota of the ſaid bills, emitted and intended to have been emitted by this ſtate.

3d. And whereas the taxes now laid on the city and ſeveral counties of this ſtate, by an act intitled, "A ſupplement to the act, intitled "An act for funding and redeeming the bills of credit of the United States of America; and for providing means to bring the preſent war to an happy concluſion;" paſſed the 19th day of December, 1780; and by an Act, intitled, "An act for raiſing effective ſupplies for the year 1781, paſſed the 21ſt inſtant; and alſo by an act, intitled, "An act for raiſing additional ſupplies for the year 1781," paſſed this day, together with the ſale of certain city lots directed to be ſold by an act, intitled, "An act for the better ſupport of public credit, by an immediate ſale of the lands therein mentioned, and fully ſecuring the purchaſers thereof in their titles; and alſo for preſerving the common lands appurtenant to the city of Philadelphia, and other towns in this ſtate from unwarrantable encroachments;" paſſed the 10th day of April, 1781, will when carried into execution, bring into the treaſury of this ſtate, the whole of the bills of credit admitted to be received in payment of the ſaid taxes and ſales:

Therefore, Reſolved, That the State Treaſurer be directed, and he is hereby ordered and directed, not to iſſue or re-iſſue from and after this date, any of the ſaid bills of credit, that now are or hereafter may be in his poſſeſſion, from any cauſe nor on any pretence whatever, excepting only, the bills which have been emitted according to the Act, intitled, "An act for emitting the ſum of five hundred thouſand pounds in bills of credit for the ſupport of the army, and for eſtabliſhing a fund for the redemption thereof, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned" paſſed the 7th day of April, 1781, and thoſe only upon warrants which may be drawn on him by the ſaid Superintendant, and which ſhall be counterſigned by the Preſident or Vice-Preſident in council: Provided always notwithſtanding, That the ſum of thirty thouſand pounds ſhall be reſerved and appropriated under the direction of the Supreme Executive Council, to the other exigencies of the ſtate, agreeable to law and former reſolutions of this houſe.

4th. Reſolved, That for the purpoſes aforeſaid, and alſo for complying with other the requiſitions made, or which may be made by Congreſs for the public ſervice, the ſaid Superintendant be, and he is hereby authorized and impowered to draw warrants on the treaſurer of this ſtate, for any ſum or ſums not exceeding in the whole five hundred thouſand pounds; which warrants the ſaid treaſurer ſhall pay in the bills laſt mentioned: Provided always, That if ſpecie ſhall be brought into the Treaſury in lieu of the bills of credit firſt above mentioned, or of any part thereof, then the ſaid warrants ſhall be paid in ſpecie, ſo far as the ſpecie ſo brought in may extend. And alſo provided, that this ſtate ſhall have credit in account with the United ſtates, for all the monies ſo drawn for by the ſaid Sperintendant and paid to his order, as for ſo much ſpecie, excepting ſuch part thereof as ſhall be by him expended for the purpoſes mentioned in the firſt and ſecond of the preceeding reſolutions.

5th. Reſolved, That the treaſurer of this ſtate be, and he hereby is directed not to pay any further ſums of the old continental money into the Loan-Office, until the further orders of this Houſe.

Tueſday, June 26, 1781. A M.

The committee appointed to wait upon the Superintendant of the Finances of the United States, and receive his anſwer to the reſolutions of the 25th inſtant, made a verbal report to the ſame purport, with the following letter addreſſed to the Speaker, viz.

Philadelphia, June 26, 1781.

SIR,

I am favoured with your letter of this day, for which I pray to make you my acknowledgments.

On a peruſal of the reſolutions incloſed in it, I perceive there are two alterations from thoſe which I was honored with a communication of by a committee of your houſe.

The former of theſe directing that my warrants ſhould be counterſigned by the preſident or vice preſident in council, I entirely approve of, becauſe I wiſh every notoriety may attend my conduct.

The latter alteration, by throwing more of your paper into circulation, removes to a greater diſtance the moment when we may reaſonably hope it will begin to appreciate. It is therefore of importance, and has I ſuppoſe, received the mature conſideration of the houſe, and been admitted only from cogent reaſons.

I ſhall endeavour, ſir, notwithſtanding this impediment, to fulfil the views of your honourable houſe, and fully relying on their promiſe, I will chearfully pledge my private credit as far as that may become neceſſary.

I have been informed by the board of war, that his excellency the preſident has ſtated to them the inability of the executive authority of this ſtate, to procure with its paper money in its preſent ſtate, the neceſſary ſupplies: I am fully convinced of that inability, and it is this conviction, together with my reliance on their ſupport and aſſiſtance in the proſecution of theſe plans you have adopted, which induce me to undertake a buſineſs my other public duties would have excuſed me from. That regard for the ſtate of Pennſylvania, which I have always felt and expreſſed, leads me to it with chearfulneſs, and I hope the ſucceſs of my efforts will be equal to my zeal, and the important objects of the truſt you have repoſed in me. I take the liberty to add my perſuaſions, that a vigourous execution of thoſe wiſe meaſures, which your honourable houſe has adopted, will be attended with the moſt ſalutary conſequences to this ſtate in particular, and to the whole American union.

I have the honour to be,
With the greateſt reſpect
and perſonal eſteem ſir,
Your honour's moſt obedient
humble ſervant,
ROBERT MORRIS.

To the honourable Frederick A. Muhlenberg, ſpeaker of the aſſembly of Pennſylvania.

Laſt week died Mrs. Martha Gray, the very amiable and virtuous wife of George Gray, eſquire, of Philadelphia county.

Notice is hereby given, That a PUBLIC COMMENCEMENT will be held at the UNIVERSITY, in this City, on WEDNESDAY, the Fourth Day of July next. The Doors of the Hall will be opened at Nine o'Clock, and the Exerciſes will begin at Ten preciſely. By Order of the Truſtees,
June 26. S. STERETT, Secretary.

TO BE LET,
In a pleaſant Part of the City, and genteel Neighbourhood, near the Market, in Third-ſtreet,
Two Bed-Chambers, a Parlour and Kitchen, genteelly Furniſhed,
Together with a large, commodious Vault.
Enquire of the Printer.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.
To ALL whom it may concern.
NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State Houſe, in the City of Philadelphia, on Friday the 6th of July inſtant, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of certain goods, wares and merchandize, being part and parcel of the cargoe of the ſchooner, or veſſel, called the Dolphin, lately captured at ſea; which goods, wares and merchandize are brought into this port and libelled againſt by captain Angus, (qui tam, &c.) To the end that all Perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a Decree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.
By Order of the Judge,
July 2. JAMES READ, Regiſter.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.
To ALL whom it may concern.
NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday, the 6th of July, inſtant, for the trial of the brigantine or veſſel, called the MINERVA, burthen about one hundred and twenty tons, lately commanded by Edmund Dallzal, taken at ſea on her paſſage from Tortola to New-York, ſent into this port, and libelled againſt as prize, by George Geddes, (qui tam, &c.) To the end that all perſons concerned may appear and ſhew cauſe, (if any there be,) why a Decree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.
By Order of the Judge,
July 2. JAMES READ, Regiſter.

Philadelphia, July 2d, 1781.
On Friday next, the 6th inſtant, at XII o'clock at noon, at the Coffee-houſe, WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
The Brigantine FOX,
as ſhe came from ſea. She is a remarkable faſt ſailer, and well known in this city. Inventory to be ſeen at the place of ſale, and with NELSON & FOX.

WANTED, immediately, a WET NURSE, with a good Breaſt of Milk. Enquire of the Printer.

Agreeable to the laſt Will and Teſtament of the late Kendall Lee, Eſquire, will be Sold, on the Premiſes, to the higheſt Bidder, on the 5th day of September next, (if fair) if not, the next fair Day, for Gold or Silver,
A Tract of Land, lying in the county of Northampton, Malchepurgo Inlet, in Virginia, containing about 1000 Acres: It is exceeding fine land, and remarkably well ſituated for trade; a good Title and Deed will be made for the lands on the firſt of January next, when poſſeſſion may be had: One fifth part of the purchaſe money muſt be paid on the delivery of the land; one fifth on the firſt of Auguſt, 1784; one fifth on the firſt of March, 1787; one fifth on the firſt of April, 1789; and the remaining fifth on the firſt of June, 1793. Bond and approved ſecurity will be required of the purchaſer for the payment of the laſt mentioned four-fifths; the bond to bear intereſt from the date, and the intereſt to be paid annually in the like money. WILLIAM LEE, GEORGE LEE, } Executors.

To be Sold by private Sale,
A PLANTATION, ſituate in Paſſyunk township, about three miles from the city, containing about 25 acres of good Land: There is on the Premiſes, a large, convenient, Stone Houſe, a good Well of Water near the door; alſo, Barn, Stables, &c. an Orchard of upwards of 200 trees, beſt grafted fruit, Apples, Pears and Cherries. For terms enquire of
July 3 1781. CHRISTIAN DERRICK.

Beſt LIVER OIL,
In BARRELS and KEGS, of all ſizes, TO BE SOLD by RICHARD WELLS, in Arch-ſtreet.

The Subſcirber begs leave to acquaint his Friends, That he has opened STORE, next door to Mrs. Montgomery, in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, where he Sells, A General Aſſortment of GROCERIES, on the loweſt Terms: Likewiſe, A few Pieces of Iriſh Linen, Calicoes, Check Linen, Silk and linen Handkerchiefs, Rhubarb and Jeſuits Bark of the firſt quality, &c. &c. As a Continuation of Cuſtom is his Object, pointed Attention ſhall be paid to all Commands.
July 3. PATRICK GARVEY.

To be Sold by private Sale,
For Caſh or Weſt India Produce,
THE neat and pleaſant BUILDINGS, ſituate on the Banks of Schuylkill, between the Middle and Upper Ferries; the whole commanding an extenſive proſpect of ſaid river. An elegant Brick HOUSE, containing 22 feet in front, and in depth 21 feet; Alſo, a neat Stone HOUSE, adjoining, containing in front 14 feet, and in depth 13 feet, with a good Kitchen: The Lot, on which ſaid Buildings ſtand, contains 114 feet 6 inches, on Aſhton-ſtreet, and on Saſſafras-ſtreet 132 feet. For Terms apply to WILLIAM DELLAP, in Water-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Cheſnut ſtreet.
ALSO, A LOT in Vine-ſtreet, containing in front, on ſaid ſtreet, 22 feet, and in depth 96 feet, to Holm's alley, with the privilege of ſaid alley. Enquire as above.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty, will be held at the State-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Tueſday the 3d day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the ſchooner or veſſel called the Porcupine, burthen about ſeventy tons, lately commanded by Chriſtopher Irwin, and bound from St. Chriſtopher's for New-York, and her guns, tackle, apparel, furnitur, and cargo, lately taken at ſea, ſent into this port, and libelled againſt by Phineas Eldridge (qui tam, &c.) To the end that all perſons concerned may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any there be, wherefore a decree ſhould not paſs, purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,
JAMES READ, Regiſter.

June 29, 1781.

Juſt Imported from Europe, and to be Sold, by

Saſportas & Le Bœuf,

At their Store, in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite to the Coffee-Houſe, a large Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, Conſiſting of—

BROADCLOTHS, Wiltons, Bath Coating, white Flannel, Knaps, Serge Denims, Shalloons, Duroys, Durants, white and buff coloured Marſeilles Quilting; plain, corded and figured Demities, plain and ſpotted Jeans; yard wide, 7-8 and 3-4 Engliſh Checks, a large Aſſortment of printed linen Handkerchiefs, Scotch Hankerchiefs, Barcelona Handkerchiefs of ſeveral colours, India Nankeens, a large Aſſortment of white and black figured and plain Gauze, gauze Handkerchiefs, coarſe and fine Cargut, black and white blond Lace, ſilk Gloves and Mittens, ivory and cocoa mounted Fans; Iriſh, Dutch and German Linens, ſheeting Linens, Brittanias, Calicoes, Humhums, jaconet and book Muſlins; white, black and clouded Mantuas, Searſuckers, Scotch Threads, Taylors Threads, a large Aſſortment of broad and narrow Ribbands, broad and narrow white Tapes, white and black Pins, Needles, white and black Engliſh beaver Hats, gold and ſilver thread coat and jacket buttons, ſewing Silks of different colours, ſkeleton wire, Souchong Tea in canniſters, Bohea Tea in cheſts, Engliſh Sail Duck from No. 4 to 8, a large Aſſortment of artificial Flowers, and ſeveral other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

N. B. They alſo have a Quantity of Sugar in hogſheads and barrels, Taffia, Cocoa in bags: which they will ſell reaſonably. June 19.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Robert Correy, junior,

Two Stills, from 1000 to 1400 gallons, with Tops; a few caſks of Card Wire, ſuitable for cotton or wool cards; a good ſecond hand Chair and Harneſs.

TO BE SOLD,
By Robert Bridges,

On Thomas Willing, Eſquire's Wharf, a little below the Bird in Hand,

Weſt-India Rum, Coffee,

Havanna SUGARS of the firſt and ſecond quality, and a parcel of very good COTTON.

TO BE SOLD,

By the ſubſcriber, on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, below Union-ſtreet, and one door from the corner of Pine-ſtreet, the following goods, viz.

IRiſh meſs-beef in tierces, barrels, and half-barrels, pork in half barrels, extraordinary good; Madeira wine by the pipe, hogſhead or gallon, Liſbon ditto, by the hogſhead, quarter-caſk, or gallon, coffee, tea and ſugars by wholeſale and retail, Engliſh ſoap by ditto, ditto, Scotch ſnuff, manufactured in Glaſgow, a quantity of tin ware, japan'd and plain, Engliſh cloaths and ſcrubbing bruſhes, Engliſh made ſailors jackets, breeches, drawers and ſhirts, ſhoes and hats, fine and coarſe callicoes, handkerchiefs, ſtockings and threads, Tully garters, a few firkins of butter, and ſundry other goods not here mentioned.

DAVIS BEVAN.

LOST or STOLEN,

But ſuppoſed the latter, a Certificate, belonging, to a SOLDIER of the Pennſylvania line, No. 116, for forty pounds three ſhillings and eight pence, dated the 9th of June, 1781, favor of Timothy Rourke, of the invalid regiment. All perſons are cautioned not to receive it in payment or otherwiſe, 'till notice is given by me, of the right owner's having recovered it. LEWIS NICOLA, Col. Inv.

Left at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, ſome time after the Britiſh left this city, two ſilver WATCHES. The owner or owners, deſcribing the marks and numbers, and paying the coſt of advertiſing, may have them again, by applying to

WILLIAM MOULDER.

Philadelphia, 25th June, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

This MORNING,

At TEN o'clock, on the Premiſes, Two

Contiguous Lots of Ground,

On the ſouth ſide of Spruce-ſtreet in the city of Philadelphia, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets, being 20 feet front, and 100 feet deep, each ſubject to a yearly ground rent of ſixteen Spaniſh milled Dollars each lot; on one lot is erected a neat two ſtory brick tenement, two ſtories high, and a cellar under the ſame; Both the lots are under a good board fence. The two lots will be ſold together or ſeparate, at the time and place aforeſaid; being late the Eſtate of HUGH JAMES, and ſold agreeable to his Laſt Will and Teſtament, by

ELEANOR JAMES, Executrix.
JAMES ALEXANDER, Executor.

ON Thurſday the 5th of July next, at X o'clock in the forenoon, at the Coffee-houſe, will begin the ſale of the Public Lots of the city, for the redemption of the bills of credit of this ſtate, dated April 29, 1780. A Plan of the firſt fifty lots may be ſeen the Coffee houſe.—Conditi ons of Sale.

Firſt. The price at which each lot ſhall be ſtruck off to be paid into the ſtate treaſury, in the aforeſaid bills of credit, dated April 29, 1780, or in gold and ſilver money, at the rates at which they formerly paſſed in Pennſylvania, and in no other money: in manner following:

One fourth, part within three days after the ſale, and the remaining three fourths within two months, to be reckoned from the day of ſale.

If the one quarter part be not depoſited, as above, or if after ſuch depoſit be made, the further payment ſhall not be complied with, in the manner preſcribed, the ſale be void, the depoſit if made to be forfeited to the ſtate, and the lot again ſet up to ſale.

Secondly. Upon producing to the truſtees, certificates fom the treaſurer of the ſtate, that the conſideration or price of any lot hath been ſatisfied in manner aforeſaid, the buyer to be entitled to a deed, under the ſeal of the ſtate, veſting him, his heirs and aſſigns forever, with an eſtate in fee in the lot by him purchaſed; ſubject to no other rent or reſerve than one white oak acorn yearly, if the ſame be demanded.

Philadelphia,

By order of Council,
T. MATLACK, ſecretary.

June 21, 1781.

BURTON WALLACE,

PERFORMS all kinds of Maſon and Bricklayers WORK: Likewiſe, PLAISTERING and WHITEWASHING in the beſt manner, and at the moſt reaſonable Rates. Thoſe Perſons who ſhall be pleaſed to Employ him will be waited upon, if they leave notice at Mr. OWEN BIDDLE's or apply to himſelf at Peel-Hall. June 20.

TO be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A PLANTATION and tract of land, in the tenure of Daniel Dunham, containing two hundred and ſixteen acres, ſituate in the townſhips of Bethlehem and Ringwood, in Hunterdon county, Weſt New-Jerſey. The upland is good, and as it lies contiguous to a tract of limeſtone land, the purchaſer will have it in his power to manure it, when neceſſary, at a moderate expence. There is in ſaid Tract between 30 and 40 acres of meadow, 20 acres whereof, on the ſouth branch of the Rariton, is an extraordinary rich bottom. Three-fourths of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of Sale the remainder in one year. For further particulars, apply to EDWARD PENINGTON.

STRAYED, a brown mare with a ſtar, branded on the ſhoulder HK, about 14 hands high, four years old, a natural pacer. Whoever delivers her to Iſaac Penington on the Derham road, five miles above M'Calla's Tavern, or to Edward Penington, in Race ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall receive three hard dollars, and reaſonable charges. June 12.

June 24th, 1781.

STRAYED or STOLEN laſt night, out of the ſubſcriber's paſture, on Turner's lane in the Northern Liberties, a likely large bay MARE, fifteen hands high, ſeven years old, trots and canters well; one of her hind futlocks white, both hind legs a little ſwelled, a ſhort, ſwitch tail, part of her mane trimed on the near ſide, and a ſmall, white ſaddle mark on the near ſide. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, if ſtolen, and the thief brought to juſtice, may receive Twenty ſilver DOLLARS of Ennion Williams, or of the ſubſcriber, and reaſonable charges, or Ten Silver DOLLARS for taking up the Mare and delivering her to the ſubſcriber. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

Was loſt or ſtolen, (not certain which) out of the pocket of Major Hamilton, a depreciation CERTIFICATE, No. 166, for 639l. 15s. 5d. 1-4 ſpecie. Whoever has found the ſame, is deſired to lodge it with David Rittenhouſe, eſq. Major Hamilton aſſures the perſon in whoſe poſſeſſion it is, he would not be ſo unreaſonable, at the preſent day, as to make this requeſt, could it be of any poſſible ſervice to any one but himſelf. June 19, 1781.

FOR SALE, A

Healthy Negroe Man,

Twenty years of age; has had the ſmall-pox and meaſles, and ſold for want of employ. Enquire of the Printer. June 11.

Whereas the Agents for confiſcated Eſtates for the county of Cheſter, have advertiſed for Sale, about Two Hundred Acres of LAND, being part of Hog-Iſland, in the river Delaware, as the eſtate late of Joſeph Galloway, and forfeited to this Commonwealth by his attainder. And whereas the whole of the ſaid Iſland is, by ſufficient conveyances in law, legally veſted, in fee ſimple, in the ſubſcribers, who are in the peaceable and quiet poſſeſſion thereof, and are determined to make good their claim thereto, againſt all perſons pretending any right therein, under the ſaid Joſeph, to whom the ſame never belonged, either in law or equity. In order, therefore to prevent the uninformed from being impoſed upon and involved in difficulties, by becoming purchaſers under the ſtate, this public Notice is hereby given, ſo that no perſon may complain of being innocently involved in an expenſive and fruitleſs lawſuit.

THOMAS PROCTER.
MARK M'CALL, for { BENJAMIN RUSH, JOSEPH OGDON, WILLIAM EKHART, } Their Attornies in fact.

Office for Conveyancing,
and Sale of Real Eſtates,

KEPT by ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, is removed from Fourth-ſtreet to the North ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, the ſecond door from the Eaſt ſide of Third ſtreet, where he continues, as uſual, to draw Deeds, Mortgages, Leaſes, Wills, Letters of Attorney, Agreements, and all other kinds of Writings: he alſo continues Selling Real Eſtates, and has now entered in his Office, a large number of Houſes and Lots in different parts of the city and ſuburbs, Plantations in the country, and a great quantity of unimproved lands in the different back counties, to be diſpoſed of very cheap for caſh; and among the ſame are the following, viz.

A PLANTATION ſituate in Lower Dublin and Abington townſhips, about 10 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining lands of Jacob Taylor and Joſeph Miller, containing near 60 acres, whereon is a good ſtone houſe, four rooms on a floor, a ſtone ſpring houſe with an excellent ſpring, a waggon-houſe, a log barn and ſtables, a new cyder-mill and preſs, a large apple orchard, a garden with various kinds of fruit, about 9 acres of excellent meadow, and as much woodland, the reſt arable, and the whole under good fence; it is now occupied by Adam Waſe, who has a leaſe for two years from March laſt, on the ſhares; the purchaſer to be intitled to one half of the produce and other articles mentioned in the leaſe.

Alſo, A piece of 20 acres of LAND, adjoining the above, whereon is good log houſe, and ſpring-houſe near the door, between 3 and 4 acres of good meadow, and an apple and peach orchard; the purchaſer to be intitled to the owner's part of the grain now in the ground.

Alſo, Another piece of 20 acres of LAND, about half a mile diſtant from the laſt, lying on Paſſyunk creek, and adjoining Robert Thomas's old mill, with a log houſe, barn, and a good ſpring, about 4 acres of good meadow, with a garden of various kinds of fruit, and an apple orchard; it is under good fence, and rented for a year from March laſt, the tenant to pay a rent of 15l. and all taxes; the purchaſer to have the benefit of grain which the tenant is to leave in the ground at the end of the term.

Alſo, A well finiſhed, two ſtory brick HOUSE and lot of GROUND, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Almond and Catherine ſtreets, now occupied by captain Cliffton, the lot is 16 feet 8 inches front, and in depth 106 feet, ſubject to a ground rent of 2l. 16s. 6d. 3-4s. per annum.

Alſo, A two ſtory brick TENEMENT and lot of GROUND, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Catherine-ſtreet, between Front and Swanſon ſtreets, now occupied by Mr. Thomas Thomſon; the lot is 18 feet front, and in depth 87 feet; ſubject to a ground-rent of 45l. per annum.

Alſo, An elegant three ſtory brick HOUSE, with a piazza and Kitchen, ſituate at the north eaſt corner of Market and Sixth-ſtreets; the lot is 20 feet on Market-ſtreet and 100 feet on Sixth-ſtreet, ſubject to a ground rent of 20l. per annum.

Alſo, Three brick HOUSES, each three ſtories high, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, near South-ſtreet; the lot on which they ſtand is 42 feet 6 inches front, and in depth 70 feet. They will be ſold ſeparate, clear of incumbrances. For terms of ſale pleaſe to apply as above directed.

Philadelphia, June 21, 1781.

To be Sold, by Private Sale,

A VERY valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 500 acres, ſituate on the river Leheigh (a branch of the Delaware) about four miles from Bethlehem: the ſoil is excellent, and is capable of being improved to great advantage.

Likewiſe, A Brick HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet, one door from the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet, 15 feet in front and 20 feet deep, now in the tenure of Thomas Bryan. For further particulars enquire of WILLIAM BINGHAM, in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, June 21, 1781.

ALL Perſons Indebted to the Eſtate of ROWLAND PRITCHET, late of this city, deceaſed, either by Bond, Note or Book Account, are deſired to make immediate Payment: and all Perſons who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to exhibit them, properly atteſted, to

MARY FORREST, Executrix.
JAMES ALLENBY, Executor.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 751.

On FRIDAY Next,

The 6th Day of July, at TEN o'clock in the Forenoon, at the Marshal's STORES, on Messrs. James and Drinker's Wharf, between Arch and Race streets,

Will begin the Sale, by Public Auction,

OF THE

CARGO

Of the Prize Sloop General Leslie,

Taken by the Privateer Brigantine Nesbit, Captain James Forbes—Consisting of a large and neat ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Jamaica SPIRITS and West India RUM,
Madeira and Port WINES,
Muscovado and Loaf SUGARS,
COFFEE, Hyson and Souchong TEAS,
Boxes of SOAP, MUSTARD:
And a Variety of other ARTICLES:

And at Seven o'Clock,

In the Evening of the same Day, will be SOLD, the said

Prize Sloop, General Leslie,

With all her Guns, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, agreeable to an Inventory to be seen at the Place of Sale.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty.

June 29. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marsh.

Philadelphia, July 2d, 1781.

On Friday next, the 6th instant, at XII o'clock at noon, at the Coffee-house, WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION

The Brigantine FOX,

as she came from sea. She is a remarkable fast sailer, and well known in this city. Inventory to be seen at the place of sale, and with NELSON & FOX.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-House, in the City of Philadelphia, on Friday the 6th of July instant, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of certain goods, wares and merchandize, being part and parcel of the cargoe of the schooner, or vessel, called the Dolphin, lately captured at sea; which goods, wares and merchandize are brought into this port and libelled against by captain Angus, (qui tam, &c.) To the end that all Persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why a Decree should not pass pursuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

July 2. By Order of the Judge,
JAMES READ, Register.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday, the 6th of July, instant, for the trial of the brigantine or vessel, called the MINERVA, burthen about one hundred and twenty tons, lately commanded by Edmund Dallzal, taken at sea on her passage from Tortola to New-York, sent into this port, and libelled against as prize, by George Geddes, (qui tam, &c.) To the end that all persons concerned may appear and shew cause, (if any there be,) why a Decree should not pass pursuant to the prayer of the libel, &c. By Order of the Judge,

July 2. JAMES READ, Register.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Land Office is open for the purpose of receiving the arrearages of purchase money and interest for lands taken up by former office rights, and granting patents for the same, pursuant to an Act of Assembly of this State, passed on the 9th of April last, and a Supplement thereto, passed on the 25th instant.

JOHN LUKENS, S. G.
DAVID KENNEDY S. L. O.
FRANCIS JOHNSTON, R. G.

Philadelphia, June 29.

N. B. The Surveyor General's Office is kept at his own house, the upper end of Market-street; and the Secretary's and Receiver's Offices in the west wing of the State-house.

WANTED, immediately, a WET NURSE, with a good Breast of Milk. Enquire of the Printer.

MADRID, January 5.

DON Pablo Estapar, commander of the Fox lugger, of Ceuta, of 10 two pounders, and 35 men, and Don Diego de Fuentes, second in command, having seen an English bilander of 16 eight pounders, and eighty men, advancing towards Gibraltar, endeavoured to prevent that succour from getting in to the besieged. Notwithstanding the disproportion of their force, the inequality of the ships, and the inconvenience of a calm, they still got to her by dint of rowing, and endeavoured to attempt to board her with much bravery and obstinacy, notwithstanding the enemies fire, and resistance with axes, pole, pistols, of which the superior height of the English ship gave them great advantage.

Such was the precautions taken by the commander of the Fox, that the bilander was forced to lay too, to repair, when he came again to attempt another boarding, which was bloody on both sides; but at length he was obliged to sheer off, having his masts sprung, when the bilander took to flight, but was again pursued by our vessels quite under the guns of Gibraltar, by the favour of which she got in, as the chebecs from Algesiras were prevented by a calm from seconding the efforts of the Fox.

The conduct of the commander of the Fox, lieutenant Don Pablo Estapar, and of ensign Don Diego de Fuentes, being made known to the king, he advanced each to the same rank on board one of his ships of the line, and gave rewards to the wounded and to the families of the slain.

Vienna, January 12. According to the last advices from Constantinople, there is the greatest hopes, that by the interposition of the French ambassador to the Ottoman Porte, the differences lately arisen between the Porte and the court of Russia, will be shortly terminated in an amicable manner, and the good harmony between these two powers established upon a more solid and permanent footing than it has ever been before.

Paris, January 19. By an express from Lisbon we have received advice, that a Portuguese ship arrived at that port from the East-Indies, had brought the important news, "That Monsieur de Tronjely, commodore and commander in chief of a French squadron, had taken an English 74 gun ship, and six English East-Indiamen, which he had all conducted safe to the isle of Bourbon." The same advices also mention, that the inhabitants of the English possessions at Bengal had revolted, on account of the great oppressions they had lately experienced; that they had set fire to several of the company's warehouses, and that the damage already occasioned, amounted to several millions of rupees. We expect daily a more particular account of these important events, by a frigate, which Monsieur de Tronjely is said to have dispatched with an account thereof for our court.

Hague, January 21. The estimates for the augmentation of the navy of this republic, which the council of state has laid before the assembly of the states general, consists of three articles, and is as follows:

1. For the equipment of new ships and frigates, - -	7,342,536
2. For the purchase of artillery, ammunition, &c. - -	1,500,000
3. For three fourth parts of the extraordinary expences for the equipment of the said ships,	5,763,135
Total,	14,605,671 florins.

The fourth part, amounting to 1,921,045 florins, will be taken from the produce of the duty called Last-en-Veilgeld.

Hamburgh, January 23. By the last letters from Carolina we learn, that orders are arrived there from Stockholm, to fit out with the greatest expedition, the following ships of the line and frigates, viz. the Sophia Magdalena, the King Adolph Frederick, the King Gustave III. and the Gothic Lion, of 70 guns each; the Prince Charles, the Prince Frederick Adolph, the Sophia Albertina, the Waza, the Prince Ferdinand, and the Frederick Rix, of 60 guns each; and the frigates the Grippen, and the Upland, of 40 guns each; the Hoeckeren, the Prince Gustave, and the Illerim of 36 guns each; and the Jarames, of 34 guns. All these ships are to be ready for sea by the 1st of April next, and are said to be destined to cruise in the North Sea and in the Mediterranean.

Berlin, January 23. Count de Lusi, who is appointed minister plenipotentiary to the court of London, set out yesterday for the place of his destination. We hear that he is charged with a particular commission at the Hague, where he will probably stay for a few weeks.

Amsterdam, January 28. The English minister, who so unadvisedly has thought proper to fall out with us, seems now to relent. Overtures of an accommodation have been made, and he is ready to subscribe to any terms to bring it about. The first proposal made by England is an exchange of Dutch ships seized upon at the time of publishing the manifesto, for the English vessels that were then in our ports; but there is no likelihood of our government consenting to it; as it would turn entirely to the advantage of an enemy, who, to declare against us, has trampled upon the most sacred laws, the rights of nations and humanity. The English ships detained in our ports are 60, laden with grain of all kinds. This useful article is much wanted in England: the price of bread there is got extravagantly high, and must encrease if the exportation of corn to the West-Indies be permitted; starvation stares them in the face; notwithstanding the 2000 lasts of that commodity which the chevalier Yorke, we are told, has been permitted, after many supplications, to contract for in the Austrian Netherlands. Another disagreeable consequence which this rupture will bring upon the English, is the difficulty they will find in trading to the Baltic, as their commerce in that latitude must become very precarious.

Paris, April 2. By some letters from the Isle of France we learn, that Mr. Dorves was to quit that place on the 8th of October, taking with him six ships of the line, two frigates and some others, on an expedition to India. He intended to be at the mouth of the Ganges last December, in order to intercept the ships passing that way. From thence he was to cruize off the coasts of Coromandel and Malbar, and attack sir Edward Hughes, who was known to be at Madras with only six ships. We shall hear of his success in May or June.

LONDON, February 8.

Letters from Marseilles mention the arrival of Russian merchantmen in that port from Riga.

The late unfortunate major Andre had a turn for theatrical amusements, as well as painting, both which he displayed at the theatre, at New-York, a few weeks before his execution; where he not only played the part of Mr. Carmine, in Foote's comedy of Taste, with great ease and spirit; but during the performance of the celebrated scene between him and lady Pentweazle, actually coloured a most striking portrait of the gentleman, who performed the latter, to the astonishment of all their military acquaintance.

The last letters from Bombay mention, that the Indian seas have lately been infested by several armed piratical vessels, who had robbed and plundered several country ships that fell in their way, without distinction of country, or to what nation they belonged.

Anecdote. The late Pontiff of Rome (Ganganelli) observing a youth copying a fine altar piece, advanced close behind him, and praised his skill. The young man fainted through terror of that punishment, which he thought would follow an imputed crime. When he recovered, the Pope told him, his education should be compleated at his expence. "Ah! holy father! I cannot avail myself of your bounty, I am a Protestant." "No matter—religion has nothing to do with painting;" and the good old man actually patronized him, and gave orders that no attempt should be made to convert him.

March 22. There was a very general alarm yesterday, on the subject of a report, which gained great credit, that an expedition from the Texel, consisting of three ships of the line, and several frigates, armed ships, and transports, were gone against Newcastle, Sunderland and Whiteby, which places are known and acknowledged to be in the most defenceless state. The report was universally allowed to be founded on strict probability, as ministers themselves expect, if the war continues, that the north coast will certainly be the object of repeated attacks from Holland; and the expedition even of the pirate, Paul Jones (as lord Stormont affectedly calls him in his manifesto against the Dutch) is too strongly in our remembrance, to leave a doubt of what an expedition of very moderate strength, conducted with tolerable skill, might do against those parts of the kingdom; and it is a curious circumstance, that there was a pamphlet, written one hundred years ago, under the title of "Londres coupe par la Gorge," or "London's throat cut," which particularly pointed out the feasibility of the project, and the distress which the attack or destruction of Newcastle, and the shipping and coal mines would necessarily occasion to the metropolis.

We have heared nothing for a long time about the famous Josiah Ben Tucker, of Gloucester, who by his writings, hath contributed so largely to the bringing the nation into its present happy circumstances with the colonies! but now, in wonder and astonishment, he is coming forth, the great champion to refute the

political principles of the once great Mr. Locke!—Well done, moſt valiant Dean! thou ſhalt have much praiſe at St. James's; lawn ſleeves ſhall then await thee. Go on, then and proſper.

His majeſty having peruſed and examined the journals, maps, charts, and every deſcription of the diſcoveries made by the late captain Cook, in his attempt to explore a paſſage through the North ſeas, is of opinion, that ſuch paſſage may be effected; and for that purpoſe has had frequent conferences with doctor Solander and Mr. Banks on the ſubject, and it is imagined that thoſe two enterprizing navigators will very ſhortly prepare for a voyage to the North ſeas, purſuing the tract ſet down by captain Cook.

Admiral Milbanke's ſquadron of obſervation at Plymouth will, in the courſe of a fortnight, amount to ſeventeen ſail of the line, well manned and in fine condition.

Several battalions of infantry are now on their march from Plymouth; which garriſon, and its dependent cantonments, will in a few days conſiſt of 10 000 men, in order to oppoſe any attempts the enemy may make to land a body of troops on that quarter of the iſland, in the abſence of the grand fleet.

The repairs of the Sardinian Ambaſſador's chappel have been finiſhed, and the chapel has been opened ſome time. Among the various improvements made in it, the new altar-piece very deſervedly attracts the public attention, and has drawn a great number of artiſts, as well as perſons of taſte, and faſhion, to ſee it, though not to pay it adoration. The ſubject is Joſeph of Arimathea and Nicodemus carrying the body of our Saviour to the Sepulchre. The Virgin is on one ſide, in deeply expreſſed ſorrow; Mary Magdalen, St. John, and the two other marys, have, each of them, diſtinct and well expreſſed feelings on the pathetic and and mournful occaſion. This picture is much in the ſtile of the ſchool of Bologna, and the colouring is very ſweet. A report has been ſpread, that the picture was brought from Italy; but we have the pleaſure of aſſuring our readers, that it was painted in London, and, what is very remarkable, by a pupil of Mr. Beaumont, who painted that which was burnt in the late riot. Mr. Beaumont was firſt painter to the king of Sardinia, and Mr. Rigand, the author of the preſent painting, is a native of Turin. We think, however, without diſparaging the fame of Italy, that he is much improved ſince he reſided among us, either by experience, or by ſeeing the works of thoſe great artiſts which this country has lately produced. Be this as it may, this picture is painted in a ſolid and maſterly manner; it will ſtand the teſt of criticiſm, and do him great credit.

April 3. Private advices from Paris inform us, that there are upwards of 25,000 men under orders of embarkation for ſecret ſervice; that the tranſports flat-bottom batteaux, &c. ready for their reception, are lying at Breſt, Havre, and St. Maloes, and that they are moſt aſſuredly deſigned for invading ſome part of the Britiſh dominions; that a ſquadron of eight ſail of the line, under M. la Mothe Picquet is preparing at Breſt to act with the army on the intended ſecret expedition, and that they will be ready in a few days. Jerſey and Guernſey are ſuppoſed to be the objects.

Amongſt the papers found on board of the packet taken coming from the Mauritius, a particular account was found on board, of monſieur Tronjollis's ſailing from thence with 6 ſail of the line and ſome frigates and with a convoy of 1400 French troops, for the aſſiſtance of Hyder Ally, immediately on their receiving the news of the defeat of the army under ſir Hector Munro.

The Spaniards give the moſt unlimited encouragement to the traffick of the North-Americans with their colonies, the effects of which are already very evident throughout the continent, where the Spaniſh dollars are increaſing daily in circulation. The refugees at New York were much out of ſpirit, and notwithſtanding their utmoſt care to conceal it, there appeared a very general dejection among the loyaliſts.

April 16. Six new regiments are ordered to be raiſed in Ireland; the colonels of five of them are the following: lord Roſs, colonel Stopford, colonel Rowley (brother to admiral Rowley) colonel Maunſel, and general Cunningham. This laſt officer has already an old regiment, which is to be given to his brother, the governor of Barbadoes. general Cunningham is to name all his officers; his companies are to be commanded by old lieutenants, who are to have leave to ſell their lieutenants commiſſions.

The troops that are to form the different encampments this ſummer, are now preparing to march from divers parts of the kingdom, to the places of their reſpective ſtations.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, dated March 25.

"According to the laſt letters from Cadiz, a convoy conſiſting of eight ſail of the line, four armed ſhips and 42 tranſports, with land forces on board, were to ſail from that port for the Weſt-Indies, on this day. It is notorious the court have it much at heart to reduce Florida."

The officers who came over from America to winter here, have received orders to return to their different regiments by the next fleet, otherwiſe new officers will be appointed in their ſtead.

A great improvement is ſaid to be diſcovered in the manufacture of gun powder, by the uſe of what the chymiſts call regenerated nitre, inſtead of the common ſalt petre.

Government have within a few days, contracted for an additional number of merchant ſhips, which are to be fitted up as tranſports, and are to get ready to ſail with the fleet which is going to the Weſt-Indies.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, April 11.

"Arrived from a cruize the Polly cutter, lieutenant Knox, who ſpoke with admiral Darby, with the grand fleet, within two days ſail of Liſbon, all well."

We are told from good authority, that ſir Joſeph Yorke is making preparations to ſet out for the continent in a public character.

It is now in contemplation to erect the province of Maine with Sagadahock, and its dependencies, into a ſeparate government, the country meant to be included in this new juriſdiction, is all that which lies to the northward, and eaſtward of New-Hampſhire, as far as the limits of Nova Scotia. It has a long extent of ſea coaſt, abounding with fiſh, and the beſt harbours in the world at the diſtance of every four or five leagues with plenty of water in all of them for the largeſt ſhips. The ſoil in general good; and although it was heretofore thought incapable of producing wheat, it is found upon ſome late trials that the Siberian wheat may be cultivated there to very good purpoſe. But what renders it of moſt importance in a national view is, that it contains immenſe foreſts of pine trees ſufficient always to ſupply the royal navy with maſts of every ſize without our being obliged for ſo eſſential an article, to the courteſy of other nations. This territory was formerly annexed to the government of Maſſachuſets-Bay, but very unnaturally and abſurdly, as they are ſeparated from each other by the province of New-Hampſhire. Many advantages are foreſeen in conſequence of this new eſtabliſhment.

From the London Courant, of February 7, 1781.

Extempore Verſes, on viewing the Royal Countenance at the Theatre.

NO traces of a nation's ſad diſgrace
Are to be ſeen in George's placid face;
No melancholy news his features tell,
For ſmile and laughter there for ever dwell:
What terrors ſhould the people's hearts annoy,
When their king's countenance is full of joy?

ANTIGUA, May 22, 1781

The French retreated from St. Lucia, on Monday the 14th inſtant, (it is ſaid) without firing a ſingl ſhot, and before they had compleated a bomb battery which was intended to play upon our works. His majeſty's brig Scourge followed them, till ſhe had ſeen them ten or twelve leagues to windward of Martinique, and it is conjectured by perſons wiſer and better informed than ourſelves, that their reaſon for decamping with ſuch precipitancy was, that they had received notice of a reinforcement, either to them or us, being at hand; and that their object is now to fall in with that reinforcement. The report of ſeveral ſhips of the line (ſome ſay 7, others 10) being arrived at Barbados, was brought to Engliſh harbour by his majeſty's ſhip Torbay, from St. Chriſtopher's, where it is generally believed; but we have good authority to ſay that no ſuch event had happened on Sunday evening the 13th inſtant. We are willing to believe however, that the intelligence was only premature, and that ere now it may be realized.

BASSETERRE, June 2.

In our laſt we mentioned the French having inveſted Tobago, ſince which we have been favoured with the following particulars, received by a veſſel which ſailed from one of the out ports of that iſland, on Sunday laſt, and arrived here two days ago. The French ſquadron conſiſting of the Pluto a 64 gun ſhip, three ſmall ſhips and 4 or 5 cutters, appeared off that iſland, on Thurſday the 24th ult. they landed their troops, conſiſting of a 150 regulars, ſuppoſed by their uniform to be part of the Iriſh brigade, and about 800 freebooters; the governor ſpiked up the guns, and retreated to Concordia hill, juſt above the town, and which commands both it and the batteries; on which he got 2 field pieces, one 18 pounder, 2 howitzers, and was getting up another 18 pounder. The French got ſome of the ſpikes out of the Engliſh cannon, and ſummoned the governor to ſurrender, offering him any terms he ſhould demand; but he anſwered he would not ſurrender the ſovereignty of the iſland while he had a man left. His force conſiſted of 280 regulars, excluſive of a reinforcement of 40 men which arrived a few days before the iſland was inveſted, from Barbados in the Rattleſnake privateer, beſides the militia, which are reckoned well diſciplined.

By a veſſel from St. Lucia, we are informed, that on Tueſday morning laſt, the French fleet, conſiſting of 25 large ſhips, weathered that iſland, ſuppoſed to be ſteering for Tobago.

Letters from St. Lucia, menſion, that admiral Rodney with 21 ſail of the line, had ſailed from Barbadoes on Saturday laſt, for the relief of Tobago. Other accounts ſay that he did not know of that iſland's being inveſted on Sunday morning laſt; but we ſuppoſe this account to be erroneous, as we have certain accounts of an expreſs being diſpatched from Tobago to Barbadoes, immediately on the appearance of the enemy, and which, if not taken, muſt have arrived there on Friday, as the wind was in her favour.

The Ranger cutter has joined admiral Rodney with diſpatches from the lords of the admiralty, informing him that the grand fleet had thrown ſuccours into Gibraltar, without oppoſition from the Spaniſh fleet, who ſtretched into Cadiz bay, on the approach of our ſquadron; and orders that he muſt reſtore all Britiſh property ſeized at St. Euſtatius.

NEW-LONDON, June 8.

Friday laſt the letter of marque ſhip Hunter, Capt. Vathan Sage, arrived here in 19 days from Martinico. In lat. 26, Capt. Sage fell in with and captured the brig Reſolution, from Charlestown, South Carolina, bound to the Weſt-Indies, laden with rice and turpentine, and brought her in with him.

A number of letters were found on board the prize, from which we have made the following extracts.

Extract of a letter dated Charlestown May 6. directed to Mr. John Dobſon, Clayton Square, Liverpool.

"You cannot conceive how diſagreeable the times are; and however the people on your ſide the Atlantic may flatter themſelves with an idea of conqueſt by perſeverance, yet I am convinced it is as far off as ever: Believe me, government have now five enemies to one there was twelve months ſince. I wiſh I could be with you for an hour, juſt to ſay what is our ſituation and what our proſpects are, but I dare not write more on this ſubject."

Extract of a letter, directed to John Wardrop, St. Kitts, dated Charleſtown, 7th May, 1781.

"The convulſed ſituation of this province at preſent, owing to large parties of Americans which ravage the country from one end to the other without diſcrimination, has cauſed trade being very dull, and prevents the produce of the country coming regularly to market; particularly rice, our ſtaple commodity; for which reaſon our Commandant has ordered that none be ſhipt for any place until the quantity in town exceeds a certain quantity, which he wiſhes to be always in ſtore in caſe of an emergency."

Copy of a letter from James Dougan to Thomas Dougan, jun. St. Kitts, dated Charleſtown, 7th May.

"I arrived here the 3d of this month, all well, but our cargo has come to a bad market and nothing to be got, and I am afraid we ſhall be obliged to leave great part of it behind. Times here are quite dead, this town is bad off for all kinds of freſh proviſions; beef is at a ſhilling ſterling per pound. I do not like this place, it reſembles St. Euſtatia very much, and the Americans are very troubleſome in the country, ſo that the farmers cannot get their produce to town. There are about 500 American horſe about 60 miles from this, who ravage the country very much. Few paroles are given by them but Georgia ones, and that is ball through you. You muſt excuſe me to my brothers and ſiſters for not writing them, as I have not time. I hope you have heard from my father, and he is well, my love to my ſiſter and all the family.

I am, &c.

JAMES DOUGAN.

Mr. GREEN, Stonington, June 4th, 1781.

Publiſhing the following extract, which is taken from a letter which I have now in poſſeſſion, that was taken a few days ſince in the ſound adrift near Block Iſland, and ſuppoſed to be flung overboard from ſome prize, may in turn expoſe our enemies, and give an agreeable piece of news to our friends: ſome part of the letter is tore off and defaced, but what I have here extracted remains perfect and entire.

"Charleſtown, May 9th, 1781.

Dear Anthony,

"This will acquaint you of my arrival at Charleſtown in a paſſage of 15 days, to a poor market. We have ſold about ſixty caſes of gin at a joe a caſe, the moſt we could get, and am afraid it will be leſs. I have wiſhed a thouſand times I never quitted St. Kitts. I have found my brother almoſt as poor as myſelf. I am afraid I ſhall come as I went. My brother is trying very hard to get a load of rice for us, for the Americans are only twelve miles back, and take every thing that is coming to town: they are fighting every day in the country. I wanted to go and ſee my ſiſter, but I am told I ſhould get a Georgia parole, which is a ball through the body, from the Americans. There is no ſuch thing as getting a horſe for love or money, the Americans have taken every horſe they could catch in the country. All my old friends are ruined. Nothing but poverty and confuſion here.

I am &c.

RICHARD SOMERSALE.

"P. S. As for your Scotch friends there is not any, they are all for themſelves.

Anthony Somerſale, jun. St. Kitts."

Philadelphia, July 5.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated May 28, 1781, received by the brig Virginia, Captain Hopkins, which arrived here on Tueſday evening laſt from that place.

"It is generally reported here, though not yet confirmed, that M. de la Motte Piquette has taken 24 ſail of the Statia homeward bound convoy; hope this news may have confirmation.—There is very great talk of a peace here, but they could wiſh Gibraltar to remain in their own hands firſt, to obtain which, have made immenſe preparations in the camp at San Roque, and in conſequence will very probably make an aſſault on that garriſon."

In the night of the 26th ult. ſeveral houſes in this city, and a veſſel in the harbour, were damaged by lightning. The building which ſuffered moſt is that in which Mrs. Houſe lives, at the corner of Market and Fifth-ſtreets. The lightning entered near the chimney, and paſſed through ſeveral rooms, but no perſon was injured by it, nor was the houſe as much damaged as might have been expected, the lightning having been conducted by a bell wire, which it melted. This incident affords an additional proof of the utility of the electrical rods invented by the ingenious Dr. Franklin.

Saturday arrived the prize ſchooner Liberty, late captain Holliday, taken by the Riſing Sun privateer.

Same day arrived the brig Minerva, late captain Dalzal, from Tortola bound to New-York; prize to the ſhip Congreſs, captain Geddes.

We hear that Thomas Hale, who has been confined upwards of thirteen months in jail, is to have a hearing this day, at the ſtate-houſe, before the honorable Thomas M'Kean, eſquire, chief juſtice, &c.

IN CONGRESS, February 27, 1781.

Reſolved, That Congreſs entertain a high ſenſe of the diſtinguiſhed bravery and military conduct of John Paul Jones, eſquire, captain in the navy of the United States, and particularly in his victory over the Britiſh ſhip of war Serapis, on the coaſt of England; which was attended with circumſtances ſo brilliant as to excite general applauſe and admiration.

Reſolved, That the miniſter plenipotentiary of these United States at the court of Verſailles, communicate to His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, the high ſatisfaction Congreſs have received from the information of monſieur de Sartine, that the conduct and gallant behaviour of captain John Paul Jones have merited the attention and approbation of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and that his Majeſty's offer of adorning captain Jones with the croſs of military merit, is highly acceptable to Congreſs.

APRIL 14, 1781.

The United States in Congreſs aſſembled, having taken into conſideration the report of the board of admiralty of the 28th of March laſt, reſpecting the conduct of John Paul Jones, eſquire, captain in the navy; do

Reſolved, That the thanks of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled be given to captain John Paul Jones, for the zeal, prudence and intrepidity, with

which he hath supported the honour of the American flag; for his bold and successful enterprizes to redeem from captivity the citizens of these states who had fallen under the power of the enemy; and in general, for the good conduct and eminent services by which he has added lustre to his character and to the American arms:

That the thanks of the United States in Congress assembled be also given to the officers and men, who have faithfully served under him, from time to time, for their steady affection to the cause of their country, and the bravery and perseverance they have manifested therein.

JUNE 26, 1781.

Congress proceeded to the appointment of a captain to command the ship America, and the ballots being taken,

John Paul Jones, esquire, was unanimously elected.

Extract from the Minutes
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Mr. PRINTER.

UPON comparing the acts of assembly, passed by the present house, with some of their resolves, entered upon their journals just before their last recess, I observe a clash in point of authority, that may possibly cause disputes in time to come. A few words only will be necessary to state this matter.

By the act of December the 23d, 1780, for making the hundred thousand pounds paper money of April 29th in the same year, legal tender, the president and council were authorised to adjust monthly, the exchange between the old congress bills of credit, commonly called continental money, and this new state money, but no other; the paper to be issued to the amount of 1,250,000 dollars, pursuant to the resolves of Congress of the 18th of March, 1780, not being included within this regulation†. The council regularly exercised this power till the beginning of May. In the mean time, videlicet on the 7th of April, another law was passed, enacting, "That from and after the first day of June next, no other money than gold and silver, or bills of credit by law, equivalent thereto, should be taken for taxes or other public dues:" by which, payment of public debts, in old depreciated paper, of whatever kind, was forbidden from and after the day here named. But by the same paragraph, the treasurer is directed to exchange this reprobated money, according to such exchange, as should be declared by the president and council, agreeably to the powers vested in them, as aforesaid. *

On the 12th of June following, the house, then about to rise, made two resolves on this subject; which bear evident marks of hurry; one, "That the old continental money, the resolve and the commonwealth money, should be received in the public treasury of the state, at the rate of 175 dollars for one state dollar."

What! shall the old depreciated bills of credit be taken at the treasury, at a rate set by a resolve of the assembly, when by a formal act of assembly, yet unrepealed, this paper ought to be taken in according to an exchange, to be declared by the executive branch. However, this contradiction may be helped by the intervention of council, if made within the first weeks of July, August, &c. For the council are, by law, as we have seen, properly authorised. It might be queried, what is here meant by "commonwealth money?" Whether the bills of March 1777, of April 1780, and of April 1781, be not equally intitled to this denomination? Are not they all state money? Certainly, precision would have required, that in a law, more discriminating characters should be used, than the vague term old; which besides is here carefully limited to the continental money, by repealing the article the, before the words resolve and commonwealth, in the sentence under consideration. So that the meaning of this vote, as to state money, may be, that one kind of it may be received at the difference of 175 for one of another kind; but which these are, seems to be undecided.

The house further resolve, "that the arrearges on continental taxes and militia fines should be paid at the rate of one state dollar for 75 dollars of the old continental money." Here the uncertainty of the phrase state dollar, rises higher than before; for under these words, a person in arrear for militia fines, might discharge with seven shillings and six pence of the state bills of 1777, seventy five times as much, as he may be indebted in, in old congress bills; the suspension of the tender of this state paper, notwithstanding, which would be absurd. But pray, what taxes are these which are here termed "continental?" No former mention of any such has occurred. We often hear of state taxes, as contra distinguished from city, county, and township assessments. The five per cent. impost, asked by Congress of all the states in union, when established, will come the nighest to it. The post office duties, by a strain, might possibly be thus denominated. Yet the term, if applied to the affairs of the sovereignty of the United States, is wholly improper, whilst we allow the Spaniards, &c. to share America with us.

How militia fines can be satisfied, by virtue of this resolve, I do not see, whilst the act of April 7 expressly forbids the taking of it for taxes or other public dues, after the first of June; for certainly, a vote of the house, can not affect, alter, or repeal a solemn legislative act. Whenever, therefore, as here, these hasty votes, come in competition with the law of the land, it is easy to see which must fail. This latter resolve, of consequence, is a meer nullity. But if it were otherwise, yet it wants precision to give it a reasonable meaning, and by no construction whatever includes the paper issued by the resolves of the last assembly of the province of Pennsylvania, before the revolution, nor that of March 1777, which are equally debased with the old continental. In short, it is flatly contrary to law, as well as deficient and unintelligible.

Strange! that our representatives in assembly have not yet learned, that their strength lies in proceeding in a parliamentary way by bill, and publishing their designs for the consideration of their constituents. They ought at least to know, that bound by law, as much as the people at large, they cannot repeal any law, with less solemnity than it was enacted. The example of the committees, and councils of safety, and of congress, (which is a body partly legislative, partly executive), are not to the purpose. The constitution, reason and experience, reprobate this practice of proceeding by resolves. It ought, it must be renounced.

The monthly state tax for April last: militia fines, after the first of March 1781; and other fixed penalties and public duees, since accrued to the state; such as county and township taxes, incurred or layed in continental money, seem to come within the 15th section of the act for repealing the tender laws, which ordains, that all debts, contracted since the first of March last, in old continental money, shall be liquidated at specie value, to be ascertained by a justice of the peace, if of the value of five pounds or less; by the justices of the court of common pleas, if above that sum.

I ask, why were not all these points clearly settled by act of assembly?

A BYE-STANDER.

From the LONDON COURANT. February, 1781.

AMIDST the many alarms and distresses of the kingdom, the loss of the colonies, the ineffectual operations of the army, the decline (not to say disgrace) of the navy, the devastations of cities, towns and provinces by the late dreadful hurricane, the rapid decay of commerce, the multiplication of bankruptcies, and the surprising increase of foreign enemies, it is much to be lamented, that the person who has the greatest stake should be deceived into an apparent indifference to the present melancholy situation. For his magnanimity (if it can be so called) has never once forsaken him; he sees the diversions of the theatre with equal delight, and laughs as heartily as ever.

His countenance, so far from betraying anxiety and distress, is as serene in the drawing room as usual. He pursues his favourite diversion of stag-hunting with the same unremitted ardour; nay, it is said, that so far from entertaining any anxious fears for the success of a war, in which he has the greatest powers of Europe to encounter, that with a peculiar nonchalance, he treats those events with indifference which would greatly affect potentates of inferiour courage, but better informed!

THE sovereignty of the seas is a claim as hostile to the law of nature, and the rights of mankind, as that of universal monarchy, against which the people of England have so long expressed their jealousy and fears.

I have always understood there was one sovereign of the world, of the whole earth we inhabit, to whom all nations pay homage. But here, in Britain, we have long claimed the dominion of the seas, and leave Heaven only sovereign of the land. Indeed, of late years, we have disputed the right of Divine Providence to this moiety of government over the terraqueous globe, and at this hour are not only combating against God and Nature, by an usurpation over the common rights of mankind, on the great road of all nations, the high seas, but are wickedly and presumptuously stretching the hand of power from the east to the west—grasping at the absolute sovereignty of America, at the great kingdoms of Asia—The little Queen of the Channel, not content with stealing territory and revenue, where she was only permitted to settle and traffic, under the laws and government of the country, is now extending her arbitrary conquests, erecting her oppressive tribunals, and seizing the fruits of industry and labour, by every mode of rapacity, fraud and violence: so that it appears, as if the Water-sovereign were really at war with the Land-sovereign, and labouring to wrest the government of the world out of his hands. The Giant Rebellion of our MAD ambition seems equally levelled against Heaven and earth; against the decrees of the one, and the rights of the other. Whither this MOCK sovereignty will lead us, or what punishment the just Ruler of all nations has reserved for our public robberies, outrages and murders, which are desolating the earth for the spoils of it, a short time will discover. The combinations of the powers of Europe against our tyranny and impiety, is hastening on the catastrophe due to the enormity of our crimes, when the SELF-CREATED sovereign of the seas must fall from her PROUD elevation, and, like a blazing meteor that alarmed the nations, be EXTINGUISHED, for ever, in the boisterous element that surrounds her!

A PLAIN DEALER.

MINERS.

WANTED, Four or Five MINERS, to work on a regular vein of ore, to whom good Wages will be given. Enquire of the subscriber at Durham Furnace.

RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

Just PUBLISHED and to be SOLD By
JOHN DUNLAP,
At his Printing-Office, in Market street, a few doors from the corner of Second street,

All the LAWS

Enacted in the Third Sitting, of the Fifth General Assembly, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Which Commenced at Philadelphia, on Thursday the 24th day of May, in the Year of Our Lord, 1781.

Haym Solomons, Broker,
Sells Bills on Holland, France, Spain, England, St. Croix, &c.

HE likewise sells, on commission, Loan-office Certificates, and all other Kinds of Merchandize. He will take in payment, for bills of exchange, some part state money, of this state. He gives constant attendance at his Office in Front-street, between Market and Arch-streets, from 9 to 12 in the forenoon; likewise attends at the Coffee house from 12 to 2.

To be Sold by Private Sale,

136 Acres of Land,

In Chester county, Goshen township, with a good Dwelling House and Barn, and a good Spring-house thereon, with good Meadowing; Likewise two Brick HOUSES, in Sixth-street, the corner of Cherry alley; one of said Houses has good Bake-house belonging to it; Likewise, a two story Brick HOUSE in Race street, between Fifth and Sixth streets; it is a good stand for any public business. For particulars apply to JACOB SULGUE Baker, in Race-street. To be Sold only for ready Cash

---

TO BE LET,
For the Season or a Term of Years,
About Eighteen ACRES of very good

Pasture Ground,

Adjoining the South-street of the City. Enquire of
SAMUEL POWEL.

Humble's-Town, July 3d, 1781.

Eight Hard Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or strayed, out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Humble's-town, Derry township, Lancaster county, on the night of the 20th of June last, A dark, chesnut coloured HORSE, half blooded, 5 years old, about 13 hands high, neither brand or mark, but has a few white hairs between his ears and on his flank, trots and canters well, and has a good carriage. Whoever takes up the said Horse and brings him to the subscriber, or secures him so that the owner may get him again, shall have Four Hard Dollars Reward for the Horse, or for the Horse and Thief the above Reward and reasonable Charges paid, by me,

JAMES CLUNIE.

Mary Armbruster,

HAVING removed to this city, begs leave to inform the Public, that she practices MIDWIFERY; and has been favoured with great Success in thirty years Experience in Albany, in the state of New York. She will, with alacrity, attend the Calls of those who please to favour her with their Custom, and is to be seen at her house, on the south side of Race-street, between Front and Second streets, opposite Christian Snider's.

July 4.

Just Published, and to be Sold, By
Robert Aitken,
PRINTER AND BOOKSELLER,
In Market street, three doors above the Coffee house,

OBSERVATIONS
On the Nature and Use of Paper Credit;
And the peculiar Advantages to be derived from it, in North-America—From which are inferred, The Means of Establishing and Supporting it;
Including PROPOSALS
For Founding a National Bank.
Likewise PUBLISHED,
In a beautiful and convenient Pocket Volume,
A Father's Legacy to his Daughters:
By the late Dr. GREGORY, of Edinburgh.

*** The above judicious Performance is written on the following Heads—On Religion—Conduct and Behaviour—Amusements—Friendship—Love—Marriage, &c.

STRAYED or stolen, out of a pasture, near this city, about the first instant (June) a dun sorrel horse, between 13 and 14 hands high, branded on the near hip, with the letter O. Whoever takes up the same, and returns him (or can give certain information where he is detained) to Robert Stevenson, in Second street, a little below the market, shall receive Four hard Dollars reward.

Philadelphia, June 25, 1781.

The subscriber informs the Public in general, and his Friends in Particular, that he will take in HORSES and CARRIAGES to stand at Livery, as usual, at the Sign of the Indian Queen, Philadelphia.

FRANCIS LEE. June 15.

To all Owners, Captains and Pilots of Veſſels employed in the Trade of Philadelphia.

WHEREAS by an Act of General Aſſembly of the province of Pennſylvania, paſſed the 22d day of January, in the year of Our Lord 1774. intitled, An act to prevent infectious diſeaſes being brought into this province.

In ſection ſecond are the following words.—" And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that no commander, maſter or other perſon having charge of any ſhip or veſſel bound to the port of Philadelphia, or to any other port or place within this province, having on board, at the time the ſaid ſhip or veſſel departed from any port or place whatſoever beyond the ſeas, any greater number of perſons, whether paſſengers or ſervants, or both, than forty, or having any perſons diſordered with any infectious diſeaſe, or coming from any ſickly port or place, ſhall bring his ſhip or veſſel, or ſuffer or permit the ſame to be brought nearer the city of Philadelphia than the iſland called Little Mud-Iſland, near the mouth of the river Schuylkill, nor ſhall land or bring on ſhore, nor cauſe or ſuffer to be landed or brought on ſhore at any port or place within this province, any of ſuch paſſengers or ſervants, or any part or parcel of their goods or effects, or the goods or effects of any perſon or perſons whatſoever, until he ſhall have obtained a licence or permit in writing for that purpoſe, under the hand of the officer or his deputy, appointed by virtue of the act, intitled, A ſupplement to the act, intitled, An act for impoſing a duty on perſons convicted of heinous crimes, and to prevent poor and impotent perſons being imported into this province, under the penalty of five hundred pounds, being thereof legally convicted in any court of quarter ſeſſions within this province.

Sect. 3. " And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid officer, upon notice given to him by the ſaid commander, maſter or other perſon having charge of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, that ſuch ſhip or veſſel having had the number of perſons, whether paſſengers or ſervants, or both, on board as aforeſaid, or having any perſon diſordered with any infectious diſeaſe, or coming from any ſickly port or place, is arrived at or near the Province Iſland, ſhall forwith repair to the ſaid ſhip or veſſel, taking with him ſome able and ſkilful phyſician or phyſicians, to be appointed by the governor of this province for the time being, and together, ſhall well and diligently enquire, as well of the perſon having charge of the ſaid ſhip or veſſel as of the paſſengers on board, and by ſearching any or all parts or places of the ſaid veſſel, whether any, and what perſons on board during the voyage have been or ſhall then be infected or diſordered with any infectious diſeaſe, how many perſons died on the voyage, and of what diſtempers, and what is the preſent ſtate and condition of the people on board with reſpect to their health and diſeaſes; and if any commander, maſter or other perſon having the charge of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall have on board any perſon diſtempered with any infectious diſeaſe, and ſhall knowingly conceal the ſame, or ſhall not make a juſt and true diſcovery to the ſaid officer and phyſician or phyſicians of the ſickly and diſordered ſtate and condition of all and every perſon or perſons on board, from the time the ſaid ſhip or veſſel departed from the port beyond ſeas, from whence ſhe laſt ſailed, to the time of the ſaid enquiry, he ſhall forfeit the ſum of one hundred pounds for every ſuch offence.

Sect. 7. " And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall go on board any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, which ſhall be found ſo having any infectious perſon on board, before the commander, maſter or other perſon having the charge of ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall have obtained a licence or permit as aforeſaid, to proceed to her port or place of diſcharge, without a ſpecial licence from the ſaid officer for that purpoſe, every ſuch perſon ſo offending ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of five pounds for every ſuch offence.

Sect. 10. " And whereas the entertaining ſick and diſtempered perſons brought into this province, has been attended with fatal conſequences, be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no houſe keeper or other inhabitant of this province, ſhall receive into his or their houſes or out-houſes, or in any manner entertain any perſon or perſons whatſoever, knowing him or them to have been ordered by the ſaid officer, in purſuance of the directions of this act, to remain in the ſaid hoſpital or to be ſent there, without giving notice thereof forthwith, to the ſaid officer or keeper of the ſaid hoſpital, unleſs ſuch perſon ſhall have obtained a certificate in writing from the phyſician aforeſaid, of his being diſcharged from the ſaid hoſpital, under the penalty of twenty pounds for every ſuch offence."

And, whereas the honourable aſſembly of Pennſylvania, have been pleaſed to appoint the ſubſcriber to execute the above law, I do hereby call upon all owners, captains, and pilots of veſſels, employed in the trade of Philadelphia, to pay a due regard to the above wholeſome and neceſſary regulations as they value the health of their fellow citizens, and the honour and happineſs of government.

JOHN JONES, Health Officer.

Philadelphia, June 18, 1781.

James Kiggan,

LATE partner with William Sowerſby, returns thanks to his former cuſtomers, and begs leave to acquaint them and the public, that he ſtill keeps the livery ſtables oppoſite the State houſe, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, at the corner of Fifth ſtreet, where he takes in horſes to ſtand at livery, by the week, month or year; likewiſe has ſaddle horſes, chairs, and a ſtage-waggon to hire. Thoſe gentlemen that pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on their horſes being taken good care of, at a reaſonable rate, by their humble ſervant,

JAMES KIGGAN.

Philadelphia, June 7, 1781.

Whereas the eſtate of Jonathan

Adams and Suſanna his wife, both late of the county of Philadelphia, has been in due courſe of law forfeited, and ſeized to the uſe of this ſtate; we, the ſubſcribers, agents for ſaid county, do hereby give notice, that the eſtate of the ſaid Jonathan Adams and Suſanna his wife, conſiſting of about 3 acres of land, on the Wiſchahicon road, at the 5 mile ſtone, near the falls of Schuylkill, on which is a ſnuff mill, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, ſubject to an unexpired leaſe, granted to John Adams, will be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday the 11th day of July next, at the court houſe in this city, the ſale to begin at 10 o'clock. The terms of ſale will be as follow, viz. For gold, ſilver, or paper money, made legal tender by act of aſſembly, or certificates granted to the officers and men of the Pennſylvania line, for their depreciation; one fourth part to be reduced to a ground rent, payable in wheat, at 10 ſhillings per buſhel, to be delivered half yearly at the public market place in Philadelphia, or in caſh at the current price, at the election of the truſtees of the univerſity, the ſaid ground rent redeemable at any time after three years, and within ten years, ſuch purchaſer paying 15 years purchaſe. One fourth of the remaining ſum of the purchaſe money to be paid to the agents ten days after ſale, or the bidder liable to pay the ſtate a ſum equal to the ſaid fourth part, and the premiſes to revert to the ſtate, and if the ſaid fourth part is paid, and the purchaſer ſhall not pay the remaining three fourths, within one month after the day of ſale, the money paid to be forfeited, the premiſes in like manner to revert to the ſtate, and the eſtate remain free for a future ſale.

On a certificate being produced from the agents or either of them, of the full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given as by law directed.

And we, the agents, do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and creditors of the ſaid Jonathan Adams, and Suſanna his wife, to exhibit their claims and demands, to the juſtices of the ſupreme court, within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

And to prevent all difficulties, the agents will attend at the houſe of William M'Mullin, Eq; near the New market, on the 10th day after the ſale, to receive the firſt payment, and on the 30th day after ſale, to receive the laſt payment, after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the uſe of the ſtate.

George Smith
William M'Mullin } Agents.

Chester County, June 6 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Court houſe, at Cheſter, on SATURDAY the 14th of July, between the hours of Ten in the Forenoon and Four in the Afternoon,

ALL the remaining undivided part of HOG-ISLAND unſold, containing about 200 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, late the eſtate of Joſeph Galloway, an attainted traitor.

The terms of ſale will be as follows: One fourth part to be reduced to a ground-rent, payable in wheat, at ten ſhillings per buſhel, to be delivered half yearly at the public market in Philadelphia, or in caſh at the current price, at the option of the truſtees of the Univerſity. The ſaid ground-rent redeemable at any time after three years and within ten years, ſuch purchaſer paying fifteen years purchaſe. One fourth of the remaining ſum of the purchaſe money to be paid to the agents ten days after ſale, or the bidder liable to pay the ſtate a ſum equal to the ſaid fourth part, and the premiſes to revert to the ſtate; and if the ſaid fourth part is paid, and the purchaſer ſhall not pay the remaining three-fourths within one month after the day of ſale, the money to be paid forfeited, the premiſes, in like manner to revert to the ſtate, and the eſtate remain free for a future ſale; gold, ſilver, or paper money, made legal tender by act of aſſembly, or certificates to the officers and men of the Pennſylvania line for their depreciation, will be received in payment.

JOHN HANNUM,
THOMAS LEVIS, } Agents for Cheſter county.

Whereas the Agents for confiſcated Eſtates for the county of Cheſter, have advertiſed for Sale, about Two Hundred Acres of LAND, being part of Hog Iſland, in the river Delaware, as the eſtate late of Joſeph Galloway, and forfeited to this Commonwealth by his attainder. And whereas the whole of the ſaid Iſland is, by ſufficient conveyances in law, legally veſted, in fee ſimple, in the ſubſcribers, who are in the peaceable and quiet poſſeſſion thereof, and are determined to make good their claim thereto, againſt all perſons pretending any right therein, under the ſaid Joſeph, to whom the ſame never belonged, either in law or equity. In order, therefore to prevent the uninformed from being impoſed upon and involved in difficulties, by becoming purchaſers under the ſtate, this public Notice is hereby given, ſo that no perſon may complain of being innocently involved in an expenſive and fruitleſs lawſuit.

THOMAS PROCTER.

MARK M'CALL, for { BENJAMIN RUE, JOSEPH OGDON, WILLIAM EKHART, Their Attornies in fact.

FOUND, in the poſſeſſion of a certain Elizabeth Smith, (ſuppoſed to be ſtolen,) about 12 yards of light pattern CHINTZ, and part of a piece of broad painted RIBBON. Whoever has loſt the ſame, may have them again, proving property and paying charges, by applying to William M'Mullin, eſquire, near the New Market. June 19.

THOSE who may pleaſe to favour this Paper with Advertiſements, are requeſted to ſend the Money with them, and thereby ſave themſelves and the Printer the Trouble very generally attending future Settlements.

THOMAS LEIPER,

TOBACCONIST,

HAS removed from Spruce and Water-ſtreets, to the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, the ſeventh door above Market-ſtreet, where he has for Sale, Scotch SNUFF and Manufactured TOBACCO of the firſt Quality.

Imported, and to be Sold, Wholeſale,

By Joſiah Hewes,

In Cheſnut-ſtreet, near Strawberry-Alley,

YARD wide and 7-8 Linens, Dowlaſs, white Threads, Calimancoes, Durants, Nankeens, ſilk gown Patterns, ſtriped and corded Dimity, Calicoes, Chintzes, Sewing Silk, black and coloured ſilk Stuffs, ſilk for linings, flowered and figured Silks, black Taffaties and Alimode, white Sarinet, black and yellow Everlaſting, tambouced Silk Waiſtcoat Patterns, Lawns, Cambricks, black and white ſilk and thread Gauze Handkerchiefs, Fans, Silk Stockings, black and coloured Ribbands, Necklaces, Thread Lace for ruffles, white and black Blond Lace, Crapes, &c. &c.

ALSO, Jamaica Spirits, Madeira Wine, white and brown Sugars in hogſheads, barrels and boxes, Bohea Tea and Race Ginger, and a Quantity of Spermaceti Oil.

ALL KINDS OF

COLOURS,

For the ARMY and NAVY, Made and Sold, on the moſt reaſonable Terms,

By Rebecca Young,

In Walnut-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, and next door but one to Mr. Samuel M'Lanes's.

N. B. Any perſon having BUNTING for Sale may hear of a Purchaſer, by applying as above.

ON Thurſday the 5th of July next, at X o'clock in the forenoon, at the Coffee houſe will begin the ſale of the Public Lots of the city, for the redemption of the bills of credit of this ſtate, dated April 29, 1780. A Plan of the firſt fifty lots may be ſeen the Coffee houſe.—Conditions of Sale.

Firſt. The price at which each lot ſhall be ſtruck off, to be paid into the ſtate treaſury, in the aforeſaid bills of credit, dated April 29, 1780, or in gold and ſilver money, at the rates at which they formerly paſſed in Pennſylvania, and in no other money: in manner following:

One fourth, part within three days after the ſale, and the remaining three fourths within two months, to be reckoned from the day of ſale.

If the one quarter part be not depoſited, as above, or if after ſuch depoſit be made, the further payment ſhall not be complied with, in the manner preſcribed, the ſale be void, the depoſit if made to be forfeited to the ſtate, and the lot again ſet up to ſale.

Secondly. Upon producing to the truſtees certificates ſom the treaſurer of the ſtate, that the conſideration or price of any lot hath been ſatisfied in manner aforeſaid, the buyer to be entitled to a deed, under the ſeal of the ſtate, veſting him, his heirs and aſſigns forever, with an eſtate in fee in the lot by him purchaſed; ſubject to no other rent or reſerve than one white oak acorn yearly, if the ſame be demanded.

Philadelphia,

By order of Council,
T. MATLACK, ſecretary.

June 21, 1781.

Two Half Joes Reward.

STOLEN or Strayed, from off the Commons of this city, on the 17th inſtant, in the morning, A Bright Bay HORSE. He is better than 14 hands high, between 5 and 6 years old, is knicked, branded on the near buttock with a figure of 3; his mane hangs on the near ſide; he is remarkable for having no white hair about him, except a few hairs under the ſaddle, trots and canters well. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, living in Seventh-ſtreet, ſhall, if ſtolen, for horſe and thief, have the above Reward, and for the Horſe only EIGHT SILVER DOLLARS, and all reaſonable Charges paid, by

DANIEL TOPHAM.

June 18.

Public Notice is hereby given

To all thoſe COLLECTORS of Public Taxes, for the City and County of Philadelphia, who have not returned their Duplicates and paid the amount thereof to the County Treaſurer, that they forthwith proceed to collect the Taxes yet due, and pay the whole Amount of their reſpective Duplicates to the County Treaſurer, within Ten days from the date hereof, after which time every Delinquant will be proceeded againſt as the law directs.

By Order of the Commiſſioners,
GEORGE HONEY, junr. Clerk.

June 27.

TO BE LET,

Furniſhed LODGINGS

In an agreeable Part of the City. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

Best possible image.

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 752.

JUST OPENING, BY

Reed and Forde,

At the STORE formerly occupied by Budden, Lawrence, and Company, in Front-ſtreet, two doors above Market ſtreet,

A neat Aſſortment of Merchandize,

Among which are

CASSIMERS of different colours,
Iriſh and French Linens,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Black and white Gauzes,
A large Quantity of very fine Thread Hoſe,
Rich Silk Brunſwicks, ſuitable for gentlemens waiſtcoats and breeches,
Superfine Shalls, or ladies Shades,
Black Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
A Variety of black Laces,
Ginghams, corded Dimities, and cotton Stripes,
Coloured and ſtriped Luteſtrings and Sarinets,
Black Modes;
With a Variety of other Articles, with they will Sell on the loweſt Terms.

DRY GOODS,

To be Sold, reaſonable for Caſh, By

Samuel Lewis Wharton,

At his Store, the fifth door north of the corner of Walnut-ſtreet, in Water-ſtreet; Conſiſting of the following Articles.

AN elegant Aſſortment of plain and figured Silks,
Tamboured and ſilk knit Veſts,
Black ſilk breeches Patterns,
Sewing Silk of different colours,
Silk Umbrelloes,
Plain and figured Ribbands,
Blond Lace, Gauzes, cap Wire,
Chintzes,
Manchester Muſlins,
Cotton and thread Stockings,
Linen Jeans,
White and coloured Threads,
Pins, plated ſhoe and knee Buckles,
Folio and quarto writing Paper,
Wafers and Sealing wax,
ALSO, A handſome Aſſortment of Cambricks,
A few Engliſh Saddles, Bridles, Fuſils, Piſtols, Barriron,
A neat London made chamber Clock,
An elegant, rich, velvet, embroidered Cuſhion, &c. for a pulpit, deſk, and communion table; the whole finiſhed in the neweſt faſhion, and deſigned for a church in the United States.

Peter Le Maigre,

At his STORE in Water ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, has for SALE the following GOODS, by Wholeſale, viz.

Brown Sugar in hogſheads and barrels,
Ditto clarified,
Jamaica Spirits,
Grenada ditto,
Coffee in bags,
Ditto in barrels,
Cotton in bales,
Virginia Tobacco,
Maryland ditto,
Old Madeira Wine in pipes and tierces,
And many other ARTICLES, lately imported, too tedious to mention.

FOR SALE, AT

Benezet, Lewis, and Co's. Store,

In Second-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet,

FRENCH, Ruſſia and Scotch Duck,
A large Aſſortment of Linens,
Oznabrig,
Checks,
Damaſk Table Cloths and Napkins,
Maſqueraded Silk and Cotton,
A Quantity of Opium,
6, 8d, 10d, and 20d Nails,
Claret in hogſheads and bottles.

LONDON, February 8.

The following affecting narrative being authenticated by an officer lately returned from South-Carolina, you will give pleaſure to many of your readers, I truſt, in inſerting it for their peruſal.

CAPTAIN S. lately returned from America with an expreſs for government, relates, among many other affecting and uncommon incidents, among the royaliſts, as well as in the American army, the following narrative of tenderneſs, evincing to what a height the purity of paſſion can arrive to in the boſom of a virtuous woman, uncorrupted by an erroneous education, or the depravity of faſhionable life. A young lady long advertiſed in our public papers by her diſtreſſed family, having forſaken her father's houſe in Wales in the beginning of the American war, leaving only a letter behind her, to bid them be aſſured her honour and life ſhould be ſecured in her own care, followed her lover (a cornet of horſe) to whom ſhe had engaged herſelf privately, during his recruiting in the town ſhe lived in. She married him the hour ſhe arrived at New-York, where his regiment was at that time. Her elegance and beauty inflaming the breaſt of the commander, as well as of thoſe inferior in command in the regiment, her huſband became the pointed mark of their malice as well as envy. After vain efforts to ſeduce her tenderneſs from him, endeavours were uſed to perſuade her that a marriage, formed as her's, was invalid; and exciting ambition by noble proffers, on a ſmall deviation of duty. The cornet only exceeded the bounds up the country, in ſearch of ſome medicinal herbs for his beloved wife: the treſpaſs was aggravated into a crime. He was indignantly ſentenced to an ignominious confinement, which by reaſon of the dews of that country, immediately threatened his life and her's, who had cloſely attended him during his confinement. She received a meſſage, whilſt under theſe circumſtances, from the general, informing her, that if ſhe would leave her huſband, her preſence availing him little, that ſhe ſhould find an aſylum in his protection, and every thing that would be advantageous to her, would ſhe liſten to his paſſion. She replied by an opened letter, publicly read through the camp, in words as follows: "Unworthy commander, though I would die on the rack without a groan to ſave my huſband, yet I will not forfeit my honour, and diſhonour him to ſave us both. Think not, vain man, that miſery, pain, indigence, and chaſtity, cannot inhabit the ſame boſom together; know for once you are miſtaken; and that being conſcious nothing in my conduct could encourage that preſumption, the inſult is cruel, baſe and unmanly. Moleſt me no more nor dare to violate my preſence. Theſe languid arms, ſcarce able to lift themſelves in tender offices for my huſband, my wrongs may animate to avenge his cauſe and mine." The commander (who in this inſtance only ſtands impeached for want of honour and humanity) ſtood ſtruck with remorſe; he went to her, threw himſelf at her feet, humiliating himſelf before the companions of his guilt, avowing it and accuſing himſelf and them for the diſgraceful and precipitate ſtep that had ruined a virtuous couple; promiſing her, that for her ſake, he would ever reverence in future her whole ſex. The huſband was honourably diſcharged, and ſoon after promoted, and is now major in the regiment; this virtuous couple enjoying the veneration of all the corps, interrupted only in their happineſs by a languiſhing ſtate, the major's impriſonment has occaſioned. She lately has lain in; and a want of freſh proviſion having happened juſt before the officer left the camp in Charles-Town, the major being in a ſtate of weakneſs for want of proper nutriment, he left the lovely heroine ſupporting her huſband with the milk of the chaſteſt breaſt that ever heav'd with conjugal love, the innocent pledge of their love having died a few days after its birth. Surely ſuch inſtances as theſe, and ſuch of the juſtly celebrated Mrs. ——, ſhould make us look round with contempt on the paltry paſſions, and intereſted motives that connect and diſunite our faſhionable lovers in high life. What ſenſations can they experience in their moſt enviable hours, that equal the luxury of a virtuous affection? riches and honours, like every other gratification of appetite and taſte, by uſe, fall into fatiety and languor; we look round to the deſerted paths of nature and virtuous attachment, for a relief from that laſſitude and ennui; but diſſipation and habit have too early extinguiſhed or abſorbed thoſe finer feelings, that give rapture and enthuſiaſm, with durable rational enjoyment, to the humble, retired, and undepraved.

TO BE LET,

Furniſhed LODGINGS,

In an agreeable Part of the City. Enquire of the Printer.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

An ACT for raiſing additional Supplies for the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-One.

WHEREAS it is become neceſſary, that vigorous and effectual meaſures ſhould be adopted, to anſwer the preſent exigency of the public. And whereas it is the earneſt deſire of the repreſentatives of the freemen of this commonwealth, to reſtore and ſupport the credit of the paper money of this ſtate, by all juſt means in their power:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in general aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, that the ſum of eighty thouſand pounds, in addition to the ſums of money directed to be raiſed by the Act entitled, "A ſupplement to the act, entitled, an act for funding and redeeming the bills of credit of the United States of America, and for providing means to bring the preſent war to an happy concluſion," paſſed on the nineteenth day of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, and by the act entitled, "An act to raiſe effective ſupplies for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-one," paſſed the twenty firſt day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-one, ſhall be raiſed, levied, collected and paid into the treaſury of this ſtate within the current year, and ſhall be aſſeſſed and levied on the perſons and eſtates of the inhabitants of the city and county of Philadelphia, and the ſeveral counties of this ſtate, in the proportion and manner following, viz.

The city and county of Philadelphia, the ſum of 26,504l. 3s.
The county of Bucks, the ſum of 5,242l. 6s.
The county of Cheſter, the ſum of 8,415l. 7s.
The county of Lancaſter, the ſum of 11,388l. 5s.
The county of York, the ſum of 6,345l. 4s.
The county of Cumberland, the ſum of 5,964l.
The county of Berks, the ſum of 5,728l. 4s.
The county of Northampton, the ſum of 3,297l 10s.
The county of Bedford, the ſum of 1,807l. 16s.
The county of Northumberland, the ſum of 2,233l. 3s.
And, the counties of Weſtmoreland and Waſhington, the ſum of 3,074l. 2s.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that the tax for raiſing the ſaid ſum of eighty-thouſand pounds, ſhall be graſted upon and added to the tax directed to be levied and collected within the current year by the ſaid act, entitled, "A ſupplement to an act, entitled, an act for funding and redeeming the bills of credit of the United States of America, and for providing means to bring the preſent war to an happy concluſion," and ſhall be aſſeſſed, levied, collected and paid in the manner and within the time, and under the penalties and forfeitures therein expreſſed, contained and directed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that the ſaid act intitled, "A ſupplement to an act, entitled, an act for funding and redeeming the bills of credit of the United States of America, and for providing means to bring the preſent war to an happy concluſion," and every clauſe, matter and thing therein contained, ſhall be in force, and (ſo far as reſpects the levying, collecting and paying the ſaid tax) ſhall be extended and applied to the raiſing, levying, collecting and paying the additional ſum and ſums of money hereby directed to be levied and paid, as fully as if the ſaid act was herein inſerted; excepting only where the ſame is hereby altered, amended or ſupplied:

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that the paper bills of credit, emitted in purſuance of an act, entitled, "An act for ſtriking the ſum of one hundred thouſand pounds in bills of credit for the preſent ſupport of the army, and for eſtabliſhing a fund for the certain redemption of the ſame, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," paſſed the twenty fifth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, and the bills of credit emitted in purſuance of the reſolutions of Congreſs of the eighteenth of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty; and the bills of credit emitted in purſuance of the act, entitled, "An act for emitting the ſum of five hundred thouſand pounds in bills of credit, for the ſupport of the army, and for eſtabliſhing a fund for the redemption thereof, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," paſſed the ſeventh day of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-one, and gold and ſilver at their legal value, ſhall be received in payment of the ſaid taxes, and no other money whatever.

And whereas it is expedient that all unneceſſary expences be prevented, in the levying and collecting the aforeſaid taxes: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that the taxes hereby directed to be aſſeſſed, levied and collected, and the taxes to be aſſeſſed, levied and collected, by virtue of the aforeſaid act, entitled, "A ſupple-

ment to an act, entitled, an act for funding and redeeming the bills of credit of the United States of America, and for providing means to bring the present war to an happy concluſion," ſhall be aſſeſſed and levied on the returns of taxable perſons and property made or to be made, in purſuance of the directions of the act for raiſing effective ſupplies for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty one, paſſed the twenty firſt day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-one, any thing in the aforeſaid acts to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Signed by order of the Houſe,
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker.
Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia,
on Monday, the twenty-fifth day
of June, in the year 1781.
SAMUEL STERETT, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

A SUPPLEMENT to an ACT, entitled, "An Act for eſtabliſhing a Land Office, and for other Purpoſes therein mentioned."

WHEREAS it appears neceſſary to explain certain parts of the act entitled, "An act for eſtabliſhing a land office, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," and to make ſome amendments thereto: Therefore,

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in general aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, that the meaning of the word location, mentioned in the fifth ſection of the ſaid act, was, is, and is hereby declared to be, an application made by any perſon or perſons for land in the office of the ſecretary of the late land office of Pennſylvania, and entered in the books of the ſaid office, numbered and ſent to the ſurveyor general's office.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the preſident, or in his abſence the vice preſident in council, to ſign all and every warrant and warrants of acceptance, re-ſurvey and partition, as fully as the governor of the late province of Pennſylvania, or commiſſioner of property, might or could have done.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that the receiver general ſhall once in every month pay into the hands of the treaſurer of this commonwealth, all monies which ſhall come to his hands by virtue of the ſaid act, to which this is a ſupplement, which ſhall be ſubject to the diſpoſal of the legiſlature of this ſtate, to whom he is to account once in every year.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that the rate of exchange at which the receiver general ſhall receive the five pounds ſterling for every hundred acres of land, ſhall, and is hereby declared to be at the rate of one hundred and ſixty ſix and two thirds of the currency of this ſtate for one hundred pounds ſterling.

Signed by order of the Houſe,
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker.
Enacted into a Law, at Philadelphia,
on Monday, the twenty-fifth day
of June, in the year 1781.
SAMUEL STERETT, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

From the LONDON COURANT, January 1781.

THE ſlaughters committed by the Tories and Savages in North-America, can only be matched by a ſtory of Scotch barbarity committed on their own countrymen, related in Dr. Johnſon's tour through the Hebrides.

As a proof of this I ſend you a ſhort account of the cruelty practiſed upon the American revolters by the king's friends, the Tories, Refugees, and ſavage Indians, in 1779, from the annual regiſter 1779.

"After the Tories, and their allies, the Indians, had defeated a large party of the Americans, whom by treachery they had circumvented, they inveſted fort Kingſton, and to chear the ſpirits of the garriſon, they ſent them the bloody ſcalps of 200 of their relations, friends, and comrades.

Col. Denniſon, the commander of the fort, finding it impoſſible to make any effectual reſiſtance, went with a flag of truce to the inhuman Butler, the General of the enemy, to know what terms he would grant if he would ſurrender. Butler, with all the phlegm of a real ſavage, anſwered, 'The hatchet.' The Governor having defended the place till moſt of the garriſon was deſtroyed or diſabled, ſurrendered at diſcretion. Some of the unhappy perſons in the fort were carried away alive, but the conquerors, to ſave the trouble of murder in detail, ſhut up the greater part in the houſes and barracks, which having ſet on fire, they enjoyed the ſavage pleaſure of beholding the whole conſumed in one general blaze. They then proceeded to Wilkeſborough, which, in hopes of obtaining mercy, ſurrendered without reſiſtance. Here the tragedy was renewed with aggravated horrors. Here they found 70 of the militia, men employed merely for the defence and guard of the frontiers; with theſe the ſlaughter was begun, and they were butchered with every circumſtance of wanton cruelty. The remainder of the men, women, and children, were ſhut up in the houſes, which being ſet on fire, they periſhed all together in the flames.

"A general ſcene of devaſtation was now ſpread through all the townſhips; fire, ſword, and other different inſtruments of deſtruction, triumphed alternately.

"The corn fields were ſet on fire, and the ſtanding corn, now ripe for the ſicle, burnt as it grew. The houſes and valuables of every kind, together with all the improvement which owed their riſe to the perſevering induſtry of man, were as completely deſtroyed as their nature or the induſtry of the ſpoilers would admit. The ſettlement of the Tories, or the King's friends, alone, generally eſcaped, and appeared as iſlands in the midſt of the ſurrounding ruins. Theſe ſavages, by way of relaxation and amuſement, cut out the tongues of the horſes and cattle leaving them ſtill alive to prolong their agony."

The following are a few of the more ſingular circumſtances of cruelty which are related as parts of the maſſacre.

"A Captain Bedlock, who had been taken priſoner, being ſtripped naked, had his body ſtuck full of ſharp pine ſplinters, and then a heap of knots of the ſame wood piled round him: the whole was ſet on fire, and his two companions, Captains Ranſon and Durgee, thrown alive into the flames. It is ſaid that the returned Tories, who had at different times abandoned the ſettlement, in order to join in thoſe ſavage expeditions, were the moſt diſtinguiſhed for their cruelty. Among theſe, one whoſe mother had married a ſecond huſband, butchered with his own hands, both her, his father in law, his own ſiſters, and their infant children. Another who, during his abſence, had ſent home ſeveral threats againſt the life of his father, now not only realiſed them in perſon, but was himſelf, with his own hands, the exterminator of his own family. Mother, brothers, and kindred, mingled their blood in one common carnage, with that of the ancient huſband and father. —— Bluſh! bluſh! G———! Theſe are thy triumps! thy exploits!

"In theſe horrid expeditions and bloody maſſacres, the King's friends, the Tories and Refugees, appear to be the principal agents. They by their acquaintance with the ſituation of the ſettlements, and the information they received from their friends on the ſpot, brought the ſavages to the deſtined place of ſlaughter; without ſuſpicion of the unarmed inhabitants, they led them directly to the ſpoil, and brought them off without any danger.

"The cuſtom of burning people alive in towns, villages, houſes, and barracks, is now become ſo familiar to the Britiſh ſoldiery in North America, that it raiſes no wonder in thoſe who read of ſuch uncommon acts of ſuch ſavage brutality. This is a practice of which I never read before theſe accounts of American conflagrations, except in Dr. Johnſon's tour through the Hebrides, where he relates the hiſtory of one Clan ſhutting up another in a church and ſetting it on fire; while the piper played a particular tune, which is handed down to late poſterity, in commemoration of this glorious victory."

They who wiſh to read a more ample detail of the exploits of the Tory refugees and ſavages, will find their curioſity ſatisfied in that rich magazine of knowledge and genuine intelligence, the Annual Regiſter for 1779.

Where are the times when a miniſter of England could ſay, that nobody ſhould fire a cannon in Europe, without permiſſion from England?

In 1740. LORD CARTERET.

THOSE times ceaſed at paſſing the American ſtamp-act, the Boſton port bill, duties on glaſs, paper, painters' colours, and tea; alſo the bill for bringing perſons ſuppoſed guilty of crimes in America to England for trial, unlimited powers given to courts of vice-admiralty, ſuſpending the legiſlation of ſome of the colonies, &c. &c. —— Againſt all theſe, and many other grievances, they remonſtrated and petitioned, but all in vain, and were refuſed, contrary to the bill of rights, to be heard.

The port of Boſton was next ſhut up,* and the King's ſhips of war made prizes of the ſhips of that port, having not only been refuſed to be heard, but now thrown out of the crown's protection, and troops imported and quartered on them, and the inhabitants killed in their ſtreets by the troops. Deſperation enſued; the people armed: Lexington ſkirmiſh, and the battle of Bunker's Hill ſoon followed; more troops were ſent—a Congreſs aſſembled; an army raiſed; alliances ſought in Europe, and obtained with France and Spain; battles fought with various ſucceſs; Holland obtained as another ally; Ruſſia, Sweden and Denmark arming to countenance the revolt. — Theſe are the reaſons that all thoſe powers do, and will moſt tremendouſly fire their cannon in Europe, without permiſſion from England, unhappily brought into greater diſtreſſes than it ever knew, by Scotch councils and Scotchmen, who have very narrow ideas of juſtice or liberty. PRICE.

* By the ſtarvation act.

HUME, the great apologiſt of the ſtewarts, fairly owns that the firſt war declared by Charles the ſecond againſt the Dutch was occaſioned more by political than juſt or reaſonable motives. One principal reaſon, he ſays, was an intention to raviſh from them by force, what could not be obtained but by induſtry. Charles the ſecond in an indecent letter which he wrote to his ſiſter, the dutches of Orleans, ſeems to have no cauſe of quarrel with the Hollanders, except their being dirty and ſlovenly republicans, who knew not how to pay a proper reſpect to a crowned head.

When both countries were tired of the war, the Engliſh miniſtry inſiſted upon terms inadmiſſible. De Wit ſent de Ruyter with a ſtrong fleet into the Thames; he burnt our ſhiping and Chatham, and inſulted us in all our ports. The inſolent and indolent Charles Steuart was forced to patch up a peace, and to give up ſuch terms as would have been granted, had not his arms been ſo thoroughly diſgraced.

The ſecond Dutch war began, like the preſent, without giving any previous notice, or even a declaration of war ſir Thomas Holmes was ſent ſecretary to attack the Dutch Smyrna fleet; the perfidious Holmes invited the Dutch admiral, Van Neſs, who commanded the convoy, on board his ſhip; but the Dutchman was on his guard, and refuſed the invitation. The Engliſh attacked them three ſeveral times; in the laſt attack they loſt a man of war, and three of their moſt inconſiderable merchantmen. Hume is not willing to allow this action to be perfidious, though called ſo by all Europe: he owns, indeed, it was irregular.

The ſecond Dutch war was carried on for two years, entirely againſt the inclinations of the people and the parliament, who at that time, not being the corrupt tools of the court as they have been of late years, obliged the king, ſorely againſt his will, to give peace to the Dutch on reaſonable terms.

It muſt not be forgotten, that France and England were united againſt the Dutch, who, notwithſtanding they had ſuch powerful enemies to contend with preſerved their territories undiminiſhed, the independency of their ſtate, and ſecured their very extenſive commerce.

Extract of a letter from a leading Member of the Council in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, to an independent patriotic Member of the laſt Parliament, who continued his ſervices to the public while there appeared to him any proſpect of reſtoring the public affairs, but when that proſpect ceaſed, he retired.

"I thank you for your favour by Mr.—— by which I perceive you are not in the good graces of the Britiſh Miniſtry any more more than the Americans, with this difference, however, that they have not made you the object of natural vengeance as they have them. One would think the experience of the laſt 15 years, during which the character and intereſts of the nation have been declining, and rapidly ſo ſince their making war on America, ſhould convince them with all the force of demonſtration, that their meaſures were eſſentially and ſyſtematically wrong. What a contraſt do the beginning and end of this period exhibit! You can draw a lively and melancholy deſcription of it. It is probable the miniſterial ſyſtem reſpecting America originated here, which, though calculated oſtenſibly to procure a revenue to Great-Britain, was principally intended to operate to the advantage of thoſe who planned it. Hence the repreſentations and miſrepreſentations to induce miniſtry to adopt it; one of which was, that not the people at large, but merely a faction were oppoſed to it. After the cleareſt evidence of the contrary, evidence ſealed with the blood of thouſands, is it not ſurprizing that the ſame language ſhould be continued in the preſent ſtage of the diſpute, and that it ſhould be repreſented, that it is only a faction, which upholds Congreſs; that for the ſake of peace the people would relinquiſh their independency, &c. &c. Theſe ideas are held forth by Gov. Johnſtone in ſome of his late ſpeeches in parliament; by the commiſſioners, and other public men, in ſome of their publications, and in the newspapers of New-York, by which laſt eſpecially, publiſhed under the inſpection of the government of the city, the good people of England may be induced to think, that the authority of Congreſs is at an end, the union of the States diſſolving, the new alliance execrated, and that one campaign more, if it ſhould not effect a total conqueſt, will at leaſt bring the confederated ſtates to renounce the alliance, and again become ſubject to Britain.

"But nothing can be more contrary to truth than all this; the events of war, indeed, are uncertain; but it does not appear probable, that a weakened enemy can effect a conqueſt, to which the execution of his full ſtrength has proved unequal, eſpecially when he has a new and much greateſt power to contend with. If the idea of conqueſt is ſtill kept up, Britain will continue the war, and ſhe will experience, as ſhe has hitherto, whether there is not more to be loſt than gained by it. If that idea be relinquiſhed, as I think it muſt be by every one not influenced by the partial and falſe repreſentations ſent from America; repreſentations, however honeſtly meant, collected from perſons intereſted or diſaffected, or that have obtained their information only from thoſe on their own ſide of the queſtion, and wiſh our jubjugation—to what purpoſe is it to continue the war? The longer it is continued, the leſs valuable will peace be to her, whenever it ſhall take place; particularly in this inſtance among others, that uſe will habituate us to foreign commodities and manufactures, to the excluſion, in a great degree, of Britiſh, which from cuſtom, if time does not efface it, would be preferred on equal terms. I go upon the ſuppoſition of a free trade, reſulting from independency; from which America cannot and will not now recede. A peace on the principles of independency and a free trade, if not too long deferred, would ſecure to Britain the greateſt part of the American trade from the preference which the force of habit would give to her commodities. On theſe principles only, now becomes indiſpenſibly neceſſary, is peace to be hoped for. Vain and futile will be the expectations of it on the contrary principles. Of the above mentioned facts, Mr. Temple, I believe, was abundantly convinced, both from his own obſervation, and from the concurring ſentiments of the principal people of theſe ſtates, with whom he freely converſed while he was here.

"The idea of peace naturally brings to mind governor Pownall's adminiſtration! when notwithſtanding a foreign war, we were bleſſed with internal peace, and happy in our connection with Great-Britain. Had the ſame juſt government continued, both countries would have been now happy in each other, and probably would have continued ſo for ages to come. But the demon, avarice, has rent them aſunder, and thereby deprived poſterity of the ſight of the greateſt empire, founded on right government, that ever exiſted. To look back anſwers no purpoſe, any farther than to correct paſt errors. If Britain, by a review of her conduct, ſhould ſee the duplicity and injuſtice of it, her ill treatment of individuals who exerted their utmoſt to undeceive her miniſters, and her cruelty ſince to the American priſoners in her power, and by ſuch review ſhould be induced to act an open and generous part, in her conduct with regard to ſuch priſoners, it would tend to revive a confidence in her, and cauſe her propoſitions for a peace, if ſhe thought proper to make any, to be attended to in proportion to their reaſonableneſs, and their conſiſtency with the principles above mentioned, from which it may be relied on, America will never depart."

Philadelphia, July 7.

By the UNITED STATES, in Congreſs aſſembled
June 26, 1781.

RESOLVED, That the board of admiralty inform JOHN BARRY, eſquire, commander of the frigate Alliance, that Congreſs approve his conduct, in releaſing the ſhip belonging to the ſubjects of the republic of Venice, retaken, by him from a Britiſh privateer, on the fourth of March, laſt; it being their determination, always, to pay the utmoſt reſpect to the rights of neutral commerce.

Extract from the minutes,
GEORGE BOND, Deputy Secretary.

Mr. Tyree's Plantation, twenty miles from Williamsburg, June 28, 1781.

SIR,

I DO myself the honor to incloſe your excellency a copy of my letter to general Greene, containing the events which have taken place, ſince my laſt of the 18th. I alſo include the copy of a letter from colonel Tarleton to lord Cornwallis, which fell into our hands upon his lordſhip's retrograde movement.

I have the honour to be,
With the greateſt reſpect,
Your excellency's
Moſt obedient Servant,
LA FAYETTE.

His Excellency
SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, Eſquire.

Mr. Tyree's plantation, 26 miles from Williamsburg, June 27, 1781.

SIR,

MY letter of the 28th informed you of the enemy's retrograde movement to Richmond, where they had made a ſtop. Our loſs, at the Point of Fork, chiefly conſiſted of old arms, out of repair, and ſome cannon, moſt of which have been ſince recovered.

On the 18th, the Britiſh army moved toward us, with deſign, as I apprehended, to ſtrike at a detached corps, commanded by general Muhlenberg. Upon this, the light infantry and Pennſylvanians marched under general Wayne, when the enemy retired into town. The day following I was joined by general Steuben's troops, and on the night of the 20th Richmond was evacuated.

Having followed the enemy, our light parties fell in with them near New-Kent Court houſe. The army was ſtill at a diſtance, and lord Cornwallis continued his route towards Williamsburg; his rear and right flank were covered by a large corps, commanded by colonel Simcoe; I puſhed forward a detachment under colonel Butler; but notwithſtanding a moſt fatiguing march, the colonel reports, that he could not have overtaken them, had not major Macpherſon mounted 50 light infantry behind an equal number of dragoons, which, coming up with the enemy, charged them within ſix miles of Williamsburg. Such of the advanced corps as could arrive, compoſed of rifle-men, under major Call and major Willis, began a ſmart action. Incloſed is the return of our loſs: that of the enemy is about 60 killed, including ſeveral officers, and 100 wounded; a diſproportion which the ſkill of our rifle men eaſily explains. I am under great obligations to colonel Butler, and the officers and men of the detachment, for their ardor in the purſuit, and their conduct in the action.

General Wayne, who had marched to the ſupport of Butler, ſent down ſome troops under major Hamilton. The whole Britiſh army came out to ſave Simcoe, and on the arrival of our army upon this ground retired to Williamsburg. The poſt they now occupy is ſtrong, and under protection of their ſhipping, but upwards of 100 miles from the Point of Fork.

I had the honour to communicate theſe movements to the executive of the commonwealth, that the ſeat of government might be again re-eſtabliſhed in the capital.

Lord Cornwallis has received a reinforcement from Portſmouth.

With the greateſt reſpect,
I have the honour, &c.
LA FYETTE.

Major general Greene.

RETURN of the killed, wounded, and miſſing of the Light Corps under Colonel Butler, in the action of the 26th of June, 1781.

Cavalry, under Major Macpherſon.

Of the firſt regiment of dragoons. 1 captain wounded, 5 privates killed, 1 private taken (ſince returned) Of Armand's horſe 2 lieutenants killed, 1 private ditto, 1 ſerjeant priſoner.

Infantry and rifle-men, under major M'Pherſon. 1 lieutenant killed.

Captain Long's company of rifle-men. 1 private wounded, 5 ditto miſſing.

Horſes loſt. 11.

Loſs of major Willis's corps of rifle-men. 3 privates wounded, 2 ditto miſſing.

Loſs of major Call's corps of riflemen. 1 captain wounded, 6 privates ditto, 1 lieutenant miſſing, 7 privates ditto.

Total. Wounded, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 10 privates. Killed, 2 lieutenants, 1 ſerjeant, 6 privates. Miſſing, 1 lieutenant, 12 privates. Priſoners, 1 ſerjeant, 1 private, (returned ſince)

RICHARD BUTLER, Colonel commanding advanced Light Corps.

Colonel Adam's Plantation, June 13, 1781; half paſt four, P. M.

My LORD,

I BELIEVE that La Fayette paſſed the South Anna, or Pamunky, this morning for the mountain road, at Bird's Ordinary. He lay at Bird's mill yeſterday evening. I have been on the Three Notched Road all day. I have left it for this place for the benefit of forage, and communication with your lordſhip. I ſhall ſtrike it again to-morrow morning, and go by Napier's to Pier's mill. I cannot yet learn what water it ſtands on. La Fayette's deſign is to follow. I will immediately inform your lordſhip, if he does not keep a proper diſtance, any detachment I ſhall ſtrike at.

I have the honor to be,
My Lord, Your Lordſhip's
Moſt obliged Servant,
BAN. TARLETON.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

A C A R D.

THE gentlemen of the medical department, preſent their moſt reſpectful compliments to Congreſs, and humbly requeſt that Five Shillings in gold or ſilver be immediately ſent on to each officer, with the three months pay lately voted them, in order to redeem their letters, which, for want of hard caſh, are detained in the hands of poſt-maſters.

*** A further SALE of the PUBLIC LOTS of this city, for the redemption of the bills of credit of this ſtate, dated April 29, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-Houſe, on Tueſday the 17th day of July inſtant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. A plan o the lots may be ſeen at the Coffee Houſe. The conditions the ſame as in the former ſales.

On FRIDAY Next,

At TEN o'clock in the Forenoon,
On Bright's Wharf, between Race and Vine-ſtreets,
Will begin the Sale by Public Auction,
OF THE
CARGO
Of the Ship RESOLUTION, taken by the Privateer Brigantine ARIEL: Conſiſting of
Two Hundred Ninety one Hogſheads, Six Tierces and Four Barrels of
Muſcovado Sugar,
Forty-eight Tierces, Four Barrels and Ten Bags of
COFFEE,
And Twelve Pieces of
SANDERS WOOD.
By Order of the Court of Admiralty,
July 7. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

On SATURDAY next,

At X o'clock in the forenoon, at meſſrs. James and Drinker's Wharff, between Arch and Race ſtreets,
Will be Sold by Public Auction,
60 hogſheads of Weſt-India Rum,
15 hogſheads and 30 tierces of
Muſcovado Sugar.
And at VII o'clock in the Evening of the ſame day, at the Coffee Houſe, Will be SOLD,
The Brigantine Minerva,
With all her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture; agreeable to an Inventory to be ſeen at the Place of Sale: Being a Prize taken by the Privateer Ship Congreſs.
By Order of the Court of Admiralty,
July 7th. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

This AFTERNOON,

At Three o'Clock, on Willing's Wharf,
Will be Sold at Public Auction,
300 Barrels of SUGAR,
100 Bags of COFFEE,
With a few PIECES of
OZNABRIGS, CHINTZES, &c.
And this EVENING,
At the Coffee Houſe, Will be SOLD,
The Schooner Liberty,
Bermudian built, a faſt Sailer, and burthen about Forty Tons. Inventory to be ſeen at the Place of Sale.
July 7. JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

On MONDAY Next,

At Twelve o'Clock,
Will be Sold by Public Auction,
At the COFFEE-HOUSE,
The Brigantine FOX,
With all her Tackle, Apparel & Furniture,
as ſhe lately came from ſea; and now lying at Carpenter's Wharf. Inventory to be ſeen on board the Veſſel, and at the Place of Sale. She is a very remarkable faſt Sailer, and will carry about 110 Hogſheads.
July 6. JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

To be let, The houſe where Mr. Jonathan Meredith now lives, in Third-ſtreet, adjoining the Harp and Crown tavern. For terms apply to Jonathan Meredith, on the premiſes, Robert Patton, at the Harp and Crown, or the printer of this paper.

One Guinea Reward.

STRAYED from a ſtable in this city, on the 29th day of the 6th month, laſt, a dark Brown HORSE, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, carries well, 5 years old, has a ſwitch tail, ſhort mane, which appears to have been badly trimed, an old brand mark on one of his buttocks, the letters not diſtinctly known, ſhod all round. Whoever has found ſaid Horſe, and will deliver him to the ſubſcriber, at the Bull's-head, in Strawberry-alley, ſhall receive the above Reward, and all reaſonable charges. BENJAMIN MYERS.

Four Hard Dollars Reward.

STRAYED out of the paſture of Samuel Richards, in the Neck, on Monday the 23d of June, a bright bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, ſhod all round, branded on the near thigh H, but not very eaſy to be ſeen; trots and canters well. He was ſeen in the Butcher's Arm's Lane, on Wedneſday laſt. Whoever will bring the ſaid Horſe to Davis Bevan, in Second-ſtreet, one door above Pine-ſtreet, or to Samuel Richards, in Front-ſtreet near the Draw-bridge, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable Charges.

July 2. DAVIS BEVAN.

WAS taken up, in South-ſtreet, near Lebanon Garden, on Saturday the 30th of June, A dark Bay MARE, about 14 hands high, unſhod, and much ſaddle marked: She is now at Captain JOHN DAVIS's ſtables, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, oppoſite the State-houſe. The Owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

Office for Conveyancing, and Sale of Real Eſtates,

KEPT by ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, is removed from Fourth-ſtreet to the North ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, the ſecond door from the Eaſt ſide of Third ſtreet, where he continues, as uſual, to draw Deeds, Mortgages, Leaſes, Wills, Letters of Attorney, Agreements, and all other kinds of Writings: he alſo continues Selling Real Eſtates, and has now entered in his Office, a large number of Houſes and Lots in different parts of the city and ſuburbs, Plantations in the country, and a great quantity of unimproved lands in the different back counties, to be diſpoſed of very cheap for caſh; and among the ſame are the following, viz.

A PLANTATION ſituate in Lower Dublin and Abington townſhips, about 10 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining lands of Jacob Taylor and Joſeph Miles, containing near 60 acres, whereon is a good ſtone houſe, four rooms on a floor, a ſtone ſpring houſe with an excellent ſpring, a waggon houſe, a log barn and ſtables, a new cyder-mill and preſs, a large apple orchard, a garden with various kinds of fruit, about 9 acres of excellent meadow, and as much woodland, the reſt arable, and the whole under good fence; it is now occupied by Adam Waſs, who has a leaſe for two years from March laſt, on the ſhares; the purchaſer to be intitled to one half of the produce and other articles mentioned in the leaſe.

Alſo, A piece of 20 acres of LAND, adjoining the above, whereon is good log houſe, and ſpring-houſe near the door, between 3 and 4 acres of good meadow, and an apple and peach orchard; the purchaſer to be intitled to the owner's part of the grain now in the ground.

Alſo, Another piece of 20 acres of LAND, about half a mile diſtant from the laſt, lying on Paſſyunk creek, and adjoining Robert Thomas's old mill, with a log houſe, barn, and a good ſpring, about 4 acres of good meadow, with a garden of various kinds of fruit, and an apple orchard; it is under good fence, and rented for a year from March laſt, the tenant to pay a rent of 15l. and all taxes; the purchaſer to have the benefit of grain which the tenant is to leave in the ground at the end of the term.

Alſo, A well finiſhed, two ſtory brick HOUSE and lot of GROUND, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Almond and Catherine-ſtreets, now occupied by captain Cliffton, the lot is 16 feet 8 inches front, and in depth 106 feet, ſubject to a ground-rent of 2l. 16s. 6d. 3-4s. per annum.

Alſo, A two ſtory brick TENEMENT and lot of GROUND, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Catherine-ſtreet, between Front and Swanſon ſtreets, now occupied by Mr. Thomas Thomſon; the lot is 18 feet front, and in depth 87 feet; ſubject to a ground-rent of 45l. per annum.

Alſo, An elegant three ſtory brick HOUSE, with a piazza and Kitchen, ſituate at the north eaſt corner of Market and Sixth-ſtreets; the lot is 20 feet on Market-ſtreet and 100 feet on Sixth-ſtreet, ſubject to a ground rent of 20l. per annum.

Alſo, Three brick HOUSES, each three ſtories high, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, near South-ſtreet; the lot on which they ſtand is 42 feet 6 inches front, and in depth 70 feet. They will be ſold ſeparate, clear of incumbrances. For terms of ſale pleaſe to apply as above directed.

Philadelphia, June 21, 1781.

To be Sold, by Private Sale,

A VERY valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 500 acres, ſituate on the river Leheigh (a branch of the Delaware) about four miles from Bethlehem: the ſoil is excellent, and is capable of being improved to great advantage.

Likewiſe, A Brick HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet, one door from the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet, 15 feet in front and 20 feet deep, now in the tenure of Thomas Bryan. For further particulars enquire of WILLIAM BINGHAM, in Philadelphia.

TO be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A PLANTATION and tract of land, in the tenure of Daniel Dunham, containing two hundred and ſixteen acres, ſituate in the townſhips of Bethlehem and Ringwood in Hunterdon county, Weſt New-Jerſey. The upland is good, and as it lies contiguous to a tract of limeſtone land, the purchaſer will have it in his power to manure it, when neceſſary, at a moderate expence. There is in ſaid Tract between 30 and 40 acres of meadow, 20 acres whereof, on the ſouth branch of the Raritan, is an extraordinary rich bottom. Three-fourths of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of Sale the remainder in one year. For further particulars, apply to EDWARD PENINGTON.

WALTER ROE & Company,

At their Store, on the north side of Market-street, four doors below Fourth-street, in Mr. Owen Jones's house,

ARE now opening a large and neat assortment of merchandize, imported in the last vessels from Europe, which they will sell by wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms, for ready money, viz.

Superfine Broad Cloths of various colours
Second ditto
Brown, claret, olive, black blue and spotted Corduroys
Black Everlastings
Serge Denesme
Durants of all colours
Shalloone ditto
Cord'd & flowered Dimity,
Blue, black, and crimson calimancoes,
Bengals and Ginghams,
A large assortment of beautiful Chintzes and calicoes
Marseilles Quilting
Black and white Sattins
Black and white Modes
Sarsnetts and Peelongs
White, brown, green, blue and striped ell-wide Persians
Half yard ditto
Taffetys and Matuas,
Brocades and Lutestrings
Sewing Silks of all colours
Cambricks and Lawns
Flowered and Minionet Lawns
Muslin and Kenting Handkerchiefs
Plain and striped Muslin
Bandanoe and Barcelona Silk Handkerchiefs
Irish and Russia Sheetings
Irish, French and German Linens
Lavall Linens
Three-fourths and Yard-wide Britannia's
Fine and coarse Scoch Threads
Coloured ditto
Silk, Cotton, Thread and Worsted Hose
Silk and Worsted Breeches Patterns
Purple and white Gloves
Ladies Fans
Tapes and Bobbins
Black, Blond and Thread Lace
Ribbands
Seven-eights, yard-wide, and yard and three-eights cotton Checks
Spotted and coloured Jeans
Pins by the Pocket
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Writing Paper
Snuff in Bottles
A neat Assortment of Glass and China Ware
A small Assortment of Ironmongery
Clock Movements and Faces
Salt
Cotton by the Bag and smaller quantity
Bohea Tea, &c. &c. &c.

Said Roe and Company hope for encouragement from the public, as they are determined to pay the strictest attention to business, and, as far as in their power, give satisfaction to those who please to favour them with their custom.

They hope to be excused the common mode of telling the public, their goods are remarkably low: they with, and only wait, for an opportunity of convincing them, by shewing the quality, and telling the prices of their goods, which they flatter themselves, will be the best and most pleasing method to convince the purchasers that their prices are moderate.

Just Imported from Europe, and to be Sold, by

Sasportas & Le Bœuf,

At their Store, in Front street, opposite to the Coffee-House, a large Assortment of DRY GOODS, Consisting of—

BROADCLOTHS, Wiltons, Bath Coating, white Flannel, Knaps, Serge Denims, Shalloons, Duroys, Durants, white and buff coloured Marseilles Quilting; plain, corded and figured Demities, plain and spotted Jeans; yard wide, 7-8 and 3-4 English Checks, a large Assortment of printed linen Handkerchiefs, Scotch Handkerchiefs, Barcelona Handkerchiefs of several colours, India Nankeens, a large Assortment of white and black figured and plain Gauze, gauze Handkerchiefs, coarse and fine Cagut, black and white blond Lace, silk Gloves and Mittens, ivory and cocoa mounted Fans; Irish, Dutch and German Linens, sheeting Linens, Brittanias, Calicoes, Humhums, jaconet and book Muslins; white, black and clouded Mantuas, Searsuckers, Scotch Threads, taylors Threads, a large Assortment of broad and narrow Ribbands, broad and narrow white Tapes, white and black Pins, Needles, white and black English beaver Hats, gold and silver thread coat and jacket buttons, sewing Silks of different colours, skeleton wire, Souchong Tea in canisters, Bohea Tea in chests, English Sail Duck from No. 4 to 8, a large Assortment of artificial Flowers, and several other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

N. B. They also have a Quantity of Sugar in hogsheads and barrels, Taffia, Cocoa in bags: which they will Sell reasonably. June 19.

FOR SALE,

West-India Rum, French Brandy, Sherry Wine, Claret, Lemon Juice, Almonds, Filberts, and a Variety of EUROPEAN GOODS,

By Lacaze and Mallet,

In Water-street, above Arch-street.

Strayed from the commons, A young large brindle COW, branded on both horns, a blaize on her face, her feet, legs, belly, flanks, tail, shoulders, and rump white, her sides of a mixture with red and brown. Three Hard Dollars reward, and reasonable charges will be paid by ROBERT SMITH, sail-maker, a little below the Draw-bridge.

Came to premises of the subscriber, living near the middle of Germantown, a Yellow Brindle COW, about the middle of June last. The Owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away. JACOB STROUSE.

Just Imported from Europe,

AND TO BE SOLD,

Wholesale and Retail,

BY

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

On the North Side of Market-street, opposite the INDIAN KING.

A Large and General Assortment of the Following Articles, viz.

BLUE, purple, brown, green, light coloured, white and scarlet superfine Broadcloths,
Blue, purple, brown, green, light coloured, white and scarlet second Broadcloths,
Plains and Halfthicks,
Scarlet, buff and white superfine Cassimers,
Blue, purple, brown, scarlet and lead-coloured Frizes,
Blue, brown, purple, scarlet, and lead coloured Coatings and Duffils,
Crimson, blue, brown, black, green and motled Velvets and Velverets,
Corduroys and Thicksetts of all colours and fashions,
Blue, brown, white, green and changeable Hair bines,
Cambiets of all colours and fineness,
Corded Worsteds and Everlastings,
Serges and Serge-denims,
Serge-dejeans,
Prunellas and Princes Stuff,
Russels and Calimancoes,
Durants and Tammies of all colours,
Duroons and Duroys,
Poplins,
Masquerades,
Dorseteens,
Black, blue, green, claret, plumb, walnut orange, garnet, pink and white Persians,
Black Taffities,
Black and flowered Grograms,
Black, gray, light, plumb, striped, clouded and orange coloured Musselmans,
Mexicans,
Pickings,
Peelongs,
Sattins and Modes of all colours,
An elegant Assortment of Brocades,
Black, white, pink, garnet, orange, straw coloured and brown Mantuas,
A Quantity of Irish and Dutch Linens,
Checks and Stripes,
Checked and striped cotton Stims,
Sattin and paduasoy Jacket Patterns, elegantly tamboured,
Marseilles Quilting,
Dimethies and Diapers,
Jaconet and Book Muslins,
Plain and figured Kentings and kenting Handkerchiefs,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Lawn Handkerchiefs and Apron Patterns,
Millionet Lawns,
Dark Callicoes,
Silk, cotton, thread and worsted Hose of different colours,
A large Assortment of fashionable silk Gauze,
Silk and cotton Handkerchiefs of all kinds and colours,
A Quantity of the best sewing Silk of all colours,
Purple and white Gloves and Mitts,
A Quantity of thread Lace,
A large Assortment of the most fashionable Ribbands,
Twists and Mohairs of all colours,
Plated and gilt Buttons,
Tully Garters,
Quality Bindings,
Shoe ditto,
Silk Ferret,
Tapes and Bobbins,

ALSO,

A Quantity of Claret in Hogsheads,
With many other ARTICLES, too tedious to enumerate.

To be SOLD, Wholesale and Retail, By

Harris and Ferguson

At their COMMISSION-STORE, in Strawberry-Alley, opposite Trotter's Alley,

A Variety of Merchandize,

At the lowest Prices, for ready Money; Amongst which are following Articles, viz.

OLD Jamaica Spirits, West-India Rum, old Lisbon Wine, choice Claret in half hogsheads and bottles, Molasses, Muscovado Sugar, brown and white Spanish in boxes, Bohea Tea of the best quality, Coffee, Rice, Powder and Shot, Scotch Snuff in bottles, &c a large Quantity of Needles well assorted, Writing Paper, Wool Cards of the best kind, Indigo, best Maryland Tobacco, Bar Iron, &c.

N. B. Said HARRIS and FERGUSON having provided convenient and safe Warehouses and Cellars, are prepared to receive all Kinds of GOODS that may be sent to them, to sell on commission, and hope to give ample satisfaction to all persons who are pleased to favour them with their commands.

All Orders addressed to them from Gentlemen in this or the neighbouring States, to purchase and forward Goods of any kind, will be thankfully received, and executed with punctuality, care and dispatch. June 19.

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber, on the east-side of Second-street, below Union-street, and one door from the corner of Pine-street, the following goods, viz.

IRish mess-beef in tierces, barrels, and half-barrels, pork in half barrels, extraordinary good; Madeira wine by the pipe, hogshead or gallon, Lisbon ditto, by the hogshead, quarter-cask, or gallon, coffee, tea and sugars by wholesale and retail, English soap by ditto, ditto, Scotch snuff, manufactured in Glasgow, a quantity of tin ware, japan'd and plain, English cloaths and scrubbing brushes, English made sailors jackets, breeches, drawers and shirts, shoes and hats, fine and coarse callicoes, handkerchiefs, stockings and threads, Tully garters, a few firkins of butter, and sundry other goods not here mentioned

DAVIS BEVAN.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subscriber, at his OFFICE for SALE of REAL ESTATES, at the lower Corner of Black-Horse-Alley, in Front-street, the following

2 Houses, Lots, &c.

1. A two story Brick Messuage and Lot of Ground, on the north side of Walnut-street, between Second and Front-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, on Walnut-street, 22 feet, and in length or depth 51 feet, with the privilege of a 4 feet alley; the House is 24 feet front above the alley, and has 3 rooms on each floor, one of which (below stairs) has been used as a shop; also, a brick Kitchen, two stories high, adjoining said messuage; the whole subject to a yearly rent charge of 2s. currency per annum.

2. A yearly Rent Charge of Twelve Spanish silver milled Dollars, issuing out of a Lot of Ground on the west side of Sixth-street, north of Arch-street, 20 feet front and 90 feet deep, in the tenture of John George Mitzgar.

3. A Plantation in Philadelphia County, about two miles on this side of Potsgrove, containing 40 acres of excellent Land, 8 whereof are meadow, bounding on Schuylkill: the improvements are a Frame Dwelling House, having 3 rooms on the first floor, and old Stable and Cow-house. It is a pleasant and agreeable part of the country; and may, at a small expence, be improved into a very comfortable retirement.

4. A Plantation in East Fallowfield, Chester county, containing 117 acres, from 30 to 40 acres of which are excellent meadow, and more may be made, as the place abounds with excellent springs; there are on the premises a good Stone Dwelling House, two stories high, with good rooms and a Log House adjoining, a good Spring-house close by the door, Barn, Stable, Cow-house, Hay-house, Barracks, &c. with a good Orchard; also, Still house, with two stills fixed, all in good repair: likewise a Place fit for a Tanyard.

TO BE LET,

The House, lately occupied by the subscriber as an office, in Black Horse-Alley; it was built for a Printing Office, and is very convenient for that purpose; it may serve as a Dwelling House for a small family.

The Subscriber continues to draw Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Letters of Attorney and Agency, Wills, Memorials, Petitions, and all other Instruments in Writing, upon the most reasonable Terms. Besides the Estates above described, He has for Sale several other Estates, both in the City and Country, a particular Description whereof may be seen, and the Terms of Sale made known to any Person desirous of purchasing upon Application to his said Office.

ASSHETON HUMPHREYS.

N. B. Wanted, upon good and unexceptionable Security, several SUMS of MONEY, in Gold or Silver Specie, from Fifty to a Thousand Pounds.

WHEREAS there is a part of the vacant Lot belonging to the city, between the Dock and Spruce-street, and between Front and Second-streets, near the Draw Bridge, which the Wardens of the city of Philadelphia propose to let, for the term of four years. And whereas the House near the draw bridge, commonly called the Fish-House, has not been used for a considerable time past for the purpose intended; but has become a nuisance to the neighbourhood, by having stinking filth and dirt layed therein. Therefore, the said wardens propose to let the said lot for the term of four years. Any person inclining to rent the said lot or house, may receive further information by applying to any of the said Wardens, and deliver their proposals in writing, at the Court House, on Wednesday evening the 18th of July, 1781.

By order of the wardens,

June 27th. GEORGE HONEY, Junr. clerk.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon the 12th day of August next,

The noted Tavern and Farm of the

Yellow - Springs,

Which contains 150 acres of rich Land, good Meadow and Orchard, a large, new, stone Barn, with Stabling under; in the Dwelling House are 13 rooms, 9 of them have fire places, 2 of them have a swinging partition and can be made into one, which makes a handsome ball room; in the bathing-season 500 people have been entertained in a day: there are two handsome Bath Houses with Baths in them, and a Room with a fire-place, besides the old Bath. The water is impregnated with the marine salts, and all those valuable ingredients whereby it is constituted a light and pure chalybeate, which instantly pervades the most remote recesses of the human frame, warms and invigorates the relaxed constitution, restores the weakened fibres to their due tone and elasticity, removes every obstruction to which the minuter vessels of the body are liable, and becomes thereby adapted to most cold, chronical disorders, lowness of spirits, weak digestions and nervous complaints.

N. B. As the Tavern has been badly kept this number of years past, none need apply as Tenants but persons of sobriety and property. The Terms will be known by enquiring of SARAH KENNEDY.

Yellow-Springs, June 14.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

Best possible image.

TUESDAY, THE JULY 10, 1781.

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price Six-Pence. [NUMB. 753.

Imported in the Franklin, and other Veſſels from Europe, and arrived by Land from Boſton, a large and elegant ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE,

Now opening for SALE, by

JOHN KEAN,

At the SPINNING-WHEEL, on the Corner of Market and Third ſtreets, viz.

SCARLET ſuperfine Broad Cloths.
Blue, brown, green, purple, ſuperfine Broadcloths, twilled and knapped.
Brown, claret, cinnamon and cloth coloured ſecond Cloths.
Grey and brown, ſtrong Engliſh Knaps.
London brown, buff, ſcarlet, white and ſtriped Caſſimers.
London brown, ſtriped, purple, and a variety of Forreſt Cloths.
Buff, blue, green, cloth coloured and white Plush.
Green, ſcarlet, blue and cloth coloured fine Plush faſhionably ribbed.
A variety of ſpotted, brown, claret coloured and black Velvets, plain and cut.
Buff, brown, claret, olive, black, green, white and purple Corduroys.
Grey, white and ſtriped Coatings.
Black Everlaſtings.
Serge Denims.
Serge Dejean.
Prunellas,
Duroons.
A variety of corded and plain Worſteds, ſuitable for gentlemen's jackets and breeches.
A variety of ſilk Jacket and Breeches Patterns.
Corded Dimities.
White, brown, olive, blue and embоſſed Serges.
Embоſſed Flannels.
Minorca Serges.
White Flannels.
Corded, plain and ſpotted Callimancors, of various colours.
Blue and brown Baizes.
White Swanſkin.
Shalloons of every colour.
Mens and womens worſted, cotton & ſilk Hoſe of various colours.
Purple, green and cloth coloured Crapes.
A beautiful aſſortment of Chintz and Calicoes.
Whitechapel and common Engliſh Needles.
Twelve and 14 oz ſadlers Tacks.
Pound Pins.
Plated and gilded Buttons.
Silver Locket Buttons of various patterns.
Ink Pots.
Hanover Laces.
Marſeilles Quilting.
White, blue, black, garnet, crimſon, pink and ſtriped Sattins.
Black, white and blue Half Sattins.
Azure, blue, green, white, pink, and black Modes.
Dove coloured Paduaſoys.
A few pieces of beautiful Brocades.
Green, brown, dove, cloth colour, blue, black, white, green, and crimſon ell-wide Perſians.
Pink, blue, black, green, white and crimſon Sarſnets.
An elegant aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable ſilk Gauzes, Kentings and Catgut.
Elegant ditto do. Aprons.
Skilleting and Cap Wire.
Large fine Blankets.
Yard wide and 7-8 Bedticks of the beſt quality,
Six-quarters, yard, 3-8, yard wide and 7-8 cotton Checks.
Black and ſcarlet Princeſs Stuffs.
Olive, white, buff, blue, brown and ſpotted Jeans
Tablecloths and toweling Diapers.
Damaſcus.
Blue, white and green India Taffeties.
Seven-eight and yard wide Ticklenburg.
Sail Duck.
Mens, womens and childrens Engliſh Leather Shoes.
Ladies Stuff Ditto.
A large aſſortment of fine Thread Lace, Edgings and Trolly.
Silk Stockings, Gloves & Mits.
Purple Gloves and Mits.
Coarſe and fine Cambricks and Lawns.
Silk, kenting, linen and cotton Handkerchiefs of every pattern and colour.
Beautiful tiffany Handkerchiefs.
Iriſh, Dutch and French Linens.
Bag Holland.
Broad and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings.
Dowlas.
Lavals.
White and brown Sheeting.
Flowered & milnet Lawns.
Milnet lawn Handkerchiefs
Sewing Silks of all colours.
Thread of every colour & Fineneſs.
Long Lawn.
Plain and ſtriped Muſlins, coarſe and fine.
Twiſt of different colours.
Mens coarſe Hoſe & Mits.
Snuff in bottles.
Camblets.
Durants.
Pattinets.
Venetian Poplins, &c.
Cinnamon, dove colour, black and cloth coloured, blue, brown, changeable & clouded Mantuas, of different patterns.
Muſlins tambour'd.
Tapes.
Razors of the firſt quality, in caſes, with Straps, &c.
Watch Chryſtals and Springs.
Black and white narrow and broad Lace.
Bengals and Ginghams.
An aſſortment of Ribbands
Pots.
Iron Skillets.
Copper Coffee-pots and Skillets.
Braſs Candleſticks.
Caſt Boxes.
Window Weights.
Bake ſtones, &c. Alſo,
Cinnamon, Raiſins in jars, Philberts, and Almonds by the Bag.
Some hogſheads of extraordinary Indigo, with numberleſs other articles too tedious to mention.

J. KEAN returns his moſt grateful Thanks to thoſe who have generouſly favoured him with their Cuſtom, and begs Leave to aſſure them it will be his conſtant Study to merit a Continuation of their Favours.

WALTER ROE & Company,

At their Store, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, four doors below Fourth-ſtreet, in Mr. Owen Jones's houſe,

ARE now opening a large and neat aſſortment of merchandize, imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe, which they will ſell by wholeſale and retail, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for ready money, viz.

Superfine Broad Cloths of various colours
Second ditto
Brown, claret, olive, black blue and ſpotted Corduroys
Black Everlaſtings
Serge Deneſme
Durants of all colours
Shalloone ditto
Corded & flowered Dimity,
Blue, black, and crimſon calimancoes,
Bengals and Ginghams,
A large aſſortment of beautiful Chintzes and calicoes
Marſeilles Quilting
Black and white Sattins
Black and white Modes
Sarſnetts and Peelongs
White, brown, green, blue and ſtriped ell-wide Perſians
Half yard ditto
Taffetys and Matuas,
Brocades and Luteſtrings
Sewing Silks of all colours
Cambricks and Lawns
Flowered and Minionet Lawns
Muſlin and Kenting Handkerchiefs
Plain and ſtriped Muſlin
Bandanoe and Barcelona Silk Handkerchiefs
Iriſh and Ruſſia Sheetings
Iriſh, French and German Linens
Lavall Linens
Three-fourths and Yard-wide Britannia's
Fine and coarſe Scoch Threads
Coloured ditto
Silk, Cotton, Thread and Worſted Hoſe
Silk and Worſted Breeches Patterns
Purple and white Gloves
Ladies Fans
Tapes and Bobbins
Black, Blond and Thread Lace
Ribbands
Seven-eights, yard-wide, and yard and three-eights cotton Checks
Spotted and coloured Jeans
Pins by the Pocket
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Writing Paper
Snuff in Bottles
A neat Aſſortment of Glaſs and China Ware
A ſmall Aſſortment of Ironmongery
Clock Movements and Faces
Salt
Cotton by the Bag and ſmaller quantity
Bohea Tea, &c. &c. &c.

Said Roe and Company hope for encouragement from the public, as they are determined to pay the ſtricteſt attention to buſineſs, and, as far as in their power, give ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to favour them with their cuſtom.

They hope to be excuſed the common mode of telling the public, their goods are remarkably low: they with, and only wait, for an opportunity of convincing them, by ſhewing the quality, and telling the prices of their goods, which they flatter themſelves, will be the beſt and moſt pleaſing method to convince the purchaſers that their prices are moderate.

From a late LONDON PAPER.

New-Year's Day, 1781.

TUNE,

Get you gone, Raw-head and Bloody-bones.

OH! Old England, Old England;
And oh! the New-Year's Day;
Such a new year as this
A blind man would gladly ſee.
How we go up, up, up,
And &c.
Now we are at a dead ſtop,
And ſo we ſink deeper and deeper,
Little Georgy's as ſound as a top,
And his Primy's an excellent ſleeper.
So we go up, up, up,
Oh! the navy, the navy,
Of Britain the ſafety and boaſt,
Lord Twitcher has kept it ſo ſafely,
Our foes on the ſeas rule the roaſt.
So we go up, &c.
Here's an inferior fleet,
With an admiral wrapt up in flannel,
By which we're inſulted abroad,
And with which we ſneak into the Channel.
So we go up, &c.
But, oh! how we hurry'd and ſcurry'd,
Our cowardly enemy's ſcorning,
There run away over night,
And there we waited till morning.
So we go up, &c.
Parliaments ſquabble and gabble,
Miniſters wonder and Stare;
Armies march backwards and forwards,
Americans ſtand as they were.
So we go up, &.
But, oh! how bloody and ſtout,
Struts the Commander in Chief;
He's as ſharp as a ſnipe at the ſnout,
And lacks nothing but wiſdom and beef.
This Lord bids him go up,
That Lord makes him run down,
T'other drives him firſt backwards,
then forwards,
And a fourth makes him ſkip and turn round.
With ſuch mighty armies and fleets,
With commanders and miniſters true,
We bully all kingdoms and ſtates,
Tho' to beat one we cannot tell how.
But ſo we go up, up, &c.
As for our credit and wealth,
The pride and the ſtrength of John Bull,
The nation's as poor as myſelf,
Tho' Lord North ſwears his budget's quite full.
So we go up, up, &c.
Oh! for a gibbet and block,
Oh! for a hatchet and cleaver,
How well would a home hit ſtroke
Prove a juſt and a kind reliever.
Then would Old England go up,
Inſtead of going down, down a,
We're tired of backwards and forwards;
'Tis time that things were turn'd round a.
There would we lop 'em and crop 'em,
Bring traitors at once to a level;
The junto ſhould lead up the dance,
And ſhe others the way to the Devil.
Then would Old England, &c.
At court we make ſnuffers and buttons,
Great folks muſt have ſomething to do;
Bully Bacſhot, cures drunkards and gluttons,
The King gallops from Windſor to Kew.
See him go tit-up a tit-up,
See him, &c.
Oh religion, religion,
I mean to be ſeriouſly grave,
Archbiſhops and Biſhops raiſe papiſts,
The Proteſtant cauſe for to ſave.
So we go up, &c.
See Murray and Wedderburne both,
O'er our lives and our fortunes preſide,
And its lucky for England, in troth,
No ſuch lawyers are bred ſouth of Tweed.
So we go up, &c.
So we'er aboliſh'd, demoliſh'd,
Yet no man ſtands up for his right,
But my friends while the kingdom's on fire,
The Scots make their way by the light.
Then help Old England up,
And knock all her enemies down,
Let us join as all Engliſhmen ought,
'Tis time that things were turn'd round.

N D O N, May 4.

Yeſterday certain advices were received by government from the grand fleet under admiral Darby; they are ſaid not to have come officially, but by way of France; the purport of theſe advices are reported to be, that the fleet relieved Gibraltar on the 11th ult. and were parading before Cadiz, having blocked up that port, in which all the Spaniſh fleet was moored as cloſe in the harbour as the ſhips could be hauled.

Seventy ſail of tranſports and victuallers, and four men of war of the line arrived at Gibraltar, the 11th ult.

According to a letter from the iſland of Jerſey, the captain of a French polacre, captured and taken in there, reported with great confidence, that in conſequence of a reſolution of the court of Verſailles, the French would once more viſit that iſland with a very formidable armament The ſame letter mentions, that great quantities of military ſtores were to be immediately ſent for to Great-Britain.

A correſpondent ſays, he is happy in ſeeing the Old Roman ſpirit lighting up in his fellow citizens, which promiſes a defence to this opulent capital, not known to any age; for who are ſo likely to defend their property as they themſelves? Our correſpondent, on Tueſday laſt took an evening ramble into the fields near White Conduit-Houſe, where he had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing ſome of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants of the city of London, under arms; upon enquiry he was informed, they were the military aſſociation of the Ward of Farringdon Within, their gentleman and ſoldier like appearance fixt the eye of every ſpectator, and the manner in which they acquitted themſelves in their manœuvres, ſurpaſſed the idea of every one preſent.

Government have lately taken into their own hands the equipment of the packets that carry the mails to the Weſt Indies and America, inſtead of hiring them by contract, as heretofore: a meaſure which bids fair to be attended with many ſalutary conveniencies.

Extract of a letter from Belfaſt, April 27.

"On Wedneſday laſt arrived here from Bourdeaux, the brig Induſtry, captain Fitzpatrick, a flag of truce, who ſailed from thence on the 15th current, and brings advice, that the Monday before his departure ſeveral letters were received by poſt from Cadiz, giving an account of the arrival of the Engliſh grand fleet, with all their ſtore ſhips, &c. ſafe at Gibraltar. A courier alſo paſſed through Bourdeaux expreſs to Paris, with the ſame accounts."

This morning a meſſenger arrived with ſome diſpatches from the Britiſh miniſter at Vienna, at lord Hillborough's office, which were ſent immediately to his majeſty, at the queen's palace.

According to the laſt account from Fyal, two Dutch Eaſt Indiamen, richly laden, were arrived there, whoſe cargoes, on account of the rupture with Great-Britain, were to be taken out and conveyed to Holland in neutral bottoms.

Extract of a letter from Cowes, April 30.

"We have juſt received information, by a veſſel that is put in here, that ſhe fell in with a large fleet of ſhips off Cape Finiſterre, ſuppoſed to be the homeward bound Weſt India fleet."

A letter from Limerick, by yeſterday's Iriſh mail, ſays, that the two French privateers which had quitted the coaſt of Ireland, are returned again with another ſmall privateer, and that they are cruizing between Waterford and Cork.

May 5. Yeſterday arrived a mail from Flanders, by which alſo came diſpatches from Mr. Fitzherbert, our miniſter at Bruſſels, with the agreeable news of Gibralter being relieved on the 14th of April: Admiral Darby ſent the tranſports, conſiſting of 70 ſail, under convoy of four ſhips of the line, through the Straits; and remained with 25 ſail of the line, cruizing off the bay of Cadiz, where he blocks up the Spaniſh fleet under Don Cordova; and it is expected, when he is rejoined by the 4 detached ſhips, that he will attack them in the bay, which is completely blocked up, ſo that nothing can get out or go in without falling into our hands. There is no ſquadron at Algeſiras, Don Barcelo having retired from thence, and joined the grand fleet at Cadiz; as had alſo four French ſhips of the line, making in all 33; but nine or ten of them were ſaid to be in a bad condition, therefore admiral Darby was more than a match for them. The Toulon ſquadron, with the convoy for the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies, had not paſſed the Straits, ſo that there was a chance of their falling into our hands; as likewiſe the regiſter ſhips from the Havannah, which were daily expected. The above account is not immediately official, nor has any ſuch intelligence been hitherto received by government, according to the uſual forms: It comes nevertheleſs through a reſpectable channel, and merits as much confidence as any account, not regularly authenticated, can deſerve.

His Majeſty riding out earlier than uſual this morning, he was ſet off from Kew before the letter with the account of the arrival of Commodore Hotham reached the Queen's palace. A meſſenger was immediately diſpatched after him, with the account of this intereſting and agreeable news.

BOSTON, June 28.

The following gentlemen are elected to repreſent this commonwealth in the Congreſs of the United States. Honourable Samuel Adams, Elbridge Gerry, James Lovell, Artemas Ward, George Partridge, Samuel Oſgood, eſquires.

NEW-LONDON, June 22.

Wedneſda returned into port from a cruize, the brig Samſon, captain Breeks, and brought in the brig Cornelia, Smith, late maſter, from Jamaica, bound to New-York, mounting 12 guns, laden with 220 hogſheads of rum, and 20 do. ſugar.

June 29. Saturday night laſt, eleven Britiſh priſoners made their eſcape from the goal of this town, through the inſufficiency of the building. This diſaſter is the more to be regretted, as we have about ſix hundred of our countrymen at this time confined, and in the moſt deplorable ſituation, in the priſon-ſhips at New-York, moſt of whom, it is probable, will never get diſcharged, until they are releaſed by death.

Saturday laſt the ſloop Jay, captain Havens, returned into port, after a cruize of only three days, and brought in a brig, laden with about 4000 buſhels of ſalt. The Prize was from Liſbon, bound to Newfoundland, had been taken by an American privateer, retaken by a Britiſh cruizer, who ordered her for New-York, and was near Sandy-Hook when the Jay fell in with her.

Sunday the ſloop Randolph, captain Peck, returned into port, from a cruize of four days, and brought in a brig, laden with lumber and flour. She was from Philadelphia, bound to the Weſt-Indies, but had been taken by a Britiſh cruizer, called the General Arnold, and was near the Hook when the Randolph fell in with her.

Monday arrived the Young Cromwell, captain Hilard, and brought in a new brig, laden with fiſh and lumber. The above brig ſailed from Piſcataqua, bound to Martinico, but was taken by the Aſſurance, a Britiſh ſhip, who put a midſhipman and nine hands on board.

The privateer ſhip Brutus, belonging to Salem, has returned into that port from a ſucceſsfull cruize, in which ſhe took nine prizes, ſix of them from Cork, and two from Gibraltar, laden with the effects of ſome jew merchants who were quitting that garriſon; the cargoes of theſe two veſſels are very rich.

NEW-HAVEN, June 21.

Laſt Monday morning two armed brigs and a ſchooner of the enemy's, came too off Leete's Iſland near Guildford harbour, where they landed about 150 men, who immediately proceeded to the dwelling houſe of Mr. Leete which they ſet on fire, together with two barns, which were entirely conſumed: they alſo ſet fire to another dwelling houſe, but the inhabitants of the town being alarmed at their firſt approach, arrived ſoon enough to extinguiſh the flames. The enemy continued on the iſland about an hour and an half, in which time a large body of the militia having collected, very ſpiritedly attacked the enemy, and, it is ſuppoſed, killed and wounded 6 or 7 of them, as about the ſame number of muſkets were left by them in their flight. Our loſs was five wounded, two of which are ſince dead, the others are in a fair way of recovery.

June 28. Yeſterday paſſed thro' this town on their way to join the American army, the duke Locuzon, with his legion, conſiſting of about 600—The ſtricteſt order and diſcipline was obſerved among them.

HARTFORD, July 3.

Extract of a letter from Stratford, dated June 22.

"Our internal enemies have given, and are daily giving many glaring proofs of their ſpite and malice to ſuch as are ſteady and active friends to our country, This ſaid truth is verified in the helliſh conduct of theſe vile miſcreants to captain Robert Walker, who has been engaged in the ſervice of his country, as an officer, ever ſince the commencement of the preſent war.

"I ſhall paſs over many little low acts of meanneſs, ſuch as cutting his chaiſe to pieces repeatedly, and like inſtances of malevolence, to make way for the mention of one which I think merits the ſerious attention of the public, and is a new ſpecies of that hatred and ſpite with which the minds of this execrable race of men are filled. Laſt Monday night ſome of theſe fiends in human ſhape, ſet fire to his barn, which in a little ſpace of time was conſumed to aſhes; it was diſtant about a mile from the town, ſo that before it was diſcovered and any aſſiſtance could arrive there was no poſſibility of extinguiſhing the flames. The perpetrators of this horrid deed will do well to conſider that though it was done in ſecret, and they may poſſibly eſcape puniſhment from men, (yet without repentance and reformation) they cannot eſcape the righteous judgment of the great God."

On the 22d ultimo, his excellency general Rochambeau arrived here with the firſt diviſion of the army under his command; the three other diviſions arrived the three following days. His excellency proceeded with the firſt diviſion the 25th, the others followed in the order they arrived, the laſt leaving this place laſt Thurſday morning. A finer body of men were never in arms, and no army was ever better furniſhed with every thing neceſſary for a campaign. The exact diſcipline of the troops, and the attention of the officers to prevent any injury to individuals, have made the march of this army through the country very agreeable to the inhabitants; and it is with pleaſure we aſſure our readers not a ſingle diſagreeable circumſtance has taken place.

FISH-KILL, June 28.

Head quarters are removed from New-Windſor to Peck's Kill. The French troops are on their march in order to join the main army.

On the 25th inſtant between the hours of eight and nine, in the evening, a number of armed men burſt open the door of Mr Garret Storm, in Hopewell, and immediately demanded his hard caſh, which, not being inſtantly complied with, they put a rope about the old gentleman's neck, tho bound, and hung him up, but the rope breaking, he fell; when one of them took a knife and cut a gaſh in his throat, but the rope being ſtill about his neck, prevented it from being mortal, they were all in trepidation and confuſion, for a negro notwithſtanding their vigilance, got off, and in a few minutes called a ſmall guard, which happened to be near. The guard immediately came to the houſe, when the villains inſtantly run off, taking about 14l. hard caſh, a ſilver bowl, ſome ſilver ſpoons, and ſeveral other articles. One of our men grapled with one of them, but both falling, the villain diſintangled himſelf, and got off: they had four or five horſes to carry off their booty. 'Tis ſuppoſed they are ſome of Delancey's thieving gang, all of which he is training up for the halter, and as they deſerve, probably it will be their end.

A few days ago the French frigate Siurvellante, of 32 twelve pounders, engaged a Britiſh frigate, of 32 eighteen pounders, off Long Iſland. After a ſevere and bloody action the britiſh frigate ran off.

CHATHAM, July 4.

Monday morning at four o'clock the main army left their huts at New-Windſor, croſſed the North River and proceeded towards the White-Plains; where it is expected, they will form a junction with the French troops from Rhode-Iſland, under count Rochambeau.

TRENTON, July 4.

It is ſaid that Mr. brigadier Arnold was much exaſperated at the late general Philips, after he took the command in Virginia, becauſe he plundered the inhabitants, and, adding unfairneſs to cruelty, converted the whole of the acquiſitions to his ſeparate emolument. The humanity and juſtice of the American could not bear ſuch conduct, and as expoſtulation with his ſuperior officer was unavailing, can the former be blamed for taking a certain means to help the latter to the end of his mortal courſe? Things then went on quietly, until the arrival of lord Cornwallis put every thing again into a wrong form, and the brigadier ſeeing no hopes of reformation, embarked for New-York in diſguſt, leaving the undiſturbed enjoyment of the negro and tobacco traffick in the hands of his lordſhip.

TO BE SOLD,

Sundry LOTS in this city, on Lombard, Front, Second and South-ſtreets; alſo a few Lots in the diſtrict of Southwark.

TO BE LET,

The MANSION-HOUSE of the late Joſeph Wharton, in Southwark; and that large WHARF & STORES near the Swede's Church ——For terms apply to Charles Wharton, one of the Executors to the eſtate of Joſeph Wharton, deceaſed.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN CARRY, eſquire, late of the city of Burlington, Attorney at Law, deceaſed, by bonds, bills, notes of hand or bills of coſt, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe that have juſt demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to ſend them in to the Executors, in order to be ſettled and adjuſted. As many bonds, accounts, and other papers, upon which actions have been commenced, but are undetermined, remain in the hands of the ſubſcriber: thoſe perſons concerned are requeſted to pay the fees already due, and receive their papers, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

A genteel Houſe and Lot, pleaſantly ſituated on Green-Bank, in the city of Burlington, commanding an extenſive and agreeable proſpect of the river Delaware; the houſe has every convenience for a gentleman's retreat from buſineſs: The Lot contains about an acre of ground, and extends from low-water mark to a back ſtreet, with a handſome Garden well ſtocked with the beſt fruit and vegetables; good Stables and Carriage-houſe: The ſituation and conveniencies equal to any in the city. Alſo, to be Sold, Seven Acres of good MEADOW, near the town of Salem, within the town-bank. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may apply to Catherine Carry and John Lawrence, in Burlington, or to John Mitchell, in Philadelphia, and know the terms. The payments will be made eaſy.

CATHERINE CARRY, Executrix.
July 1. JOHN MITCHELL, JOHN LAWRENCE, } Executors.

On the Twenty fifth of this Month, Will be Diſpoſed of by PUBLIC SALE,

A Lot of Ground,

On the weſtern ſide of Front-ſtreet, in this city, about half way between Race and Vine-ſtreets, about 22 feet in front and 118 feet in depth, all together. On this Lot ſtands a two ſtory Brick Houſe, in front 14 feet, in depth 29 feet 8 inches, with a two ſtory Brick Kitchen, 7 feet 10 inches in the rear, 14 feet by 16 in extent. Alſo, A two ſtory Brick Houſe and Kitchen on the after part of ſaid Lot, the Houſe being 15 feet by 17, the Kitchen 9 feet 4 inches by 15 feet: Annexed to theſe is a piece of unimproved Ground 15 feet by 33; by thoſe houſes is an Alley, 15 feet in wedth. This eſtate is ſubject to a ground-rent of 18 ſhillings, Pennſylvania currency, and to the dower of an aged widow. It is now leaſed for one year from the 1ſt of May laſt, at the rent of 40l. ſpecie, but with a covenant to make conſiderable repairs, ſpecified in the leaſe. The payment muſt be immediate, and in ſpecie; upon which a deed, founded on a clear title, will be made to the buyer, by EBENEZER BROOKS. July 10.

Sixteen Silver Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen, on Friday night, the 6th of July, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Bucks county, Bedminſter townſhip, A White HORSE, ſix years old laſt ſpring, about 15 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder HF, paces a travel, and trots. Any perſon ſecuring the Thief and Horſe, ſo that the Owner may bring the thief to juſtice, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable Charges, or FOUR POUNDS for the Horſe only, by delivering him to Mrs. Bogart, at the Croſs Keys, at the corner of Third and Cheſnut-ſtreets, or the ſubſcriber on the premiſes. HENRY FRETS.

Furniſhed lodgings, in a pleaſant part of the city, may be had for a few Gentlemen, by applying to the printer.

THIS day week, was taken up between Cheſter and Hog-iſland, A large BATTEAU, adrift. The Owner, proving his property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to the Printer. July 9.

Philadelphia, July 10.

Sunday morning a veſſel arrived here from St. Croix, at which place (when ſhe left it) a report prevailed, and was very generally believed, that an action had lately happened between the French and Britiſh fleets in the Weſt-Indies, in which, it was ſaid, the latter loſt ſeveral ſhips, &c.

By accounts from the eaſtward we learn, that an advanced party of our troops on Tueſday morning laſt attacked Delancy's corps near Kingſbridge, by which both ſuffered much; but no particulars of this matter are yet received.

Friday laſt arrived at Cheſter, a flag from Charleſtown, with a number of the virtuous citizens of South-Carolina, who had been ſo unfortunate as to fall into the enemy's hands at the ſurrender of that place. It is with ſingular ſatisfaction we inform the public, that the above flag is one of ſix, appointed to bring to their friends in this quarter, ſome of the very diſtreſſed, but firm friends of the United States, who have ſuſtained, with the greateſt patience and perſeverance, the hardſhips of a rigorous confinement on board Britiſh priſon ſhips in Charleſtown harbour; a cartel having been eſtabliſhed at that place for the exchange of all priſoners (whether regulars or militia) to the 15th of June, ult. Near 900 regular American officers and ſoldiers were alſo embarked at Charleſtown, to be landed at James-town, Virginia, having been exchanged by virtue of the cartel above mentioned.

Notwithſtanding no official account of the ſurrender of the important poſt of Auguſta, in Georgia, has been received by public authority, we can aſſure our readers, that, that gallant and enterpriſing officer, lieutenant colonel Lee, with a detachment of the ſouthern army, has reduced colonel Brown (who commanded it) to ſurrender at diſcretion; whereby near 800 priſoners had fallen into our hands, together with a variety of ſtores, ſuch as a large number of blankets, muſkets, tomahawks, &c. to the amount of near 2000 of each article. This we have from authority we cannot doubt; and is confirmed by correſponding accounts throug different channels.

Much has been ſaid by our enemies, of a very capital reinforcement being arrived about the beginning of laſt month, at Charleſtown, ſaid to conſiſt of 4000 men. By perſons who ſaw the troops enter the town, we are aſſured, that no more than 1500 effectives landed: Lord Rawdon immediately marched thoſe into the country for the relief of Ninety-ſix, and perſons who went with them, ſome little diſtance, ſay, they were in exceeding bad order, many of them fainting at a little diſtance from the town, others ſtopping by reaſon of ſwelled legs, &c and a party of them were attacked by ſome of the brave yoemanry of South Carolina, a few were killed, and near one hundred taken priſoners.

CHARLESTOWN, 25th June, 1781.

AS many perſons lately exchanged as priſoners of war, and others who have long choſe to reſide in the colonies now in rebellion, have notwithſtanding ſuch their abſence, wives and families ſtill remaining here, the weight of which, on all accounts, it is equally impolitic as inconſiſtent ſhould longer be ſuffered to reſt on the government eſtabliſhed here, and the reſources of it.

The commandant is therefore pleaſed to direct that all ſuch women, children and others, as above deſcribed, ſhould quit this town and province, on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next enſuing; of which regulations all ſuch perſons are hereby ordered to take notice, and to remove themſelves accordingly.

By order of the commandant,
C. FRASER,
Town-Major.

On MONDAY Next,

At TEN o'Clock in the Forenoon, at South-ſtreet Wharf,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

Six Pipes, Twenty-three Hogſheads, and Fifty-ſeven Quarter-caſks

Liſbon and Port Wines,

Nine Caſks Raiſins,
Eight Frails Figs, &c.

Being Goods, taken by the Letter of Marque Ship Franklin, out of the Schooner Dolphin.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,
July 10. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

The Loan-Subſcribers TO THE Pennſylvania Bank,

Who did not attend the Meeting at the City-Tavern on the Fourth inſtant,

Are requeſted to Call at the Houſe of Mr. BENJAMIN FULLER,

In Front-ſtreet, below the Draw-bridge.

Tueſday, July 10. GEORGE CLYMER, JOHN NIXON, } Directors.

Eight Hard Dollars Reward.

LAST night the Shop of the ſubſcriber, in Fourth-ſtreet, between Walnut and Cheſnut-ſtreets, in this city, was broke open, from whence were taken Twenty nine half dreſſed DEERSKINS. Whoever apprehends the thief or thieves, with the Goods, ſhall receive the above Reward, or Four Hard Dollars for either, ſhall be paid by

June 29. JOHN HALBERSTAD, Skinner.

Juſt Imported in the Ship Franklin, from L'Orient, and opening, at the Houſe of Mrs. Yorke, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, by Mr. MERCIER,

An Aſſortment of Merchandize,

Which he will Diſpoſe of, by Wholeſale, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, in Gold or Silver, or Bills of Exchange on Europe. They conſiſt of the following Articles, viz.

FINE Checks of different qualities,
White, ribbed India Dimities.
Yard and 7 8 wide Iriſh Linens,
Black Sattin,
Barcelona black and coloured Handkerchiefs,
India ditto,
Sewing Silk,
Mens and Womens Silk Stockings,
Womens Silk Petticoats,
A large Aſſortment of ſuperfine and ſecond Cloths.

Six Pounds Specie Reward.

WHEREAS a certain WILLIAM BROOKS (as he called himſelf) was committed to my cuſtody as a runaway Servant, and has ſince made his eſcape: He is a ſmall ſized man, of a pale complection, ſhort, lightiſh coloured hair, an Engliſhman born; had on when he made his eſcape, a white linſey coat, linen veſt and breeches; ſaid he had friends in Philadelphia; and when committed to my care was attemping to paſs, by means of an old indenture of a convict of the ſame name. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid fellow, and deliver him to me, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable charges, from

June 10. JAMES HORNER, ſheriff of Harford county.

Sixteen Hard Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, on the 7th of July, inſtant, from the Old Gaol, in the forenoon, a double Reined CURB-BRIDLE with a plated Bit and plated Breedons; the curb-bit marked on both ſides W F in a cypher; one ſide of the breedon head ſtall has been broke and mended. Whoever apprehends the Thief with the Bridle, ſhall receive the above Reward, or Eight Dollars for the Bridle, by applying to the Subſcriber.

JOHN REYNOLDS.

STRAYED, a brown mare with a ſtar, branded on the ſhoulder HK, about 14 hands high, four years old, a natural pacer. Whoever delivers her to Iſaac Penington on the Derham road, five miles above M'Calla's Tavern, or to Edward Penington, in Race ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall receive three hard dollars, and reaſonable charges. June 12.

June 24th, 1781.

STRAYED or STOLEN laſt night, out of the ſubſcriber's paſture, on Turner's lane in the Northern Liberties, a likely large bay MARE, fifteen hands high, ſeven years old, trots and canters well; one of her hind futlocks white, both hind legs a little ſwelled, a ſhort, ſwitch tail, part of her mane trimed on the near ſide, and a ſmall, white ſaddle mark on the near ſide. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, if ſtolen, and the thief brought to juſtice, may receive Twenty ſilver DOLLARS of Ennion Williams, or of the ſubſcriber, and reaſonable charges, or Ten Silver DOLLARS for taking up the Mare and delivering her to the ſubſcriber. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

Humble's-Town, July 3, 1781.

Eight Hard Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or ſtrayed, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Humble's-town, Derry township, Lancaſter county, on the night of the 20th of June laſt, A dark, cheſnut coloured HORSE, half blooded, 5 years old, about 13 hands high, neither brand or mark, but has a few white hairs between his ears and on his flank, trots and canters well, and has a good carriage. Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe and brings him to the ſubſcriber, or ſecures him ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have Four Hard Dollars Reward for the Horſe, or for the Horſe and Thief the above Reward and reaſonable Charges paid, by me.

JAMES CLUNIE.

James Withy, Hatter,

In Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the Croſs-Keys Tavern;

BEGS leave to acquaint his Friends, Cuſtomers, and the Public, that he makes and ſells faſhionable Beaver and Caſtor HATS of the beſt quality; Ladies and Gentlemens Riding Hats in the beſt and neateſt manner. Thoſe Gentlemen who pleaſe to favour him with their Commands, may depend upon being ſerved to ſuit their Taſte, on the loweſt Terms the Price of Furs will admit.

JAMES WITHY.

Strayed from the commons, A

young large brindle COW, branded on both horns, a blaize on her face, her feet, legs, belly, flanks, tail, ſhoulders, and rump white, her ſides of a mixture with red and brown. Three Hard Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges will be paid by ROBERT SMITH, ſail-maker, a little below the Draw bridge.

WAS taken up, in South-ſtreet, near Lebanon Garden, on Saturday the 30th of June, A dark Bay MARE, about 14 hands high, unſhod, and much ſaddle marked: She is now at Captain JOHN DAVIS's ſtables, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, oppoſite the State-houſe. The Owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JUST OPENING, BY

Reed and Forde,

At the STORE formerly occupied by Budden, Lawrence, and Company, in Front-ſtreet, two doors above Market ſtreet,

A neat Aſſortment of Merchandize,

Among which are

CASSIMERS of different colours,
Iriſh and French Linens,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Black and white Gauzes,
A large Quantity of very fine Thread Hoſe,
Rich Silk Brunſwicks, ſuitable for gentlemens waiſtcoats and breeches,
Superfine Shalls, or ladies Shades,
Black Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
A Variety of black Laces,
Ginghams, corded Dimities, and cotton Stripes,
Coloured and ſtriped Luteſtrings and Sarſnets,
Black Modes;

With a Variety of other Articles, with they will Sell on the loweſt Terms.

ALL KINDS OF

COLOURS,

For the ARMY and NAVY, Made and Sold, on the moſt reaſonable Terms,

By Rebecca Young,

In Walnut-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, and next door but one to Mr. Samuel M'Lane's.

N. B. Any perſon having BUNTING for Sale, may hear of a Purchaſer, by applying as above.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold, By

Robert Aitken,

PRINTER AND BOOKSELLER,
In Market-ſtreet, three doors above the Coffee houſe,

OBSERVATIONS

On the Nature and Uſe of Paper Credit;
And the peculiar Advantages to be derived from it, in North-America—From which are inferred, The Means of Eſtabliſhing and Supporting it;
Including PROPOSALS
For Founding a National Bank.

Likewiſe PUBLISHED,
In a beautiful and convenient Pocket Volume,
A Father's Legacy to his Daughters:
By the late Dr. GREGORY, of Edinburgh.

*** The above judicious Performance is written on the following Heads——On Religion—Conduct and Behaviour—Amuſements—Friendſhip—Love—Marriage, &c.

Cheſter County, June 6. 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Court houſe, at Cheſter, on SATURDAY the 14th of July, between the hours of Ten in the Forenoon and Four in the Afternoon,

ALL the remaining undivided part of HOG-ISLAND unſold, containing about 200 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, late the eſtate of Joſeph Galloway, an attainted traitor.

The terms of ſale will be as follows: One fourth part to be reduced to a ground rent, payable in wheat, at ten ſhillings per buſhel, to be delivered half yearly at the public market in Philadelphia, or in caſh at the current price, at the option of the truſtees of the Univerſity. The ſaid ground-rent redeemable at any time after three years and within ten years ſuch purchaſer paying fifteen years purchaſe One fourth of the remaining ſum of the purchaſe money to be paid to the agents ten days after ſale, or the bidder liable to pay the ſtate a ſum equal to the ſaid fourth part, and the premiſes to revert to the ſtate; and if the ſaid fourth part is paid, and the purchaſer ſhall not pay the remaining three-fourths within one month after the day of ſale, the money to be paid forfeited, the premiſes, in like manner to revert to the ſtate, and the eſtate remain free for a future ſale; gold, ſilver, or paper money, made legal tender by act of aſſembly, or certificates to the officers and men of the Pennſylvania line for their depreciation, will be received in payment.

JOHN HANNUM, THOMAS LEVIS, } Agents for Cheſter county.

Whereas the Agents for confiſcated Eſtates for the county of Cheſter, have advertiſed for Sale, about Two Hundred Acres of LAND, being part of Hog-Iſland, in the river Delaware, as the eſtate late of Joſeph Galloway, and forfeited to this Commonwealth by his attainder. And whereas the whole of the ſaid Iſland is, by ſufficient conveyances in law, legally veſted, in fee ſimple, in the ſubſcribers, who are in the peaceable and quiet poſſeſſion thereof, and are determined to make good their claim thereto, againſt all perſons pretending any right therein, under the ſaid JOSEPH, to whom the ſame never belonged, either in law or equity. In order, therefore to prevent the uninformed from being impoſed upon and involved in difficulties, by becoming purchaſers under the ſtate, this public Notice is hereby given, ſo that no perſon may complain of being innocently involved in an expenſive and fruitleſs lawſuit.

THOMAS PROCTER.

MARK M'CALL, for { BENJAMIN RUE, JOSEPH OGDON, WILLIAM EKHART, } Their Attornies in fact.

Office of Finance,

JUNE 30th, 1781.

IN purſuance of an Act of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled: Notice is hereby given, that propoſals will be received in this office, from the date hereof until Saturday the fourteenth of July next, for ſupplying by contract, the rations to be delivered by the public to the troops, priſoners, &c. which are or may be in the town of Lancaſter, from the day of ſigning ſuch contract, until the firſt day January next.

The ration to conſiſt of one pound of bread, one pound of beef or three quarters of a pound of pork, and one gill of rum.

The payments to be made in Gold or Silver, at the times to be ſtipulated in the contract.

The propoſals to be ſealed, and to contain the loweſt prices and longeſt terms of payment at which the parties reſpectively will contract.

Five Hundred Pounds,

In Gold or Silver, wanted on Intereſt.

ANY perſon having the above ſum, or any part thereof, may let it on intereſt upon the following terms and ſecurities; a bond bearing legal intereſt, to be paid in gold and ſilver, here or in Amſterdam or Paris, at the option of the lender; the penalty double the value in wheat. The money will be taken for any time not leſs than one year, and will be made payable only upon three months previous notice in writing being given by the lender; ſo that the payment may always be prevented by withholding the notice: an unexceptionable mortgage will be given, and every other ſecurity which ſhall be required. The borrower's name may be known by application to the Printer, and the Appliers will not be known unleſs they approve of lending the money after hearing who the borrower is.

Beſt LIVER OIL,

In BARRELS and KEGS, of all ſizes, TO BE SOLD by RICHARD WELLS, in Arch-ſtreet.

MINERS.

WANTED, Four or Five MINERS, to work on a regular vein of ore, to whom good Wages will be given. Enquire of the ſubſcriber at Durham Furnace. RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

Agreeable to the laſt Will and Teſtament of the late Kendall Lee, Eſquire, will be Sold, on the Premiſes, to the higheſt Bidder, on the 5th day of September next, (if fair) if not, the next fair Day, for Gold or Silver,

A Tract of Land, lying in the

county of Northampton, Matchepungo inlet, in Virginia, containing about 1000 Acres: It is exceeding fine land, and remarkably well ſituated for trade; a good Title and Deed will be made for the lands on the firſt of January next, when poſſeſſion may be had: One fifth part of the purchaſe money muſt be paid on the delivery of the land; one fifth on the firſt of Auguſt, 1784; one fifth on the firſt of March, 1787; one fifth on the firſt of April, 1789; and the remaining fifth on the firſt of June, 1793. Bond and approved ſecurity will be required of the purchaſer for the payment of the laſt mentioned four-fifths; the bond to bear intereſt from the date, and the intereſt to be paid annually in the like money. WILLIAM LEE, GEORGE LEE, } Executors.

To be Sold by private Sale,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Paſſyunk township, about three miles from the city, containing about 25 acres of good Land: There is on the Premiſes, a large, convenient, Stone Houſe, a good Well of Water near the door; alſo, Barn, Stables, &c. an Orchard of upwards of 200 trees, beſt grafted fruit, Apples, Pears and Cherries. For terms enquire of

July 3 1781. CHRISTIAN DERRICK.

The Subſcirber begs leave to

acquaint his Friends, That he has opened STORE, next door to Mrs. Montgomery, in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, where he Sells, A General Aſſortment of GROCERIES, on the loweſt Terms: Likewiſe, A few Pieces of Iriſh Linen, Calicoes, Check Linen, Silk and linen Handkerchiefs, Rhubarb and Jeſuits Bark of the firſt quality, &c. &c. As a Continuation of Cuſtom is his Object, pointed Attention ſhall be paid to all Commands.

July 3. PATRICK GARVEY.

To be Sold by private Sale,

For Caſh or Weſt-India Produce,

THE neat and pleaſant BUILDINGS, ſituate on the Banks of Schuylkill, between the Middle and Upper Ferries; the whole commanding an extenſive proſpect of ſaid river. An elegant Brick HOUSE, containing 22 feet in front, and in depth 21 feet; Alſo, a neat Stone HOUSE, adjoining, containing in front 14 feet, and in depth 13 feet, with a good Kitchen: The Lot, on which ſaid Buildings ſtand, contains 114 feet 6 inches, on Aſhton-ſtreet, and on Saſſafras ſtreet 132 feet. For Terms apply to WILLIAM DELLAP, in Water-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet.

ALSO, A LOT in Vine-ſtreet, containing in front, on ſaid ſtreet, 22 feet, and in depth 96 feet, to Holm's alley, with the privilege of ſaid alley. Enquire as above.

Philadelphia, June 7, 1781.

Whereas the eſtate of Jonathan

Adams and Suſanna his wife, both late of the county of Philadelphia, has been in due courſe of law forfeited, and ſeized to the uſe of this ſtate; we, the ſubſcribers, agents for ſaid county, do hereby give notice, that the eſtate of the ſaid Jonathan Adams and Suſanna his wife, conſiſting of about 3 acres of land, on the Wiſchahicon road, at the 5 mile ſtone, near the falls of Schuylkill, on which is a ſnuff mill, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, ſubject to an unexpired leaſe, granted to John Adams, will be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday the 11th day of July next, at the court houſe in this city, the ſale to begin at 10 o'clock. The terms of ſale will be as follow, viz. For gold, ſilver, or paper money, made legal tender by act of aſſembly, or certificates granted to the officers and men of the Pennſylvania line, for their depreciation; one fourth part to be reduced to a ground rent, payable in wheat, at 10 ſhillings per buſhel, to be delivered half yearly at the public market place in Philadelphia, or in caſh at the current price, at the election of the truſtees of the univerſity, the ſaid ground rent redeemable at any time after three years, and within ten years, ſuch purchaſer paying 15 years purchaſe. One fourth of the remaining ſum of the purchaſe money to be paid to the agents ten days after ſale, or the bidder liable to pay the ſtate a ſum equal to the ſaid fourth part, and the premiſes to revert to the ſtate, and if the ſaid fourth part is paid, and the purchaſer ſhall not pay the remaining three fourths, within one month after the day of ſale, the money paid to be forfeited, the premiſes in like manner to revert to the ſtate, and the eſtate remain free for a future ſale.

On a certificate being produced from the agents, or either of them, of the full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given as by law directed.

And we, the agents, do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and creditors of the ſaid Jonathan Adams, and Suſanna his wife, to exhibit their claims and demands, to the juſtices of the ſupreme court, within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

And to prevent all difficulties, the agents will attend at the houſe of William M'Mullin, Eſq; near the New market, on the 10th day after the ſale, to receive the firſt payment, and on the 30th day after ſale, to receive the laſt payment, after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the uſe of the ſtate. George Smith, William M'Mullin } Agents.

TO BE LET,

In a pleaſant Part of the City, and genteel Neighbourhood, near the Market, in Third-ſtreet,

Two Bed-Chambers, a Parlour

and Kitchen, genteelly Furniſhed,

Together with a large, commodious Vault.

Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD, A

Good, three ſtory Brick Houſe,

well finiſhed, and convenient Lot of GROUND, in Second-ſtreet, in an excellent Neighbourhood, and well ſituated for Buſineſs, or for a Gentleman who does Buſineſs near the Water. Enquire of the Printer.

Came to Joſeph Bachar's Mea-

dow, in Paſſyunk townſhip, an old RED COW, with a ſtar in her forehead, a white belly, both ears marked, has a white ſpot on her rump: Likewiſe a young COW with a white face, red round her eyes, ſhort horns, both ears marked, a white belly, white tail. Whoever has loſt ſaid Cows, by applying to JOSEPH TODD, may have them again.

TO be ſold or exchanged for an houſe in Philadelphia, about one hundred and fifty acres of land, lying three quarters of a mile from Chriſtiana Bridge, New Caſtle county. About ſixty acres are cleared, and the remainder very well timbered, well watered with good ſprings, &c. There is on it a ſmall houſe fit for a tenant. For further particulars enquire of the printer.

Sixteen Hard Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, laſt night, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Horſham townſhip, Philadelphia county, a dark Bay HORSE, with a blackiſh curled mane and tail, heavy made, in good order, turned of four years old this ſpring; a natural trotter, but can pace a little; has a ſmall ſtar, above 14 hands high, branded on the near buttock with the letters S Q. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Horſe and Thief, ſo that the thief may be brought to juſtice, ſhall be intitled to the above Reward, or Eight Dollars for the Horſe only, and reaſonable charges, paid by me, SETH QUEE. June 25.

To be Sold by Private Sale,

136 Acres of Land,

In Cheſter county, Goſhen townſhip, with a good Dwelling Houſe and Barn, and a good Spring-houſe thereon, with good Meadowing; Likewiſe two Brick HOUSES, in Sixth-ſtreet, the corner of Cherry alley; one of ſaid Houſes has good Bake-houſe belonging to it; Likewiſe, a two ſtory Brick HOUSE in Race ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth ſtreets; it is a good ſtand for any public buſineſs. For particulars apply to JACOB SULGUE, Baker, in Race-ſtreet. To be Sold only for ready Caſh.

Juſt PUBLISHED and to be SOLD, By

JOHN DUNLAP,

At his Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, a few doors from the corner of Second-ſtreet,

All the LAWS

Enacted in the Third Sitting, of the Fifth General Aſſembly, of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, Which Commenced at Philadelphia, on Thurſday the 24th day of May, in the Year of Our Lord, 1781.

THOSE who may pleaſe to favour this Paper with Advertiſements, are requeſted to ſend the Money with them, and thereby ſave themſelves and the Printer the Trouble very generally attending future Settlements.

THOMAS LEIPER,

TOBACCONIST,

HAS removed from Spruce and Water-ſtreets, to the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, the ſeventh door above Market-ſtreet, where he has for Sale, Scotch SNUFF and Manufactured TOBACCO of the firſt Quality.

Imported, and to be Sold, Wholeſale,

By Joſiah Hewes,

In Cheſnut-ſtreet, near Strawberry-Alley,

YARD wide and 7-8 Linens, Dowlaſs, white Threads, Calimancoes, Durants, Nankeens, ſilk gown Patterns, ſtriped and corded Dimity, Calicoes, Chintzes, Sewing Silk, black and coloured ſilk Stuffs, ſilk for linings, flowered and figured Silks, black Taffaties and Alimode, white Sarſnet, black and yellow Everlaſting, tamboured Silk Waiſtcoat Patterns, Lawns, Cambricks, black and white ſilk and thread Gauze, Gauze Handkerchiefs, Fans, Silk Stockings, black and coloured Ribbands, Necklaces, Thread Lace for ruffles, white and black Bond Lace, Crapes, &c. &c.

ALSO, Jamaica Spirits Madeira Wine, white and brown Sugars in hogſheads, barrels and boxes, Bohea Tea and Race Ginger, and a Quantity of Spermaceti Oil.

Haym Solomons, Broker,

Sells Bills on Holland, France, Spain, England, St. Croix, &c.

HE likewiſe ſells, on commiſſion, Loan-office Certificates, and all other Kinds of Merchandize. He will take in payment, for bills of exchange, ſome part ſtate money, of this ſtate. He gives conſtant attendance at his Office in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, from 9 to 12 in the forenoon; likewiſe attends at the Coffee houſe from 12 to 2.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Land Office is open for the purpoſe of receiving the arrearages of purchaſe money and intereſt for lands taken up by former office rights, and granting patents for the ſame, purſuant to an Act of Aſſembly of this State, paſſed on the 9th of April laſt, and a Supplement thereto, paſſed on the 25th inſtant. JOHN LUKENS, S. G. DAVID KENNEDY, S. L. O. FRANCIS JOHNSTON, R. G

Philadelphia, June 29.

N. B. The Surveyor General's Office is kept at his own houſe, the upper end of Market-ſtreet; and the Secretary's and Receiver's Offices in the weſt wing of the State-houſe.

James Kiggan,

LATE partner with William Sowerſby, returns thanks to his former cuſtomers, and begs leave to acquaint them and the public, that he ſtill keeps the livery ſtables oppoſite the State houſe, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, at the corner of Fifth ſtreet, where he takes in horſes to ſtand at livery, by the week, month or year; likewiſe has ſaddle horſes, chairs, and a ſtage-waggon to hire. Thoſe gentlemen that pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on their horſes being taken good care of, at a reaſonable rate, by their humble ſervant, JAMES KIGGAN.

WANTED, immediately, a WET NURSE, with a good Breaſt of Milk. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE LET,

For the Seaſon or a Term of Years,

About Eighteen ACRES of very good

Paſture Ground,

Adjoining the South-ſtreet of the City. Enquire of SAMUEL POWEL.

Mary Armbruſter,

HAVING removed to this city, begs leave to inform the Public, that ſhe practices MIDWIFERY; and has been favoured with great Succeſs in thirty years Experience in Albany, in the ſtate of New York. She will, with alacrity, attend the Calls of thoſe who pleaſe to favour her with their Cuſtom, and is to be ſeen at her houſe, on the ſouth ſide of Race-ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets, oppoſite Chriſtian Seider's. July 4.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

Best possible image.

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price Six-Pence. [NUMB. 754.

On FRIDAY Next,

At TEN o'clock in the Forenoon,
On Bright's Wharf, between Race and Vine-ſtreets,
Will begin the Sale by Public Auction,
OF THE
CARGO
Of the Ship RESOLUTION, taken by the Privateer Brigantine ARIEL: Conſiſting of
Two Hundred Ninety-one Hogſheads, Six Tierces and Four Barrels of
Muſcovado Sugar,
Forty-eight Tierces, Four Barrels and Ten Bags of
COFFEE,
And Twelve Pieces of
SANDERS WOOD.
By Order of the Court of Admiralty,
July 7. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

On SATURDAY next,

At X o'clock in the forenoon, at meſſieurs James and Drinker's Wharff, between Arch and Race-ſtreets,
Will be Sold by Public Auction,
60 hogſheads of Weſt-India Rum,
15 hogſheads and 30 tierces of
Muſcovado Sugar.
And at VII o'clock in the Evening of the ſame day, at the Coffee-Houſe, Will be SOLD,
The Brigantine Minerva,
With all her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture; agreeable to an Inventory to be ſeen at the Place of Sale: Being a Prize taken by the Privateer Ship Congreſs.
By Order of the Court of Admiralty,
July 7th. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

On MONDAY Next,

At TEN o'Clock in the Forenoon, at South-ſtreet Wharf,
Will be Sold by Public Auction,
Six Pipes, Twenty-three Hogſheads, and Fifty-ſeven Quarter-caſks
Liſbon and Port Wines,
Nine Caſks Raiſins,
Eight Frails Figs, &c.
Being Goods, taken by the Letter of Marque Ship Franklin, out of the Schooner Dolphin.
By Order of the Court of Admiralty,
July 10. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

The Loan-Subſcribers

TO THE

Pennſylvania Bank,

Who did not attend the Meeting at the City-Tavern on the Fourth inſtant,
Are requeſted to Call at the Houſe of
Mr. BENJAMIN FULLER,
In Front-ſtreet, below the Draw-bridge.
Tueſday, July 10. GEORGE CLYMER, JOHN NIXON, } Directors.

TO be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A PLANTATION and tract of land, in the tenure of Daniel Dunham, containing two hundred and ſixteen acres, ſituate in the townſhips of Bethlehem and Ringwood, in Hunterdon county, Weſt New-Jerſey. The upland is good, and as it lies contiguous to a tract of limeſtone land, the purchaſer will have it in his power to manure it, when neceſſary, at a moderate expence. There is in ſaid Tract between 30 and 40 acres of meadow, 20 acres whereof, on the ſouth branch of the Raritan, is an extraordinary rich bottom. Three-fourths of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of Sale the remainder in one year. For further particulars, apply to EDWARD PENINGTON.

Office of Finance,

JUNE 30th, 1781.

IN purſuance of an Act of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled: Notice is hereby given, that propoſals will be received in this office, from the date hereof until Saturday the fourteenth of July next, for ſupplying by contract, the rations to be delivered by the public to the troops, priſoners, &c. which are or may be in the town of Lancaſter, from the day of ſigning ſuch contract, until the firſt day January next.

The ration to conſiſt of one pound of bread, one pound of beef or three quarters of a pound of pork, and one gill of rum.

The payments to be made in Gold or Silver, at the times to be ſtipulated in the contract.

The propoſals to be ſealed, and to contain the loweſt prices and longeſt terms of payment at which the parties reſpectively will contract.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN CAREY, eſquire, late of the city of Burlington, Attorney at Law, deceaſed, by bonds, bills, notes of hand or bills of coſt, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe that have juſt demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to ſend them in to the Executors, in order to be ſettled and adjuſted. As many bonds, accounts, and other papers, upon which actions have been commenced but are undetermined, remain in the hands of the ſubſcribers: thoſe perſons concerned are requeſted to pay the fees already due, and receive their papers, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

A genteel Houſe and Lot, pleaſantly

ſituated on Green-Bank, in the city of Burlington, commanding an extenſive and agreeable proſpect of the river Delaware; the houſe has every convenience for a gentleman's retreat from buſineſs: The Lot contains about an acre of ground, and extends from low-water mark to a back ſtreet, with a handſome Garden well ſtocked with the beſt fruit and vegetables; good Stables and Carriage-houſe: The ſituation and conveniencies equal to any in the city. Alſo, to be Sold, Seven Acres of good MEADOW, near the town of Salem, within the town-bank. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may apply to Catherine Carry and John Lawrence, in Burlington, or to John Mitchell, in Philadelphia, and know the terms. The payments will be made eaſy.

July 1. CATHERINE CAREY, Executrix.
JOHN MITCHELL,
JOHN LAWRENCE, } Executors.

One Guinea Reward.

STRAYED from a ſtable in this city, on the 29th day of the 6th month, laſt, a dark Brown HORSE, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, carries well, 5 years old, has a ſwitch tail, ſhort mane, which appears to have been badly trimed, an old brand mark on one of his buttocks, the letters not diſtinctly known, ſhod all round. Whoever has found ſaid Horſe, and will deliver him to the ſubſcriber, at the Bull's-head, in Strawberry alley, ſhall receive the above Reward, and all reaſonable charges. BENJAMIN MYERS.

Four Hard Dollars Reward.

STRAYED out of the paſture of Samuel Richards in the Neck, on Monday the 23d of June, a brigh bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, ſhod all round branded on the near thigh H, but not very eaſy to be ſeen; trots and canters well. He was ſeen in the Butcher's Arm's Lane, on Wedneſday laſt. Whoever will bring the ſaid Horſe to Davis Bevan, in Second ſtreet one door above Pine-ſtreet, or to Samuel Richards, in Front-ſtreet near the Draw-bridge, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable Charges.

July 2. DAVIS BEVAN.

Came to premiſes of the ſubſcri-

ber, living near the middle of Germantown, a Yellow Brindle COW, about the middle of June laſt. The Owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away. JACOB STROUSE.

THOMAS LEIPER,

TOBACCONIST,

HAS removed from Spruce and Water-ſtreets, to the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, the ſeventh door above Market-ſtreet, where he has for Sale, Scotch SNUFF and Manufactured TOBACCO of the firſt Quality.

Office for Conveyancing,

and Sale of Real Eſtates,

KEPT by ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, is removed from Fourth-ſtreet to the North ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, the ſecond door from the Eaſt ſide of Third ſtreet, where he continues, as uſual, to draw Deeds, Mortgages, Leaſes, Wills, Letters of Attorney, Agreements, and all other kinds of Writings: he alſo continues Selling Real Eſtates, and has now entered in his Office, a large number of Houſes and Lots in different parts of the city and ſuburbs, Plantations in the country, and a great quantity of unimproved lands in the different back counties, to be diſpoſed of very cheap for caſh; and among the ſame are the following, viz.

A PLANTATION ſituate in Lower Dublin and Abington townſhips, about 10 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining lands of Jacob Taylor and Joſeph Miles, containing near 60 acres, whereon is a good ſtone houſe, four rooms on a floor, a ſtone ſpring houſe with an excellent ſpring, a waggon houſe, a log barn and ſtables, a new cyder-mill and preſs, a large apple orchard, a garden with various kinds of fruit, about 9 acres of excellent meadow, and as much woodland, the reſt arable, and the whole under good fence; it is now occupied by Adam Waſs, who has a leaſe for two years from March laſt, on the ſhares; the purchaſer to be intitled to one half of the produce and other articles mentioned in the leaſe.

Alſo, A piece of 20 acres of LAND, adjoining the above, whereon is good log houſe, and ſpring-houſe near the door, between 3 and 4 acres of good meadow, and an apple and peach orchard; the purchaſer to be intitled to the owner's part of the grain now in the ground.

Alſo, Another piece of 20 acres of LAND, about half a mile diſtant from the laſt, lying on Paſſyunk creek, and adjoining Robert Thomas's old mill, with a log houſe, barn, and a good ſpring, about 4 acres of good meadow, with a garden of various kinds of fruit, and an apple orchard; it is under good fence, and rented for a year from March laſt, the tenant to pay a rent of 15l. and all taxes; the purchaſer to have the benefit of grain which the tenant is to leave in the ground at the end of the term.

Alſo, A well finiſhed, two ſtory brick HOUSE and lot of GROUND, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Almond and Catherine-ſtreets, now occupied by captain Cliffton, the lot is 16 feet 8 inches front, and in depth 106 feet, ſubject to a ground-rent of 2l. 16s. 6d. 3 4s. per annum.

Alſo, A two ſtory brick TENEMENT and lot of GROUND, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Catherine-ſtreet, between Front and Swanſon ſtreets, now occupied by Mr. Thomas Thomſon; the lot is 18 feet front, and in depth 87 feet; ſubject to a ground-rent of 45l. per annum.

Alſo, An elegant three ſtory brick HOUSE, with a piazza and Kitchen, ſituate at the north eaſt corner of Market and Sixth-ſtreets; the lot is 20 feet on Market-ſtreet and 100 feet on Sixth-ſtreet, ſubject to a ground rent of 20l. per annum.

Alſo, Three brick HOUSES, each three ſtories high, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, near South-ſtreet; the lot on which they ſtand is 42 feet 6 inches front, and in depth 70 feet. They will be ſold ſeparate, clear of incumbrances. For terms of ſale pleaſe to apply as above directed.

Philadelphia, June 21, 1781.

To be Sold, by Private Sale,

A VERY valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 500 acres, ſituate on the river Lehigh (a branch of the Delaware) about four miles from Bethlehem: the ſoil is excellent, and is capable of being improved to great advantage.

Likewiſe, A Brick HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet, one door from the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet, 15 feet in front and 20 feet deep, now in the tenure of Thomas Bryan. For further particulars enquire of WILLIAM BINGHAM, in Philadelphia.

Mary Armbruſter,

HAVING removed to this city, begs leave to inform the Public, that ſhe practices MIDWIFERY; and has been favoured with great Succeſs in thirty years Experience in Albany, in the ſtate of New York. She will, with alacrity, attend the Calls of thoſe who pleaſe to favour her with their Cuſtom, and is to be ſeen at her houſe, on the ſouth ſide of Race-ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets, oppoſite Chriſtian Snyder's. July 4.

The following are taken from Charleſtown Papers, brought by the flag which arrived laſt week.

CHARLESTOWN, May 12.

LORD RAWDON having on the 7th inſtant been reinforced by the corps under lieutenant-colonel Watſon, marched out, with the hope of bringing general Greene to action; but that wary officer, rendered ſtill more ſo by the event of the 25th of April, choſe to remain in a ſtrong poſition, behind Swanſey-creek, from which no efforts of his lordſhip could draw him; he rather prefering to ſee his enemy manœuvre in his front, with all the confidence of a victorious army, than conteſt a point, of which former experience muſt have rendered him ſo very cautious.

Lord Rawdon therefore finding it impoſſible to draw on an action, but on terms highly diſadvantageous, and by aſſailing a poſition, which gave the rebels their only ſecurity, returned to Camden, having convinced general Greene how futile were his ideas of blockading that place, when obliged himſelf to ſeek ſhelter in the receſſes of the country, and even there to ſuffer that blockaded garriſon to taunt him with daily defiance.

Thus finding all efforts to engage general Greene in a fair field, were ineffectual, lord Rawdon removed with the king's troops from Camden, induced thereto, by the approaching ſeaſon, when that part of the country proves moſt deſtructive to the ſoldiery; and as it abounds neither in riches or proviſions, which are moſtly the produce of this ſide the Santee, he has only relinquiſhed barrenneſs for fertility and diſeaſe for health, and taken up a poſition, nearly impenetrable to an enemy, perfectly in the power of co-operating with this garriſon, and in which the communications are not weakened by their extent.

By the RIGHT HONOURABLE FRANCIS LORD RAWDON, Colonel, commanding a Corps of His Majeſty's forces in South Carolina, &c. and NISBET BALFOUR, Eſquire, Lieutenant Colonel, and Commandant of Charleſtown, &c.

ALTHOUGH attention to the general ſecurity of the province, has obliged His Majeſty's troops, for the preſent, to relinquiſh ſome of the upper parts of it, we truſt, that it is unneceſſary for us to exhort the loyal inhabitants of thoſe diſtricts to ſtand firm in their duty and principles; or to caution them againſt the inſidious artifices of an enemy, who muſt ſhortly abandon to their fate, thoſe unfortunate people whom they have deluded into revolt.

But being well informed, that many perſons ſincerely attatched to His Majeſty's cauſe, have, nothwithſtanding, been forced to join the enemy, as the only means of preſerving themſelves and their families from the ſavage cruelty of the rebel Militia, until eſcape ſhould be practicable; We deſire all ſuch to be confident, that they run no riſque of ſuffering from us, through indiſcriminate vengeance; reminding them, that the Britiſh government never extends its hand to blood, wethout the moſt convincing proofs of intentional guilt.

And we adviſe all perſons in the above predicament (as likewiſe thoſe who, from the oppreſſions of the enemy, have been obliged to quit their poſſeſſions) to take the earlieſt opportunity of coming in, with their arms, to any poſt or detachment of the Royal army. We give them aſſurance of every ſupport, and of every endeavour, on our part, to mitigate their preſent ſufferings: Further declaring to them, that we ſhall feel ourſelves no leſs bound to reward the fidelity of thoſe who have remained unſhaken in their allegiance, than to inflict the puniſhment due to reiterated perfidy. Nor ſhould we give them this invitation, were we not certain that, in conjunction with the army, (daily expecting powerful reinforcements) their exertions will very ſhortly reinſtate them in the full and peaceable poſſeſſion of that property, which they will thus have only yielded for a time, to receive again with confirmed ſecurity.

GIVEN under our hands, at camp, at Monk's Corner, this twenty-fourth day of May, 1781, and in twenty-firſt Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

RAWDON,
N. BALFOUR.

By Order of his LORDSHIP and the COMMANDANT,
H. BARRY, Dep. Adjut. General.

TO all our ſubjects, true and loyal,
We greeting ſend this promiſe royal,
Tho' ſigned by Rawdon and Balfour,
'Tis George's ſentiments, we're ſure—
And therefore if you can believe it
As ſuch we doubt not you'll receive it.
'Tis true we are a little ſtaggered,
(But when ſo, we've always ſwaggered)
We've found the trick has ſome times taken
And by it oft have ſaved our bacon,
And ſo for once we think we've reaſon
T'exhort you ſtrongly againſt treaſon;
For tho' to ſave ourſelves 'twas meet,
That to Charles-Town we ſhould retreat,
To keep ourſelves from rebel GREENE,
The d——deſt cut-throat e'er was ſeen.
Yet ſtill we think it very right,
That you ſhould ſtay behind and fight;
You know the worſt—you can but die,
Or in to our protection fly,
And if the rebels do not carve you,
We with the greateſt eaſe, can ſtarve you:
But ſhould you ſuffer them to bang you,
Unleſs y'eſcape, we'll ſurely hang you;
For only ſuch as to us run,
Shall 'ſcape the halter or the gun,
For running is a token ſure,
That on our ſide you are ſecure,
Which is the greateſt teſt we have,
To prove the loyal and the brave.
From ſuch we never draw the blood;
But (if we have it) give them food,
To ſtrengthen them and make them fat,
To march the better in retreat.
This noſtrum great Cornwallis taught,
And with it we have wonders wrought,
By this arcanum * Tarleton ſoon
Eſcaped that butcher, WASHINGTON;
Who but for this had ſlic'd him down,
From nape of neck, to knuckle bone.
I Rawdon too, from Camden hurried,
Or ſlaſhing Greene my hide had curried.
Should our predicament befall you,
Or ſhould you fear that they may maul you,
Or ſhould oppreſſion from the rebel
Greater than ours be twice or treble,
Come quickly to us we invite you
And we will do our beſt to right you,
And when we get a ſtrong remittance
Will give you of thoſe ſcoundrels quittance;
Theſe we expect each day will come
(We ſometimes think we hear their drum)
But ſhould our organs be miſtaken,
Ne'r the leſs we hope you'll be unſhaken,
Firmly to your allegiance hold,
'Till we can get a little gold,
Then faithful ſubjects we'll reward,
And puniſh to'thers with a cord;
Then think how fooliſh they will look
(Hung by th' neck in every nook)
While you with pockets full may ſtrut,
And all your vengeance ſafely glut.
Who would not yield what they poſſeſs,
For a time? t'arrive at ſo much bliſs.
That all we've told you is moſt certain
(We therefore here will drop the curtain)
As that two and two make four,
And ſign R. Rawdon, N. Balfour.

N. B. I' the name of George, our gracious king,
It's known, we may ſay any thing.

* At the Cowpens.

CHARLESTOWN, May 12.

By a veſſel which arrived yeſterday in 14 days from St Chriſtophers, we have intelligence of the Engliſh fleet, which ſailed the beginning of March, being arrived there. They came out with the grand fleet, conſiſting of 28 line of battle ſhips, with a numerous convoy deſtined for the relief of Gibraltar, but parted with them ſoon after they got clear of the channel. Admiral Darby had the command, and had under him ſir John Lockhart Roſs.

June 6. The Corke fleet which arrived off the Bar laſt Saturday, left that port on the 27th of March, in company with number of victuallers and tranſports for Gibraltar, under convoy of part of the grand fleet, the main body of which were then cruiſing between Scilly and Cape Clear, where they were joined by the victuallers and tranſports above mentioned.

The Warwick, captain Elphinſtone, and the Solebay, captain Everit, were the convoy to the fleet for this place. Every tranſport and victualler is ſafe arrived.

On the 9th of April the Warwick ſpoke with a Swediſh merchantman from the Canaries for Liſbon, the maſter of which informed captain Elphinſtone, that he had ſpoke with commodore Johnſtone's ſquadron ſeven days before, all well.

Commodore Johnſtone's ſquadron conſiſts of the Hero 74, Monmouth 64, Romney 50, Iſis 50, Leander 50, Jupiter 50, 4 frigates, 1 ſloop, 2 bombs, ſeveral large armed tranſports, the whole copper ſheathed. On board of the ſquadron, were the ſeven additional companies of the Convention regiments, the 2d battalion of the 42d, the 97th Fullarton's, and the 100th Humberſton's, which, with the marines, would form a body of about 5000 troops. Major general Meadows, the St. Lucia Hero, had the chief command.

The deſtination of this armament had given riſe to many conjectures. Some thought it was going againſt the Spaniſh ſettlements on the weſtern coaſt of South America, there to act in concert with the Peruvian revolters; others, that Buenos Ayres was the object; but the moſt generally received opinion was, that it was deſtined againſt the Dutch ſettlement at the Cape of Good Hope.

The right honourable the earl of Lincoln, major general Gould, lieutenant colonel Stewart, honourable lieutenant colonel Conway, lieutenant colonel Morgan, lieutenant colonel Leake, lieutenant colonel Grinfield, lieutenant colonel Coates, major Dawſon, major Hatſell, major Majoribanks, major Maxwell, the honourable Thomas Irving, eſquire, receiver-general of the quit-rents, and member of his majeſty's council in this province, the honourable Thomas Skottowe, eſquire, ſecretary of this province, and member of his majeſty's council, Henry Peronneau, eſquire, treaſurer of the province, the reverend Mr Robert Cooper, formerly rector of St. Michael's, with a number of other gentlemen, came paſſengers in the fleet.

Yeſterday afternoon the flank companies of the regiments lately arrived, were landed in town. Their appearance was truly elegant, martial and healthy.

On the paſſage, the Warwick took two brigs, bound from Gauda oupe for Boſton.

Laſt Sunday captain Saunders of the queen's rangers, with a party of horſe, ſurprized Snipe's gang, at the Horſe ſhoe, and cut up 18 of them; it is thought ſome more were killed in Snipe's Mill-houſe, which was ſet on fire. A number of fine horſes were taken, and ſeveral priſoners, among them ſome who had, in conſequence of great ſolicitation, been admitted to the privileges of Britiſh ſubjects; they were this afternoon brought to town and lodged in the provoſt.

June 9. The memorial preſented by the Ruſſian ambaſſador to the ſtates general, is the firſt public paper on the ſubject of the mediation offered by the Czarina, that has yet appeared here. It appears to be dictated by a wiſh to reſtore peace and good underſtanding between two ancient natural allies, and the acceptance of her Imperial majeſty's mediation, by both the contending powers, gives room to expect it may be effectual.

One of the victuallers in endeavouring to come over the bar laſt Tueſday, unfortunately got on the ſouth breakers, and a high ſwell prevailing next day, notwithſtanding every effort made to ſave her, ſhe was loſt; part of the cargo is ſaved.

June 13. We hear that a cartel is agreed on, and that the neceſſary arrangements for an immediate exchange of priſoners, are now making by the reſpective commiſſaries in this town.

The ſloop Briar, William Roberts, maſter, of Harbour iſland, from New-Providence for this port, was taken the 31ſt of laſt month, eight leagues to the ſouthward of our bar, by an open galley, commanded by John M'Cleur, which rowed with 26 oars, was armed with 5 ſwivels, and had 14 men on board, beſides a few priſoners. M'Cleur detained one of the Briar's ſailors, and put captain Roberts and the reſt of his crew, three in number, aſhore on Evans's iſland, near St. Helena.

A bear was lately ſhot on James iſland, each hind quarter of which weighed no leſs than 70 pounds.

Yeſterday arrived a cartel ſhip from Penſacola, in which came paſſengers the honourable Peter Cheſter, eſquire, governor of Weſt-Florida, and ſundry other officers belonging to that garriſon.

June 20. The cartel ſloop from Penſacola, mentioned in our laſt, got in on Sunday.

We have been favoured with the following account of the ſiege of that place.

"On the morning of the 9th of March, a Spaniſh fleet conſiſting of thirty two ſail, one 64 gun ſhip, 6 frigates, 5 or 6 row gallies included appeared off the bar of Penſacola, on board of which was General Galvez with about 2500 men, and in the night landed the greateſt part of them upon St. Roſe's Iſland. On the 11th, they erected a 6 gun battery, which prevented the ſhip Mentor and ſloop Port Royal from laying in their proper ſtations for the defence of the harbour. On the 18th an armed brig and three row gallies came in through the Point Channel, and on the enſuing day the whole fleet, one 64 gun ſhip excepted, having both wind and tide in their favour, followed them, through a heavy fire from the Royal Navy Redoubt on the Red Cliffs, and came to anchor inſide St. Roſe's Iſland. On the 22d, they landed upon Tartar Point, and were joined by Col. Eſpilletta with 800 men from Mobille, and on the 23d by 18 tranſports from New-Orleans, having on board about 1300 men. On the 26th the enemy's fleet came up and anchored a little below the town, oppoſite to Sutton's Lagoon; where on the 28th they landed their whole force, and from thence on the 30th moved to Neill's Meadows, about a mile and a half from Fort George; here they were attacked by the Indians, who were ſupported by the light troops and two field pieces under the command of Capt. Johnſtone, and driven from their poſt with conſiderable loſs on their ſide; among their killed was one Colonel; the Indians brought 4 drums off the field and a number of muſkets. On the 12th of April our troops made a ſally from the garriſon on an advanced party of the enemy and forced them to retreat. General Galvez was wounded, and a number of his men killed. On this occaſion we loſt one ſubaltern. On the 19th a fleet appeared, conſiſting of a 11 ſhips of the line and 4 frigates, Spaniſh, 4 ſhips of the line, one frigate, one armed brig and a cutter, French, in all 22 ſail, having on board 5000 men, including the marines, which they landed on the 22d. The arrival of this reinforcement, there is every reaſon to believe, prevented General Galvez from raiſing the ſiege and reimbarking his troops. On the night between the 28th and 29th the enemy having completed a covert way from the place of their landing to a height about 1500 yards from our outer redoubt, they began a battery which was opened on the 2d of May, and did ſome damage to our works, which however were always repaired in the night. A number of ſallies were made after that of the 12th of April by the beſieged, in which the enemy always ſuffered conſiderably, but none of conſequence until the 6th of May, when one hundred men, commanded by Major M'Donald, about 12 o'clock, with fixed bayonets, attacked and drove 8 or 900 of them from their works, which they had advanced within about 600 yards of our outer redoubt, made one Captain, two Subalterns and four Privates priſoners, killed three officers and about 50 men, ſpiked 5 pieces of braſs cannon and ſet fire to their works, with the loſs of only one ſerjeant killed, and two privates wounded. On the 8th about 9 o'clock by ſome accident the magazine of the outer redoubt was blown up, by which the redoubt with a great part of our artillery ſtores, was entirely deſtroyed, and upwards of one hundred men killed. In conſequence of this a parley was beat, articles of capitulation were agreed upon, and on the 11th the brave garriſon marched out to the number of 800 men including the ſeamen of both ſhips, and laid down their arms to General Galvez. The garriſon then were ſome hundreds leſs than the enemy acknowledged to have loſt during the ſiege. Our loſs in all the actions did not amount to above 20 men till the blowing up of the advanced redoubt; and had it not been for that unfortunate accident, notwithſtanding their great ſuperiority of force, it is uncertain whether they would have reduced the place."

The terms of capitulation, as far as we underſtand, are in the greateſt degree honourable to general Campbell and his troops, and ſatisfactory to the inhabitants. The latter are allowed one year to ſettle their affairs, with liberty to depart the province afterwards; and during that time the Engliſh laws are to be in force, and the chief juſtice to remain with them. The troops are to be ſent to any port belonging to his majeſty, except St. Auguſtine and Jamaica. General Campbell, we hear, has reſolved to go to New-York.

June 26. The general exchange of priſoners, which for ſome time paſt has been in agitation, at length has taken place, and the tranſports, with the rebel priſoners now on board, are expected to leave this place for James river, Virginia and Philadelphia, in the courſe of this week.

The militia taken by the Britiſh or Americans in the province of South Carolina, ſince the commencement of the rebellion, we hear, are all exchanged, and orders given for their releaſe in conſequence.

WHEREAS in purſuance of adequate powers reſpectively delegated to us, to carry into execution articles of a cartel, made on the third day of May, in this preſent year, between capt. Cornwallis, on the part of lieutenant general earl Cornwallis, and lieutenant colonel Carrington, on the part of major general Greene, for the exchange and relief of priſoners of war

taken in the ſouthern department; we the under written have mutually agreed, that all the militia priſoners of war, citizens of America, taken by the ſome s of war, British arms in the ſouthern departme t, from the firſt commencement of this preſent war, to the 15th day of this preſent month of June, ſhall be immediately exchanged for all the militia priſoners of war, ſubjects of Great Britain, taken by the American arms in the ſaid department within the above mentioned term.

Now public notice is hereby given, that all the above mentioned Britiſh and American priſoners, whereſoever they may at preſent be, are hereby declared to be fully, abſolutely and reciprocally exchanged, and ſuch of them as are on parole within the lines of their reſpective parties, are hereby declared to be releaſed therefrom, and ſuch as are within the towns, garriſons, camps, poſts or lines, of the powers who captured them, ſhall be immediately liberated and permitted to paſs without reſtriction to the party to whom they belong.

EDMUND MASS. HYRNE. D. C. G. pris.
JAMES FRASER, Com priſoners.

June 12, 1781.

SAVANNAH, (Georgia) May 3.

In the ſtorm yeſterday at noon the ſhip Retrieve, which lay at Five-Fathom Hole, below this town, overſet, and nine men and two boys unfortunately periſhed.

By the account of ſundry perſons from Puriſburgh it ſeems that the party of rebels that lately were there, and who have been magnified into ſcores and hundreds hardly amounted to the number of ten; 'tis ſaid they were no more than five or ſix; a ſmall number to venture, if they looked on the inhabitants as enemies. It is impoſſible to guard every plantation, or hunt up every beaſt of prey, but it is now known who receives and who flies from them, whom they hurt and whom they favour: and deſtroying their haunts, and ſecuring thoſe that give them intelligence, will be an eaſy and effectual way to prevent their incurſions.

LONDON.

May 1. The following ten regiments are ordered for encampment at Portſmouth, viz. the 2d regiment of Royals; Dorſetſhire, Surry, Cardigan, North Hants, Nottingham, Suſſex, Bunkinghamſhire, Weſt Kent, and Northumberland militia.

The following military arrangements, it is ſaid, have been agreed upon, and orders iſſued for their being carried into execution, viz. a camp to be formed at Coxheath, under the command of lieutenant-general Gage, with a detached camp at Lexham, commanded by lieutenant general Frazer. A large camp alſo to be formed at Harwich, under the command of lieutenant general Parker, with a detached camp at Danbury, to be commanded by major general Faucett.

Lord Faukenberg's regiment is to do the king's duty this ſummer at windſor, orders having been ſent from the war-office for that purpoſe.

Bills of indictment for high treaſon, in carrying on a treaſonable correſpondence with the enemy, are found againſt ſome perſons lately taken into cuſtody; but they cannot be put upon their trials this ſeſſion, as they are entitled to a liſt of the witneſſes to be produced againſt them, and of the names and places of abode of the jurors, ten days before the trial. The probable opinion is, that they will be tried the enſuing term at the king's bench.

Extract of a letter from Falmouth, April 28.

"Arrived from a cruize, a mere wreck, the Salisbury privateer of 20 ſix pounders, late captain Chandler: on the 23d inſtant ſhe engaged a French privateer of 26 twelve pounders, for two hours ſo cloſe, that they hove ſhot at each other; captain Chandler and nine of his men were killed, and ten wounded.

"Alſo arrived the Prince William and Mercury, (new packets) from London, and a French cartel, with priſoners from France."

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, April 28.

"Since my laſt arrived the Medway privateer, belonging to Guernſey; ſhe is a mere wreck, having had all her rigging ſhot away in an engagement off Scilly, on Wedneſday laſt, with a French frigate and had ten men killed and ſeven wounded; the French frigate left her, two veſſels appearing in ſight under Engliſh colours, and was in chace of them when the Medway left them.

His majeſty has been pleaſed to ſettle 2000l. per annum, on ſir George Bridges Rodney, 1000l. on captain Rodney, 500l. on her ladyſhip, and 100l. on each of their other children, as a reward for the admiral's eſſential ſervices to his country.

The Dutch had laſt year in the Greenland fiſhery, near 30,000 tons of ſhipping, in which they employed near 3000 ſeamen; theſe ſhips have all been ſtopped this year, and the ſailors ſent on board their men of war.

May 3. Saturday morning arrived in Leith Roads, his majeſty's armed ſhip Leith, from convoying the ſhips to Shetland, which carried materials for erecting a fort there. The Leith brought up with her the officers belonging to the Neckar privateer of Dunkirk, mounting 18 guns and 85 men, which was captured by a Greenlandman, and ſent in to Lerwick in Shetland. The privateer at firſt gave chace to the Greenlandman, who finding that ſhe could not make her eſcape by flight, lay too, in order to give battle to her purſuer. The privateer upon this, ſuſpecting her to be a ſtratagate, declined an engagement, and ſheered off when the Greenlandman in turn gave chace. The privateer increaſing ſail, ſprung her top-maſt, and finding the Greenlandman come faſt up with her, threw over her guns, in order to facilitate her eſcape; but the Greenlandman luckily came up with her, when the Neckar, having nothing to defend herſelf, fell an eaſy prey. The privateer had three ranſomers on board, one for 800l. The crew are coming up to Edinburgh by land. The Neckar, it is ſaid, has from firſt to laſt captured near a hundred veſſels.

Sir Chaloner Ogle, lately arrived from America, who was made an admiral in the laſt promotion, is to be ſecond in command of the ſquadron of obſervation, now collecting at Portſmouth, under admiral Parker, who is to be the chief.

Philadelphia, July 12.

The honourable SAMUEL HUNTINGTON having informed Congreſs, that his ill ſtate of health will not permit him to continue longer to exerciſe the duties of preſident, and requeſted leave of abſence, Congreſs proceeded to the choice of another preſident, and the ballots being taken, the honourable THOMAS MKEAN was elected.

July 10, 1781. CHARLES THOMSON, Secr'y.

Extract of a letter from a captain of a veſſel belonging to this city, dated Mill Priſon, in England, February 23, 1781.

"I am at preſent lodged in this priſon, after experiencing a long and tedious paſſage in the Yarmouth, during which we loſt ſeveral of our companions. There are upwards of 200 American priſoners in this goal, ſome of whom have been here upwards of three years; among them are the captains Manly, Cunningham, Curwin, Talbott, Frazier, Henfield, Sullivan, Brown, Merrick, and Kemp, and lieutenants Tindall, Barry and Butler, who are in perfect health."

Monday laſt eleven perſons unfortunately loſt their lives in this city, by drinking cold water

On Thurſday the 21ſt ult. when Skinner made an excurſion into Monmouth county, lieut. Otter of the militia was out in a boat near Shrewſbury catching clams. A refugee gun boat, commanded by one Inſlee formerly of New-Jerſey, was diſpatched from a ſloop at ſome diſtance in purſuit of him. Lieut. Otter gained the ſhore, and ran a ſmall diſtance; but having forgot his coat, turned back to recover it, and juſt as he arrived at the boat, he was killed by a four pound ſhot, which paſſed through his body. Inſlee and ſome of his crew came on ſhore, when he deliberately rolled up his ſleeves, tore the bowels out of lieut. Otter, and waſhed his hands and arms in his blood. The wife and children of the unfortunate lieutenant were eye witneſſes to the monſtrous barbarity of this IMP OF HELL.

Notice is hereby given, That

the COMMITTEE OF ASSEMBLY, for ſettling and adjuſting the Public Accounts, will meet at the State-Houſe, on MONDAY, the 20th of Auguſt next, and give Attendance until the Fourth of September following: At which Time and Place all Treaſurers, Commiſſioners, Collectors of Exciſe and others, by law directed to ſettle annually with the Committee of Aſſembly, are required to attend with their Accounts and Vouchers.

SHARP DELANY,
JOHN STEINMETZ,
WILLIAM HARRIS,
EVAN EVANS,
JAMES JACKS,
JONATHAN HOGE,
} Committee of Accounts.

July 10.

David Chambers has opened his Marble-Yard in Cherry alley, near Third-ſtreet. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom may rely on being well ſupplied.

Wanted, ſeveral Workmen in the different branches of the buſineſs.

TO BE SOLD,

The following LANDS, lying in Northampton county, Pennſylvania.

ONE hundred and eighty-nine acres, with allowance, ſituate on M'Michael's Creek, over the Blue Mountains, bounded on the north by the lands of Louis Recces, on the ſouth by the lands of Jacob Hepkeys, eaſt and weſt by vacant lands. On ſaid land there is a pond or lake of clear ſtanding water, never known to riſe or fall many feet. Said land was ſurveyed by application of 21ſt Auguſt, 1765, and returned into the office, for which there is a ſheriff's deed.

One hundred and ninety-nine acres, 83 perches, and allowance of ſix per hundred, ſituate and lying on Shaholy creek, and ſix miles from the Delaware; ſurveyed agreeable to application of 29th September, 1767.

Seventy-nine acres, 30 perches, and all allowances, ſituate in Mount Bethel townſhip, bounded on the north by the lands of John Scott, ſouth by the lands of Alexander Muckelroy, eaſt by the lands of the late William Craig, weſt by the lands of Joſeph Gaſton. There is a ſmall houſe and barn erected thereon and tenented.

Forty acres of fine meadow lands, ſeven miles from the county court houſe. For particulars enquire of Eleazer Levy, in Elfrey's ally, Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets.

Will be Sold by Public Vendue,

By ABRAHAM SHELLEY, Thread-maker, in Pine-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inſtant, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon,

A compleat Thread-Mill,

With Forty-ſix Spindles, and all other Articles belonging to the Buſineſs, in good Order. The Purchaſer may have, on Terms, Inſtructions for dying all colours on either linen or woollen, and proper receipts for the ſame.

Wants a Place,

A Woman with a freſh Breaſt of MILK, that can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

Mifflin and Butler,

At their STORE, upon South-ſtreet Wharf,

HAVE FOR SALE,

The following ARTICLES, juſt Imported in the Ship Franklin, viz.

French Sail Canvaſs,
CORDAGE,
BOHEA TEA,
SPICES,
BRANDY,
SALT,
COPPERAS,
WHITING,
GLASS,
Rolled and Pig LEAD,
AND A GENERAL
Aſſortment of Dry Goods.

TO BE SOLD,

An handſome grey HORSE,

Six years old, about 15 hands high, got by old Fearnought: fit for either ſaddle or chair. Alſo a Sulkey with harneſs. Enquire of Mr. Dennis M'Carthy at the White Horſe in Elbow Lane.

TO BE LET,

Seventy-five Acres of excellent

Marſh Meadow,

With a Crop of GRASS thereon, being part of the Province-Iſland. For Terms, apply to

July 10. WILLIAM BINGHAM.

Philadelphia, July 12, 1781.

Two Half-Johanneſes Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſhip Revolution, captain M'Nachtane, laying at Cheſnut-ſtreet wharf, two NEGROE MEN, both Bermudian born; the one a luſty ſtout fellow, named THOMAS HALL, five feet eight inches high, about thirty-four years old, a good ſailor, had on when he went away, a ſmall round caſtor hat, almoſt new, check ſhirt, white long trowſers, a white jacket with ſleeves, a pair of half worn ſhoes, with round buckles. He may probably change his cloaths, as he had a variety; he is a ſulky ſour looking fellow, very black, and ſpeaks proper Engliſh. The other a ſhort well made man, about twenty-four years of age, named KIT BUTTERFIELD, of a yelloviſh complexion; his cloaths cannot be exactly deſcribed, as he had a variety; when he left the ſhip, he wore the ſame kind of cloaths as the above negroe. The above reward will be given to any perſon that will ſecure them in any goal, ſo that they may be had again, and reaſonable charges paid, if brought to the ſubſcriber. CHARLES MILLER.

All maſters of veſſels or others are deſired not to harbour or carry them off at their peril.

Frederick-Town, July 2.

Thirty Hard Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Frederick town, Maryland, on the 1ſt inſtant, A NEGROE MAN, named NED BARNES; a likely, ſenſible fellow, a ſhoemaker, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high; he carried with him a good deal of valuable cloathing, among which are a new light blue cloth coat and waiſtcoat, a pair of leather breeches, a pair of boots, a pair of neat ſhoes with ſilver buckles. It is probable he may have a paſs, and intends to join the Britiſh troops: it is expected he went off on a likely roan horſe, belonging to a gentleman in this town. The above Reward will be paid to any perſon bringing the ſaid Slave home, or ſecuring him in any gaol. It is requeſted he may be ſearched, and the money about him ſecured. JOHN HANSON.

Eight Hard Dollars Reward.

LAST night the Shop of the ſubſcriber, in Fourth-ſtreet, between Walnut and Cheſnut-ſtreets, in this city, was broke open, from whence were taken Twenty-nine half-dreſſed DEERSKINS. Whoever apprehends the thief or thieves, with the Goods, ſhall receive the above Reward, or Four Hard Dollars for either, ſhall be paid by

June 29. JOHN HALBERSTAD, Skinner.

On the Twenty fifth of this Month, Will be Diſpoſed of by PUBLIC SALE,

A Lot of Ground,

On the weſtern ſide of Front-ſtreet, in this city, about half way between Race and Vine ſtreets, about 22 feet in front and 118 feet in depth, all together. On this Lot ſtands a two ſtory Brick Houſe, in front 14 feet, in depth 29 feet 8 inches, with a two ſtory Brick Kitchen, 7 feet 10 inches in the rear, 14 feet by 16 in extent. Alſo, A two ſtory Brick Houſe and Kitchen on the after part of ſaid Lot, the Houſe being 15 feet by 17, the Kitchen 9 feet 4 inches by 15 feet: Annexed to theſe is a piece of unimproved Ground 15 feet by 33; by thoſe houſes is an Alley, 15 feet in width. This eſtate is ſubject to a ground-rent of 18 ſhillings, Pennſylvania currency, and to the dower of an aged widow. It is now leaſed for one year from the 1ſt of May laſt, at the rent of 40l. ſpecie, but with a covenant to make conſiderable repairs, ſpecified in the leaſe. The payment muſt be immediate, and in ſpecie; upon which a deed, founded on a clear title, will be made to the buyer, by EBENEZER BROOKS. July 10.

Just Imported from Europe, and to be Sold, by

Saſportas & Le Bæuf,

At their Store, in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite to the Coffee-Houſe, a large Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, Conſiſting of—

BROADCLOTHS, Wiltons, Bath Coating, white Flannel, Knaps, Serge Denims, Shalloons, Duroys, Durants, white and buff coloured Marſeilles Quilting; plain, corded and figured Demities, plain and ſpotted Jeans; yard wide, 7-8 and 3-4 Engliſh Checks, a large Aſſortment of printed linen Handkerchiefs, Scotch Hankerchiefs, Barcelona Handkerchiefs of ſeveral colours, India Nankeens, a large Aſſortment of white and black figured and plain Gauze, gauze Handkerchiefs, coarſe and fine Cagui, black and white blond Lace, ſilk Gloves and Mittens, ivory and cocoa mounted Fans; Iriſh, Dutch and German Linens, ſheeting Linens, Brittanias, Calicoes, Humhums, jaconet and book Muſlins; white, black and clouded Mantuas, Searſuckers, Scotch Threads, taylors Threads, a large Aſſortment of broad and narrow Ribbands, broad and narrow white Tapes, white and black Pins, Needles, white and black Engliſh beaver Hats, gold and ſilver thread coat and jacket buttons, ſewing Silks of different colours, ſkeleton wire, Souchong Tea in canniſters, Bohea Tea in cheſts, Engliſh Sail Duck from No. 4 to 8, a large Aſſortment of artificial Flowers, and ſeveral other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

N. B. They alſo have a Quantity of Sugar in hogſheads and barrels, Taffia, Cocoa in bags: which they will Sell reaſonably. June 19.

FOR SALE,

West-India Rum, French Brandy, Sherry Wine, Claret, Lemon Juice, Almonds, Filberts, and a Variety of EUROPEAN GOODS,

By Lacaze and Mallet,

In Water-ſtreet, above Arch-ſtreet.

DRY GOODS,

To be Sold, reaſonable for Caſh, By

Samuel Lewis Wharton,

At his Store, the fifth door north of the corner of Walnut-ſtreet, in Water-ſtreet; Conſiſting of the following Articles.

AN elegant Aſſortment of plain and figured Silks,
Tamboured and ſilk knit Veſts,
Black ſilk breeches Patterns,
Sewing Silk of different colours,
Silk Umbrelloes,
Plain and figured Ribbands,
Blond Lace, Gauzes, cap Wire,
Chintzes,
Mancheſter Muſlins,
Cotton and thread Stockings,
Linen Jeans,
White and coloured Threads,
Pins, plated ſhoe and knee Buckles,
Folio and quarto writing Paper,
Wafers and Sealing wax,
ALSO, A handſome Aſſortment of Cambricks,
A few Engliſh Saddles, Bridles, Fuſils, Piſtols, Bar-iron,
A neat London made chamber Clock,
An elegant, rich, velvet, embroidered Cuſhion, &c. for a pulpit, deſk, and communion table; the whole finiſhed in the neweſt faſhion, and deſigned for a church in the United States.

Peter Le Maigre,

At his STORE in Water ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, has for SALE the following GOODS, by Wholeſale, viz.

Brown Sugar in hogſheads and barrels,
Ditto clarified,
Jamaica Spirits,
Grenada ditto,
Coffee in bags,
Ditto in barrels,
Cotton in bales,
Virginia Tobacco,
Maryland ditto,
Old Madeira Wine in pipes and tierces,
And many other ARTICLES, lately imported, too tedious to mention.

FOR SALE, AT

Benezet, Lewis, and Co's. Store,

In Second-ſtreet, near Spruce ſtreet,

FRENCH, Ruſſia and Scotch Duck,
A large Aſſortment of Linens,
Oznabrig,
Checks,
Damaſk Table Cloths and Napkins,
Maſqueraded Silk and Cotton,
A Quantity of Opium,
6d, 8d, 10d, and 20d Nails,
Claret in hogſheads and bottles.

TO BE LET,

Furniſhed LODGINGS,

In an agreeable Part of the City. Enquire of the Printer.

Juſt Imported from Europe,
AND TO BE SOLD,
Wholeſale and Retail,
BY

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

On the North Side of Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the INDIAN KING,

A Large and General Aſſortment of the Following Articles, viz.

BLUE, purple, brown, green, light coloured, white and ſcarlet ſuperfine Broadcloths,
Blue, purple, brown, green, light coloured, white and ſcarlet ſecond Broadcloths,
Plains and Halfthicks,
Scarlet, buff and white ſuperfine Caſſimers,
Blue, purple, brown, ſcarlet and lead-coloured Frizes,
Blue, brown, purple, ſcarlet, and lead coloured Coatings and Duffils,
Crimſon, blue, brown, black, green and mottled Velvets and Velverets,
Corduroys and Thickſetts of all colours and faſhions,
Blue, brown, white, green and changeable Hair bines,
Camblets of all colours and fineneſs,
Corded Worſteds and Everlaſtings,
Serges and Serge-denims,
Serge-dejeans,
Prunellas and Princes Stuff,
Ruſſels and Calimancoes,
Durants and Tammies of all colours,
Duroons and Duroys,
Poplins,
Maſquerades,
Dorſeteens,
Black, blue, green, claret, plumb, walnut orange, garnet, pink and white Perſians,
Black Taffities,
Black and flowered Grograms,
Black, gray, light, plumb, ſtriped, clouded and orange coloured Muſſelmans,
Mexicans,
Pickings,
Peelongs,
Sattins and Modes of all colours,
An elegant Aſſortment of Brocades,
Black, white, pink, garnet, orange, ſtraw-coloured and brown Mantuas,
A Quantity of Iriſh and Dutch Linens,
Checks and Stripes,
Checked and ſtriped cotton Seims,
Sattin and paduaſoy Jacket Patterns, elegantly tamboured,
Marſeilles Quilting,
Dimethies and Diapers,
Jaconet and Book Muſlins,
Plain and figured Kentings and kenting Handkerchiefs,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Lawn Handkerchiefs and Apron Patterns,
Millionet Lawns,
Dark Callicoes,
Silk, cotton, thread and worſted Hoſe of different colours,
A large Aſſortment of faſhionable ſilk Gauze,
Silk and cotton Handkerchiefs of all kinds and colours,
A Quantity of the beſt ſewing Silk of all colours,
Purple and white Gloves and Mitts,
A Quantity of thread Lace,
A large Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable Ribbands,
Twiſts and Mohairs of all colours,
Plated and gilt Buttons,
Tully Garters,
Quality Bindings,
Shoe ditto,
Silk Ferret,
Tapes and Bobbins,
ALSO,
A Quantity of Claret in Hogſheads,
With many other ARTCLES, too tedious to enumerate.

To be SOLD, Wholeſale and Retail, By

Harris and Ferguſon,

At their COMMISSION-STORE, in Strawberry-Alley, oppoſite Trotter's Alley,

A Variety of Merchandize,

At the loweſt Prices, for ready Money; Amongſt which are following Articles, viz.

OLD Jamaica Spirits, Weſt-India Rum, old Liſbon Wine, choice Claret in half hogſheads and bottles, Molaſſes, Muſcovado Sugar, brown and white Spaniſh in boxes, Bohea Tea of the beſt quality, Coffee, Rice, Powder and Shot, Scotch Snuff in bottles, &c. a large Quantity of Needles well aſſorted, Writing Paper, Wool Cards of the beſt kind, Indigo, beſt Maryland Tobacco, Bar Iron, &c.

N. B. Said HARRIS and FERGUSON having provided convenient and ſafe Warehouſes and Cellars, are prepared to receive all Kinds of GOODS that may be ſent to them, to ſell on commiſſion, and hope to give ample ſatisfaction to all perſons who are pleaſed to favour them with their commands.

All Orders addreſſed to them from Gentlemen in this or the neighbouring States, to purchaſe and forward Goods of any kind, will be thankfully received, and executed with punctuality, care and diſpatch. June 19.

TO BE SOLD,

By the ſubſcriber, on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, below Union-ſtreet, and one door from the corner of Pine-ſtreet, the following goods, viz.

IRiſh meſs-beef in tierces, barrels, and half-barrels, pork in half barrels, extraordinary good; Madeira wine by the pipe, hogſhead or gallon, Liſbon ditto, by the hogſhead, quarter-caſk, or gallon, coffee, tea and ſugars by wholeſale and retail, Engliſh ſoap by ditto, ditto, Scotch ſnuff, manufactured in Glaſgow, a quantity of tin ware, japan'd and plain, Engliſh cloaths and ſcrubbing bruſhes, Engliſh made ſailors jackets, breeches, drawers and ſhirts, ſhoes and hats, fine and coarſe callicoes, handkerchiefs, ſtockings and threads, Tully garters, a few firkins of butter, and ſundry other goods not here mentioned

DAVIS BEVAN.

TO BE SOLD,

Houſes, Lots, &c.

By the Subſcriber, at his OFFICE for SALE of REAL ESTATES, at the lower Corner of Black-Horſe-Alley, in Front-ſtreet, the following

1. A two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Second and Front-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, on Walnut-ſtreet, 22 feet, and in length or depth 51 feet, with the privilege of a 4 feet alley; the Houſe is 24 feet front above the alley, and has 3 rooms on each flour, one of which (below ſtairs) has been uſed as a ſhop; alſo, a brick Kitchen, two ſtories high, adjoining ſaid meſſuage: the whole ſubject to a yearly rent charge of 2s. currency per annum.
2. A yearly Rent Charge of Twelve Spaniſh ſilver milled Dollars, iſſuing out of a Lot of Ground on the weſt ſide of Sixth-ſtreet, north of Arch-ſtreet, 20 feet front and 90 feet deep, in the tenture of John George Mitzgar.
3. A Plantation in Philadelphia County, about two miles on this ſide of Potſgrove, containing 40 acres of excellent Land, 8 whereof are meadow, bounding on Schuylkill: the improvements are a Frame Dwelling Houſe, having 3 rooms on the firſt floor, and old Stable and Cow-houſe. It is a pleaſant and agreeable part of the country; and may, at a ſmall expence, be improved into a very comfortable retirement.
4. A Plantation in Eaſt Fallowfield, Cheſter county, containing 117 acres, from 30 to 40 acres of which are excellent meadow, and more may be made, as the place abounds with excellent ſprings: there are on the premiſes a good Stone Dwelling Houſe, two ſtories high, with good rooms, and a Log Houſe adjoining, a good Spring-houſe cloſe by the door, Barn, Stable, Cow-houſe, Hay-houſe, Barracks, &c. with a good Orchard; alſo, a Still-houſe with two ſtills fixed, all in good repair: likewiſe a Place fit for a Tanyard.

TO BE LET,

The Houſe, lately occupied by the ſubſcriber as an office, in Black Horſe-Alley; it was built for a Printing-Office, and is very convenient for that purpoſe; it may ſerve as a Dwelling Houſe for a ſmall family.

The Subſcribar continues to draw Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Letters of Attorney and Agency, Wills, Memorials, Petitions, and all other Inſtruments in Writing, upon the moſt reaſonable Terms. Beſides the Eſtates above deſcribed, He has for Sale ſeveral other Eſtates, both in the City and Country, a particular Deſcription whereof may be ſeen, and the Terms of Sale made known to any Perſon deſirous of purchaſing, upon Application to his ſaid Office.

ASSHETON HUMPHREYS.

N. B. Wanted, upon good and unexceptionable Security, ſeveral SUMS of MONEY, in Gold or Silver Specie, from Fifty to a Thouland Pounds.

WHEREAS there is a part of the vacant Lot belonging to the city, between the Dock and Spruce-ſtreet, and between Front and Second-ſtreets, near the Draw Bridge, which the Wardens of the city of Philadelphia propoſe to let, for the term of four years. And whereas the Houſe near the draw bridge, commonly called the Fiſh-Houſe, has not been uſed for a conſiderable time paſt for the purpoſe intended; but has become a nuiſance to the neighbourhood, by having ſtinking filth and dirt layed therein. Therefore, the ſaid wardens propoſe to let the ſaid houſe for the term of four years. Any perſon inclining to rent the ſaid lot or houſe, may receive further information by applyimg to any of the ſaid Wardens, and deliver their propoſals in writing, at the Court Houſe, on Wedneſday evening the 18th of July, 1781.

By order of the wardens.

June 27th. GEORGE HONEY, Junr, clerk.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon the 12th day of Auguſt next,

The noted Tavern and Farm of the

Yellow - Springs,

Which contains 150 acres of rich Land, good Meadow and Orchard, a large, new, ſtone Barn, with Stables under; in the Dwelling Houſe are 13 rooms, 9 of them have fire places, 2 of them have a ſwinging partition and can be made into one, which makes a handſome ball-room; in the bathing-ſeaſon 500 people have been entertained in a day: there are two handſome Bath-Houſes with Baths in them, and a Room with a fire-place, beſides the old Bath. The water is impriched with the marine ſalts, and all thoſe valuable ingredients whereby it is conſtituted a light and pure chaliybeate, which inſtantly pervades the moſt remote receſſes of the human frame, warms and invigorates the relaxed conſtitution, reſtores the weakened fibres to their due tone and elaſticity, removes every obſtruction to which the minuter veſſels of the body are liable, and becomes thereby adapted to moſt cold, chronical diſorders, lowneſs of ſpirits, weak digeſtions and nervous complaints.

N. B. As the Tavern has been badly kept this number of years paſt, none need apply as Tenants but perſons of ſobriety and property. The Terms will be known by enquiring of SARAH KENNEDY.

Yellow-Springs, June 14.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 755.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the General Post Office, July 5, 1781.

A.

CAPTAIN James Armitage, Benjamin Armitage, Mrs. James Allen, captain William Allison 2, captain Hezekiah Anthony, Christian Albergar, Martha Aikens, reverend John Andrews, York-Town.

B.

Colonel Clement Biddle 2. Jonathan Brown, monsi. Busson, Alexander Bartram, Anthony Benezet, William Bright 2, George Bensill, Charles-Biddle, Hugh Brown, Samuel Baker, William Bromwell, Polly Branson, Solomon Birckhead 2, captain George Bunner, Mrs. Benson, Sarah Bradley, Carlisle; Jonathan Butler, Chester county; reverend Robert Blackwell, Gloucester.

C.

Chaloner and White 2, Daniel Clark 2, Paul Cox, Jonathan Cox, junior; Mary Crawford, Eli Canby 2, Collin Cambell, Nathan Cook 2, John B. Cutting, captain John Carey, captain Richard Chilcott, Christopher Cave, Nicholas Crawford 2, captain George Corrie, M. Comyn, Henry Chevalier, monsieur Caux, Thomas Coombe, Chesnut-hill, 2.

D.

Abraham Dubois 2, captain Edward Dillingham, monsieur Desvignes 2, captain Joseph Dorety, captain Dyer, James Delaplane, John Dorlon, William Dawes, Thomas C. Dare, William Dolliver, John Douglass, Mrs. Daymond, James Dorset, Spotswood.

E.

Phineas Eldrige 2, David Eldrige, Andrew Epple, doctor E. Elliot, colonel John Eye, Patty Evans, Pennsylvania.

F.

Thomas Franklin 6, John Field 2, James Fisher, Polly Fitz Randolph, George Fisher, Ann Florentine, John Flin, Paul Fooks, Alexander Forman, Bucks county.

G.

Francis Grice, George Goodwin, John Germon, Eneas Geary 2, William Grinding, captain Prince Gorham, Nathaniel Graham 2, Jacob Geiger 2, David Grigory, monsieur De Gaschez, William Greenleaf, Lancaster.

H.

Joseph Hague 2, Samuel Howell, William Harrice, William Hussey 2, Thomas Hopkins, Mr. Hambleton, junior; Charles Hamilton, doctor Francis Hagan 2, John Henderson, Thomas Harlem, Cornelius Hilman, John Hall, Margaret Harvay, Jacob Hiltzheimer, John Hughes monsieur Huet, Jacob Hart 2, Francis Hopkinson 2, Samuel Harrison 3, Isaac Hough, Bucks county 2.

J.

Captain James Josiah, Joseph Israel, William Jackson, Thomas Jones, Samuel Jackson, captain Silvanus Jenks, Griffith Jones, Germantown.

K.

John Kaighn, Leanord Keffler, Widow Kelly, Ann Kelsey, Jeane Kayser.

L.

John Leamy 2, Widow Laboyteaux, Amos Loney, Sarah Logan, Jeremias Lange, lieutenant James Livingston, John Londerback, Joseph Lewis, Moras Lasall, captain Richard Lloyd, Allentown; reverend James Latah, Chesnut-level.

M.

Captain James M'Colman, Charles M'Knight, Anthony Marmajou, captain George May, Benjamin May; Bunner, Murry and company; John Melony, Hew M'Cachan, Moulder and Stewart, George Melven, Mrs. M'Gennis, Devenport Merrot, captain John M'Nachtane, William Marshall, William Moore, William Masters, Francis Murray 2 monsieur Mare, monsieur Mary 2, Marcus Montelius, Ream's-town; John Merryman, Tanton forge, John Moore, Cumberland county, Mary Murray, Trap, 2; John Murray, Trap; John Marvell, Middletown.

N.

Monsieur Neuville, William Nunwick, Mary Nuttle.

O.

Isabel Osborn.

P.

Thomas Penrose, captain Job Pray, John Petts 2, Israel Porter, William Parker, monsieur Plombard, monsieur De la Port 2, William Paul, John Parish, Hartley and Potts, Mrs. Preston, monsieur Pouget, John Tayloe Peachy 2, Jacob Parker, captain Thomas Periam, Margaret Pelerin.

R.

Thomas Randall and Son 5, Samuel Read, Charles Rider, William Robinson, monsieur Rapiz, Mrs. Andrew Robeson, captain Isaac Roach, Franklin Read, Margaret Ridgeway, Paul Ripley, Thomas Ramsey, Mrs. Reed, captain Benjamin Rue, monsieur Laurens Rivoire.

S.

Thomas Stretch, captain Josiah Simmons, Thomas Shute, Jonathan Smith, junior; captain Uriah Swain, William Smith, Mrs. Searle, Melchior Steinor, Mrs. Shaw 2, Nathan Simmans, Thomas Sinnckson, Nancy Skinner.

T.

John Thompson, Benjamin Town, Charles Thierry.

V.

John Vanderen 2, Moses Venters, Isaac Voughan, George Vessels.

W.

Philip Wilson, Seth Willis, Edward Wade, Thomas Willing, William Webb, James Wharton and company, John Wall, Thomas Waring, Mary Wynn, Springfield.

Y.

William Young.

LONDON.

Jan. 15. The brigantine ——, captain Saunders, from Fredericksburgh in Virginia, bound to Bourdeaux was overset in a gale of wind on the 7th of November, near the bay of Biscay. The whole ship's company miraculously saved their lives by getting upon the bottom of the vessel, but lost every thing they had. They were soon after taken from the wreck by the Ranger privateer of Bristol, the captain of which treated them with great humanity, and put them on board of a Dutchman, at sea, who, putting into Spithead (before the rupture with Holland) the Americans were all forcibly taken from the Dutchman, held as prisoners of war, and are now confined on board the guardship at Spithead, the Diligent, of 74 guns, captain Hunt.

It is hoped some comfort from their friends may be given these unfortunate men, who, from their distresses and ship wreck, are thought to be very unfairly held prisoners. Their names are as follow: Celey Saunders, captain; Stephen Coleman, mate; Mr. Brownlow, owner of the vessel; Dr. French and Mr. Robert Beverly Chew, a merchant of Fredericksburgh, passengers, Charles Williams, James Hussy, Nathan Spriggs, and sundry others, mariners. Dr. French and Mr. Brownlow have had interest enough to obtain their discharge.

It is wonderful indeed, says a correspondent, that a man of lord Shelburne's good sense and acquired knowledge should think, as he does, that by a change of ministers, and a fair discussion of the matter, the Americans might yet be brought back to a constitutional subordination to this country! As well might his lordship think and assert, that the Goodwin sands might be recovered to the British dominions, and again become fine fruitful fields and pastures to the descendants of earl Goodwin, if any such be living. No, to all human appearance, the British sovereignty over those colonies is lost and gone forever; and if we do not take great care, their commerce and friendship as allies, may also become irrecoverable! at least, for such a term of years as they in their necessity may be obliged to transfer that commerce and friendship to those who now lend them a protecting hand. So circumstanced, would it not be sound policy in Britain, seeing that the colonies are to be independent of her, to take care that they be as independent of all other powers, particularly of a rival power? What advantage would Britain derive (except the mean and unmanly pleasure of revenge) from those united states becoming subject to the French Monarch, or from their being any way hobbled or involved by their new allies? Not any: on the contrary, their additional strength might enable the Bourbons to effect what, thank God, they have hitherto not been able to do. To risque dying in the last ditch! ought, nationally speaking, to be well considered. These are times when wisdom as well as humanity, loudly declares, that "half a loaf is better than no bread."

To think of our being as great and respectable as we have heretofore been, would be as absurd as for Lord Mansfield to think of repassing the rubicon! But sunk and depreciated as we now are, still it is very possible to be much worse, and very probable, if we adhere to the same system hath brought us thus low.

Lord Sandwich and Lord George Germaine have had a most violent quarrel: and Lord Thurloe and Lord North are at dagger's drawn.

It is said, an order is sent to Portsmouth for bringing Admiral Darby to an immediate trial for avoiding to engage the French fleet. Another order is also said to be dispatched of the same tenor with respect to the captain of the Isis.

We are told from Paris, that the King hath been pleased to order that four store ships be immediately taken into service, and loaded at Brest with the most necessary stores the islands of Martinico and Guadaloupe may be thought to be most in want of. This great relief is the gift of the King and Queen out of their own private purses, and entrusted to the care of M. de la Touche Treville, and to the disposal of M. Bougainville.

The Dutch Admiral, Byland, has sailed from the Texel, with four sail of the line, and a frigate; he is supposed to be gone for the East-Indies, north about.

YOU who attentive read th' historic page,
And trace your kings through each succeeding age,
How some by arms immortal glory gain'd,
And others wholesome laws in peace ordain'd,
See George, whose actions shrink from public view,
In peace and war a different course pursue;
His subjects sacred charter rights invade,
Scoff at their pray'rs, immur'd in court parade,
With lawless rapine lands and seas infest,
Whet kindred swords against their kindred's breast—
'Till a vast empire so much blood that cost,
In one mad hour of pride and folly's lost.
Patriots avaunt—ye courtiers incense bring,
And future time shall hail—your PIOUS KING.

The issue of a Debate.

IN the long struggle of a warm debate,
Where reason baffles all the tricks of state;
Where wit checks folly, f l hood truth opposes;
In vain, North wins the field by counting noses.
O! shameful purchase of abandon'd vice!
Whoever buys, the people pay the price.

Galloway and Minden; or Heads and Tails.

Their heads old Galloway and Minden join;
They write, but can't produce one decent line.
Ask you why such united wisdom fails?
Their heads, alas! are nothing else but tails.

On the king commanding an Opera.

The man in manhood maim'd he's pleas'd to hear;
But his maim'd subjects cries ne'er reach his ear.

On the same subject.

He who at home the dance bids Vestris lead,
Makes war abroad, and his best subjects bleed.
If right I prophecy, a change will come,
They'll dance abroad while we make war at home.

The FATTIES.

Pingue pecus Domino facias et cœtera præter Ingenium.

We like a fat coachman, our horses to steady;
We like a fat landlord, whose ale's always ready;
We like a fat bawd, to procure us diversion—
A fat King and fat minister is our aversion.

Ministerial Squabbles.

'Twixt Twitcher and Minden the quarrel's a shamm'd one:
'Twixt Thurloe and North, I believe 'tis a damn'd one.

TO BE SOLD,

Sundry LOTS in this city, on Lombard, Front, Second and South-streets; also a few Lots in the district of Southwark.

TO BE LET,

The MANSION-HOUSE of the late Joseph Wharton, in Southwark; and that large WHARF & STORES near the Swede's Church ——For terms apply to Charles Wharton, one of the Executors to the estate of Joseph Wharton, deceased.

Office of Finance,

JUNE 30th, 1781.

IN pursuance of an Act of the United States in Congress assembled: Notice is hereby given, that proposals will be received in this office, from the date hereof until Saturday the fourteenth of July next, for supplying by contract, the rations to be delivered by the public to the troops, prisoners, &c. which are or may be in the town of Lancaster, from the day of signing such contract, until the first day January next.

The ration to consist of one pound of bread, one pound of beef or three quarters of a pound of pork, and one gill of rum.

The payments to be made in Gold or Silver, at the times to be stipulated in the contract.

The proposals to be sealed, and to contain the lowest prices and longest terms of payment at which the parties respectively will contract.

MESSINA, March 18.

THEY write from Catanea, that on the 13th of February a furious ſtorm, accompanied in all probability with an earthquake, ravaged Sicily, and deſtroyed a great number of people and animals. An old caſtle, ſituated at St. Alexis, a fortreſs in the territory Pazza, and a number of other buildings public and private, were thrown down: among them the famous bridge of Arrogan, the largeſt in the kingdom, of which, out of thirty-one arches, only ſeven remain.

Madrid, March 26. Mr. Cumberland, with his family, left this place laſt Friday on his way to London.

Peterſburgh, March 30. A ſpecial order has been ſent from the empreſs to the college of foreign affairs, which ſtrictl forbids the ſuperior and ſubaltern officers of the ſaid college from frequenting for the future, directly or indirectly, the houſes of foreign miniſters, or to receive them at their own houſes, and carefully to avoid converſing on public affairs with the ſaid miniſters or their ſecretaries, or any other perſons in their ſervice. Theſe orders have been communicated to all employed in the college of foreign affairs; and that none may plead ignorance, each perſon is obliged to ſign a promiſe to conform ſtrictly thereto.

Warſaw, March 31. The Ruſſian troops are in full march to quit this kingdom, and the grand dutchy of Lithuania; their chief general Romanzow is alſo preparing to depart.

Vienna, March 31. It is pretended here, that a ceſſation of arms will ſhortly take place between the belligerent powers, and that there will be a congreſs held to mediate affairs, to which ſir Joſeph Yorke will be ſent on the part of Great-Britain, being, it is ſaid, already appointed for that purpoſe; and on the part of France the duke de Choiſeul.

Leghorn, April 11. The courier was was diſpatched to this place by the court of Peterſburgh to the Ruſſian vice-admiral on this ſtation, has brought it is ſaid, poſitive orders for that ſquadron to leave our port. It will put to ſea the 16th, and we are aſſured will return directly to Conſtradt.

Paris, April 16. The return of the Spaniſh fleet to Cadiz is fully confirmed; we alſo learn the diſagreeable news, that Don Barcelo is returned with his ſquadron to Malaga, and that, diſcontented at the diſobedience of the principal officers of his ſquadron, he has reſigned the command of it; and it is pretended that Don Cordova will likewiſe retire for the ſame reaſon.

Hague, April 19. Mr. Adams, who is furniſhed with full powers to take upon him, in caſe it is found neceſſary, the character of ambaſſador from the Thirteen United States of America at this court, has preſented a note to their High Mightineſſes, through the hands of Mr Damas, to which, however, it is ſaid, no anſwer will be returned, as this Republic has not yet acknowledged the independence of the ſaid States.

LONDON, April 17.

Sir Andrew Snape Hammond is appointed lieutenant governor of Nova-Scotia, in the room of ſir Richard Huges, bart.

Mr. Laurens has now the liberty of walking round the ramparts, and other places of the Tower, which he generally does twice a day, attended by one of the wardens, and enjoys a good ſtate of health. Mr. la Motte is cloſe confined to his room; owing, it is ſaid, to his having attempted, ſome time ago, to make his eſcape; he has no other opportunity of taking the air than from a balcony belonging to his apartment; appears extremely ſulky, and does not like to be ſpoke to.

April 19. The deſtination of commodore Johnſtone's ſquadron is no longer a ſecret; the Cape of Good Hope is certainly a principal object of the expedition; the Dutch are already ſo well convinced of it, that they even now give up this valuable ſettlement as loſt.

Commodore Johnſtone's further orders are, in caſe he ſucceeds againſt the Cape of Good Hope, to proceed immediately to the iſland of Ceylon, where the Dutch are but indifferently regarded by the natives, and from whence they have all their cinnamon and other rich ſpices.

Lord Dunmore has received his majeſty's orders to repair immediately to his government in Virginia, and has alſo received a letter from lord North, deſiring that he would acquaint the gentlemen of that province, who, on the rebellion breaking out, fled to England, and have had penſions from government ſince their reſidence here, for their ſupport, that it is his majeſty's pleaſure they do, with all convenient ſpeed, return to Virginia, in order to aſſiſt government to ſettle that province. Theſe gentlemen are to have their penſions paid up to the 5th of July next, alſo a year in advance, and a free paſſage

April 21. Late on Wedneſday evening the meſſenger, who was ſent near three months ago to Peterſburg, arrived at lord Stormont's office, with diſpatches from ſir J. Harris to his lordſhip. The above diſpatches are of the moſt important kind of any that have been received during the war, as they contain nothing ſhort of the ultimate reſolution of the Ruſſian court, reſpecting the alliance, and the decided part ſhe means to take with the preſent contending powers at war.

Before the meſſenger left Peterſburgh, he was ſent for by ſir James Harris into his room, whomade uſe of theſe particular and emphatical words to him—"I hope to God you will arrive ſafe in England with the diſpatches you bear; for the contents of them are of the utmoſt conſequence to that country."

Yeſterday in the afternoon an expreſs arrived from Jerſey, with advice that they had received private intelligence from St. Maloes, that a great number of troops were embarking there on board the tranſports, and it was imagined that the French had ſome intention of paying another viſit to that iſland or Guernſey.

April 26. Private letters from the Hague by the Flanders mail ſay, that the prince of Orange has granted letters of marque to upwards of 40 ſail of privateers, to make repriſals of all the Engliſh veſſels they meet with; but at the ſame time is uſing his utmoſt endeavours with the States to take proper ſteps to bring about a reconciliation with the court of Great Britain.

A commodore, with 8 ſhips of the line, for North-America, and another with 6, deſtined for the Weſt-Indies, it is affirmed, will be detached by admiral Darby, as ſoon as he has thrown ſuccours into Gibraltar, to reinforce ſir George Rodney on one ſtation, and admiral Arbuthnot on the other.

The States have been indefatigably employed in preparing a navy, but the ſhips are in general in a very bad condition. A bounty is given equal to 16 guineas for ſeamen, but they cannot be procured to man the ſhips of war; and the States are following the plan adopted by the French, by ſending young recruits who enter for the army on board; but that they are of little or no ſervice, except to act as marines. Few officers on board this fleet, under the degree of captain, have any naval experience, ſave what they have acquired in the merchants employ

May 1. It is confidently reported, that lord North will retire upon the riſing of parliament, and be created duke of Kent, and marquis of Rye.

Three thouſand land forces are to be ſent off forthwith for the better ſecurity of the Britiſh ſettlements in the Eaſt-Indies.

May 3. The member for a city in Scotland, we hear, upon application to lord George Germaine, reſpecting the Britiſh property ſeized at St. Euſtatia, was informed by his lordſhip, that it would all be reſtored to the owners, except what was contraband.

Extract of a letter from Limerick, April 16.

"Yeſterday the Enterprize privateer of London, mounting 36 guns, commanded by captain Eden, brought into our river the Louiſiana, a large American veſſel, mounting 20 ſix pounders, laden with bale goods, and bound from l'Orient to Philadelphia. A Sweediſh veſſel from Nantz is alſo brought in by captain M'Carthy, and if her cargo is proved to be French, ſhe will be condemned."

They write from the Hague, that the States, in order to equip their navy have entered on a loan of four millions of ducats; but that it is filled very ſlowly.

May 4. Early yeſterday morning the troops took the field, and the military operations commenced for the enſuing campaign, when his majeſty reviewed in Hyde Park general Elliot's regiment of light dragoons.

Extract of a letter from Belfaſt, April 7

"On Wedneſday laſt arrived here from Bourdeux, the brig Induſtry, captain Fitzpatrick, a flag of truce, who ſailed from thence on the 15th current, and brings advice that the Monday before his departure, ſeveral letters were received by poſt from Cadiz, giving an account of the arrival of the Engliſh grand fleet, with all the ſtore-ſhips, &c. ſafe at Gibraltar. A courier alſo paſſed through Bourdeaux expreſs to Paris with the ſame account.

May 4. A letter from Limerick, by yeſterday's Iriſh mail, ſays that the two French privateers which had quitted the coaſt of Ireland, are returned again with another ſmall privateer, and that they are cruizing between Waterford and Cork.

Extract of a letter from Cowes, April 30.

"We have juſt received information by a veſſel that is put in here, that ſhe fell in with a large fleet of ſhips off cape Finiſterre, ſuppoſed to be the homeward bound Weſt-India fleet"

The Iſabella, of Dundee, Andrew Finlay, maſter, arrived at Leith on Saturday laſt, from Chriſtian ſound. While the maſter of this veſſel lay at that place, he became acquainted with the captain of an American veſſel from Boſton, laden with tobacco and flax-ſeed, bound for Amſterdam. One evening when they were together, Mr. Finlay had occaſion to retire, and in returning miſtook the room, and went into the American captain's chamber. Several large packets of letters lay on the table, to the amount of 125. Curioſity led him to examine to whom they were addreſſed, when, to his no ſmall ſurprize, he found that the greater part of them were directed for perſons in Briſtol, Liverpool, and London. Suſpecting that this could not be a fair correſpondence, he thought himſelf juſtified in carrying them off, which he immediately did, and took them on board his own veſſel. To prevent ſuſpicion, he returned to the American, with whom he ſpent the remaining part of the evening, and during his ſtay at Chriſtianſound, which was about eight or ten days after this happened, he continued on the ſame familiar terms, which is uſed among ſeamen of all narions when they meet in a neutral port. On his arrival at Leith, he immediately ſent the packets to the honourable commodore Keith Stewart. We cannot with any degree of authenticity, inform our readers of the contents of theſe letters. But it is ſaid three large frigates were, ſoon after the departure of the American veſſel, to leave Boſton, with a fleet of ſhips for Amſterdam, to come north about.

Advice was received at the admiralty-office laſt night at eleven o'clock, that commodore Hotham, with all the St. Euſtatia prizes, were ſafe arrived in the channel, or juſt off Plymouth. This important information has not been received officially at the admiralty from the commodore, but the account was ſent to lord Sandwich by a gentleman who is a principal agent for the prizes. An officer is hourly expected to arrive with commodore Hotham's diſpatches.

Caveats have been entered at the commons, preparatory to the captors applying for the condemnation of the prizes, and every article of the property will be warmly conteſted.

Briſtol, April 14. It has been propoſed in the cabinet, and reported to have been there reſolved upon, that lord Howe be immediately diſpatched with twelve ſail of the line, now under the command of vice-admiral Parker, to admiral Darby, who is thereupon to ſail with ten ſhips of the line to reinforce to ſir George Rodney in the Weſt Indies.

NEW-YORK, June 27.

Yeſterday arrived under convoy, the expected fleet from Great Britain and Cork, which they left the 27th of March; they touched at Charles-Town, and augmented the Britiſh army under the command of lord Rawdon in South-Carolina, by landing ſeveral battalions of veterans, brought from Cork; immediately after which the noble lord marched to the aſſiſtance of colonel Cruger, who commanded at Ninety-Six: the arrival of this reinforcement accounts for the retreat of the rebel general Greene to the northward. On the paſſage the fleet called in the Cheſapeak, where the troops were in excellent health. It is ſaid earl Cornwallis, (after having drove the marquis de la Fayette to the mountains, where he was deſerted by the rebel militia) had returned to Richmond, on the north ſide of James River; that his lordſhip's whole army is now mounted, acting with great rapidity and decision.

NEW-YORK, July 7.

On Wedneſday a Polacre arrived here from the Havana, with a part of the garriſon of Penſacola, which was ſurrendered on the 10th of May, to Don Galvez, the Spaniſh general, after being nine weeks inveſted. The beſieged conſiſted of one thouſand, and fifty-one men, including 595 ſeamen; alſo ſixty two, including ſeamen, at the Cliffs. Total, 1113.

We are informed Mr. Waſhington was at Spiken Devil laſt Thurſday; head quarters of the French and rebels are ſtill at the White Plains.

BOSTON, June 28.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of diſtinguiſhed character in a neighbouring ſtate.

"The United States of America have at this moment a fair proſpect of eſtabliſhing their peace and independence, which may ſoon be realized, if we be not wanting to ourſelves. The Britons by turning their arms to the ſouthern ſtates, have experienced what the wiſe and ſagacious predicted from this meaſure: they have greatly exhauſted and diſſipated their army, and found it eaſier with a collected force, and covered by a ſuperior navy, to penetrate into a thin ſettled country, than to ſpread themſelves over it, and maintain their conqueſts. The climate, and the brave perſevering efforts of our brethren in that quarter, have almoſt ruined the army of Cornwallis, which having been drawn from New-York, muſt have greatly weakened that important poſt. The Spaniards have greatly diſtreſſed the Britiſh ſettlements in the Floridas, and have taken Penſacola. A great part of Georgia is recovered from the enemy, and almoſt the whole of South Carolina is at this hour in the poſſeſſion of the United States. Virginia, under particular diſadvantages at its firſt invaſion, is now collecting its whole force to co operate with the aſſiſtance it has received, and to which it is intitled; and the proſpect there is far from being diſcouraging. Britain has received an unexpected and terrible ſhock, in the late accounts from the Eaſt Indies, where the loſs of a large part of her ſettlements, and the tottering ſtate of the reſt, threaten the total ruin of her finances: at the ſame time ſhe cannot but look with anguiſh on the general condition of the finances of France, where not a farthing new tax has been levied during the war; but the whole charge of it defrayed by the mere ſavings of economy. Thoſe, and many other circumſtances that might be mentioned, muſt induce Britain to be more ſerious in her deſires of peace. Accordingly we know ſhe has conſented, if not primarily and ſecretly moved a convention of the belligerent powers at Vienna for that purpoſe, under the mediation of the emperor of Germany, and the empreſs of Ruſſia. To ſuppoſe that nothing is to be ſaid in this convention reſpecting America, or that even Britain has forbidden it, is too ridiculous to require a ſerious anſwer. It is to ſuppoſe all the powers convened in this buſineſs are fools; for how can they confer upon a pacification, and at the ſame time leave out America, the ſource and principal ſeat of the war? In the nature of things America muſt be the chief ſubject of their deliberations; and Britain will doubtleſs keep her eye principally upon this continent during the negociations, and will rile and fall in her demands, will accede to or recede from the propoſals made, according to the events of war in this quarter. The preſent then, is the critical day for our country. Diſſentions, languor in our councils, or conduct, would revive the hopes of Britain, and might be an irreparable injury to us and our lateſt poſterity. Union and vigour through the preſent campaign may lay a ſtable foundation of liberty and happineſs to theſe ſtates. Having expended already ſo much blood and treaſure in our glorious cauſe, it ſhould be a firſt principle in the mind of every free citizen, that the only way to reap the fruits of all, and to make a ſafe and honourable peace, is to conduct the remainder of the war with vigour: This, and this alone, will make it ſhort. The moſt noble negociator in Europe will find himſelf greatly embaraſſed if the meaſures we take here do not give force to his demands on our behalf, and an edge to his arguments and perſuaſions. A good army in the field, and well provided, is abſolutely neceſſary to give the finiſhing ſtroke to the eſtabliſhment of our invaluable rights. One ſingle defeat of the enemy here, will have more effect on the negociations at Vienna, than all the eloquence of the moſt accompliſhed plenipotentiaries"

TRENTON, July 4.

A correſpondent obſerves, that from the commencement of the preſent war the Britiſh miniſtry, their agents and tools, have depended more upon the baſe arts of deceit and corruption, than the juſtice of their cauſe or the power of arms. It is a fact well eſtabliſhed, that in the courſe of the laſt year the Britiſh government expended upwards of fifty thouſand guineas on behalf employed to te lies in pamphlets and in the news-papers in Europe and America. The preſent year will probably coſt them double that ſum, as their affairs are in a more critical ſtate: and we may expect to ſee marks of redoubled induſtry in the trade of miſrepreſentation and falſehood The news-papers begin to abound with this ſpecies of intelligence. We are told that fleets of ſhips and armies of men are coming to America; that all powers of Europe are againſt us; that the rupture with Holland is to be made up; that a peace is about to be concluded among the European belligerent powers, and the United States are to be left to ſhift for themſelves; with a thouſand tales of this ſtamp, ſo ſhallow and abſurd, that any man who has the leaſt reflection or the ſlighteſt means of information, and believes them, almoſt deſerves to be

Best possible image.

ped and impoſed upon. It is to be lamented that the uninformed, the unwary and the timid are ſometimes deceived, notwithſtanding the whole experience of the war. Beware, Americans, that they who cannot FIGHT you out of your liberties be not ſuffered to LIE you out of them, is the advice of a gentleman in Europe, who has the beſt means of information.

Philadelphia, July 14.

His Excellency the Preſident of Congreſs, has appointed DAVID WITHERSPOON, junior, and SAMUEL STERETT, eſquires, his Private Secretaries.

On Wedneſday the 4th inſt. the anniverſary of our glorious revolution, the commencement for degrees in the arts was held in the hall of the Univerſity; at which were preſent, by particular invitation, his excellency the preſident and the honourable congreſs of the United ſtates, his excellency the preſident of this ſtate and the honourable council, and the family of his excellency the Chevalier Lucerne, the miniſter of France. Beſides theſe, the hall was honoured with a very great concourſe of officers of the army, foreigners of diſtinction, ladies and gentlemen of the firſt rank from the different ſtates, and reſpectable citizens.

An excellent band of muſic ſtriking up, as the honourable congreſs entered the hall, and playing until his excellency the preſident and the honourable board of truſtees and faculty of the univerſity were ſeated, uſhered in the exerciſes of the day, and by interludes, between the ſeveral performances of the young gentlemen, heightened the pleaſure of the entertainment.

ORDER OF THE EXERCISES

1ſt. Prayer by the reverend John Ewing, D. D. provoſt.

2d. Salutary oration in Latin on the advantages which the United ſtates may expect to drive from a free trade with the whole world, by James Wade.

3d. A Forenſic diſputation on the queſtion, "Is it for the intereſt of America to remain independent of Great Britain?" in which all the candidates took part, and ſupported with great ſpirit and addreſs their reſpective ſides of the queſtion.

The debate was opened, the advantages of independence deſcribed, and the folly of re-union pointed, by William Clarkſon.

He was replied to by Andrew Proudfoot, who was followed by George Swift; both in favour of dependence.

Their arguments were replied to by James Wade and William Ewing, and the provoſt concluded by obſerving, that the ſubject was choſen as an exerciſe of genius, not as a doubtful queſtion; every reaſon pointing to the wiſdom of the declaration of independence.

4th. An oration in praiſe of ignorance, by Wm. Clarkſon. The genuine humour and attic ſalt of this performance gave univerſal and high ſatisfaction, and produced general applauſe.

5th. An oration on the advantages of peace, by George Swift.

6th. An oration on the advantages of cultivating oratory in a free government, and the utility of the healing art, by Solomon Drown.

7th. Conferring of degrees by the provoſt, when the degree of bachelor in the arts was conferred on William Clarkſon, William Ewing, Andrew Proudfoot, George Swift and James Wade; of bachelor in medicine on Ezekiel Bull, Solomon Drown and Samuel Powel Griffitts; and the honourable degree of maſter in arts on William Bradford, Eſq. attorney general of Pennſylvania, and William Barton, eſquire.

8th. Valedictory orations on the duties of a good citizen, and the glorious proſpect of the effuſion of learning in the United States, by means of the Univerſity of Pennſylvania, by William Ewing.

9th. The provoſt concluded the buſineſs of the day with a very warm, affecting and ſenſible charge to the graduates, on that dignity of conduct becoming men of education, who wiſh to become uſeful and reſpectable citizens.

The pleaſure which ſo brilliant and ſenſible an aſſembly expreſſed in every part of the exerciſes of the day, was the beſt and moſt honourable teſtimony that could be given to the merit of the young gentlemen. The alliance with France was mentioned in the performances of the day repeatedly in the moſt honourable terms.

The diſtreſſes of our ſiſter ſtates, which have ſuffered by the ravages of the enemy, the ſouthern ſtates particularly, were deſcribed in ſo lively and pathetick a manner, as to draw tears from many of the auditors and ſhewed that the citizens of Pennſylvania were not inſenſible to their misfortunes.

The exerciſes being over, the honourable board of truſtees and faculty of the univerſity partook of a cold collation, given at the ſtate houſe by the honourable Congreſs, to the officers of the army and navy of our illuſtrious ally and theſe United ſtates.

A further SALE of the PUBLIC LOTS of this city, for the redemption of the bills of credit of this ſtate, dated April 29, 1780, will be held at the coffee houſe, on Tueſday, the 17th day of July inſtant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. A plan of the lots may be ſeen at the coffee-houſe. The conditions the ſame as in the former ſales.

A Frame Houſe,

Of 20 feet front and 24 feet deep, 2 ſtories high, ſtanding on a lot at the corner of Lombard and Front-ſtreets, TO BE SOLD on reaſonable Terms, by WILLIAM WHARTON.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A Perſon who writes a good hand, underſtands Accounts, and can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

THIS DAY,

At TWELVE o'Clock at Noon,
On Meſſrs. James and Drinker's Wharf, between Arch and Race-ſtreets,
Will be Sold by Public Auction,
Thirteen Six Pound Cannon,
and Two Cannonades,
With all their Spunges, Rammers, Worms, Ladles, Beeches, Tackling, Shot, &c.
And at Half after Twelve o'Clock, of ſame Day, at the Coffee-Houſe,
WILL BE SOLD,
The Copper-bottomed Schooner
PORCUPINE,
With all her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture; agreeable to an Inventory to be ſeen at the Place of Sale; being a Prize to the Privateer Fair American.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,
July 14. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

On MONDAY Next,

At Twelve o'Clock, at Noon,
At the Coffee Houſe,
Will be Sold by Public Auction,
THE
Prize Ship Barrington,
With all her Guns, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture:
Alſo, A large Quantity of
LUMBER,
On board ſaid ſhip; of which ſuch Account as can be obtained, will be ſhewn at the Time of Sale, and will be Sold with the ſaid Ship:
At ſame Time will be Sold,
One Pair of 4 Pound Cannon.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,
July 13. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

On FRIDAY Next,

At TEN o'clock in the Forenoon,
At the Marſhal's STORES, on Meſſrs. James and Drinker's Wharf,
Will be Sold by Public Auction,
A large Aſſortment of
Dry Goods, Cordage, & Brandy,
Taken by the Letters of Marque Ship Minerva and Schooner Governor Livingſton, out the Prize Brigantine Friendſhip: Among the Dry Goods are,
A large Quantity of Iriſh Linens,
Sheetings, and Oznabrigs,
Checks and Striped Hollands,
Indian Blankets and Strouds,
Roſe Blankets and Rugs,
Worſted and Thread Hoſiery,
Cloths, Coatings, Shalloons,
Wool and Cotton Cards,
Wool Hatts, &c. &c.
ALSO,
Eleven Coils Cordage, one Hauſer,
And Eight Caſks of Brandy.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,
July 13. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

Philadelphia, July 12, 1781.

Two Half-Johanneſes Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſhip Revolution, captain M'Nachtane, laying at Cheſnut-ſtreet wharf, two NEGROE MEN, both Bermudian born; the one a luſty ſtout fellow, named THOMAS HALL, five feet eight inches high, about thirty-four years old, a good ſailor, had on when he went away, a ſmall round caſtor hat, almoſt new, check ſhirt, white long trowſers, a white jacket with ſleeves, a pair of half worn ſhoes, with round buckles. He may probably change his cloaths, as he had a variety; he is a ſulky ſour looking fellow, very black, and ſpeaks proper Engliſh. The other a ſhort well made man, about twenty-four years of age, named KIT BUTTERFIELD, of a yellowiſh complexion; his cloaths cannot be exactly deſcribed, as he had a variety; when he left the ſhip, he wore the ſame kind of cloaths as the above negroe. The above reward will be given to any perſon that will ſecure them in any goal, ſo that they may be had again, and reaſonable charges paid, if brought to the ſubſcriber. CHARLES MILLER.

All maſters of veſſels or others are deſired not to harbour or carry them off at their peril.

Four Hard Dollars Reward.

STRAYED out of the paſture of Samuel Richards, in the Neck, on Monday the 23d of June, a bright bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, ſhod all round, branded on the near thigh H, but not very eaſy to be ſeen; trots and canters well. He was ſeen in the Butcher's Arm's Lane, on Wedneſday laſt. Whoever will bring the ſaid Horſe to Davis Bevan, in Second ſtreet, one door above Pine-ſtreet, or to Samuel Richards, in Front-ſtreet near the Draw-bridge, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable Charges.

July 2. DAVIS BEVAN.

N. B. The above horſe very generally has the inſide of his fore fetlock joints ſore, by reaſon of ſtriking his ſhoes againſt them.

Reed and Forde,

Have now opened, at the STORE formerly occupied by Budden, Lawrence, and Company, in Front-ſtreet, two doors above Market-ſtreet,
A neat Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE,
Which they will ſell low for Specie, Bills of Exchange, or the new Emiſſions of any of the ſtates.—
Among which are
BEST ſuperfine and ſecond Cloths, of white, blue, green, brown, orange, and Barree colours,
Caſſimers of different colours,
Iriſh and French Linens, Britannias and Dowlaſs,
Cotton and linen Checks,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Camblets, Cambletees and Mecklingbergs,
Crapes, Poplins, Meſſinets and Brilliants,
A neat variety of verry fine thread Hoſe,
Cambricks, Lawns and Kentings,
Catgut and Gauzes,
Beſt Luteſtrings, Sarſenets and Perſians,
Peelongs, Allamodes, &c.
ALSO,
Weſt India Rum and Jamaica Spirits by the hogſhead,
Muſcovado Sugars,
Coffee in barrels and bags,
Soap and Candles in boxes; with a variety of other neceſſary Articles.

Will be Sold by Public Vendue,

By ABRAHAM SHELLEY, Thread-maker, in Pine-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inſtant, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon,
A compleat Thread-Mill,
With Forty-ſix Spindles, and all other Articles belonging to the Buſineſs, in good Order. The Purchaſer may have, on Terms, Inſtructions for dying all colours on either linen or woollen, and proper receipts for the ſame.

A Negro GIRL to be ſold.

She is healthy, ſober, ſtrong, honeſt, well-tempered, and uſed to take care of children. The reaſon of her being ſold is, her not being capable of country work, for which her preſent maſter bought her. Enquire of Jacob Morris, Front-ſtreet.

TO be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A PLANTATION and tract of land, in the tenure of Daniel Dunham, containing two hundred and ſixteen acres, ſituate in the townſhips of Bethlehem and Ringwood, in Hunterdon county, Weſt New-Jerſey. The upland is good, and as it lies contiguous to a tract of limeſtone land, the purchaſer will have it in his power to manure it, when neceſſary, at a moderate expence. There is in ſaid Tract between 30 and 40 acres of meadow, 20 acres whereof, on the ſouth branch of the Rariton, is an extraordinary rich bottom. Three-fourths of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of Sale the remainder in one year. For further particulars, apply to EDWARD PENINGTON.

To be Sold, by Private Sale,

A VERY valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 500 acres, ſituate on the river Leheigh (a branch of the Delaware) about four miles from Bethlehem: the ſoil is excellent, and is capable of being improved to great advantage.

Likewiſe, A Brick HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet, one door from the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet, 15 feet in front and 20 feet deep, now in the tenure of Thomas Bryan. For further particulars enquire of WILLIAM BINGHAM, in Philadelphia.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN CAREY, eſquire, late of the city of Burlington, Attorney at Law, deceaſed, by bonds, bills, notes of hand or bills of coſt, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe that have juſt demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to ſend them in to the Executors, in order to be ſettled and adjuſted. As many bonds, accounts, and other papers, upon which actions have been commenced but are undetermined, remain in the hands of the ſubſcribers: thoſe perſons concerned are requeſted to pay the fees already due, and receive their papers, &c. TO BE SOLD,

A genteel Houſe and Lot, pleaſantly ſituated on Green-Bank, in the city of Burlington, commanding an extenſive and agreeable proſpect of the river Delaware; the houſe has every conveniency for a gentleman's retreat from buſineſs: The Lot contains about an acre of ground, and extends from low-water mark to a back ſtreet, with a handſome Garden well ſtocked with the beſt fruit and vegetables; good Stables and Carriage-houſe: The ſituation and conveniencies equal to any in the city. Alſo, to be Sold, Seven Acres of good MEADOW, near the town of Salem, within the town-bank. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may apply to Catherine Carry and John Lawrence, in Burlington, or to John Mitchell, in Philadelphia, and know the terms. The payments will be made eaſy.

CATHERINE CAREY, Executrix.
July 1. JOHN MITCHELL, JOHN LAWRENCE, Executors.

Beſt LIVER OIL,

In BARRELS and KEGS, of all ſizes, TO BE SOLD by RICHARD WELLS, in Arch-ſtreet.

This MORNING,

At X o'clock, at meſſieurs James and Drinker's Wharff, between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

60 hogſheads of Weſt-India Rum,

15 hogſheads and 30 tierces of Muſcovado Sugar.

And at VII o'clock in the Evening of the ſame day, at the Coffee Houſe, Will be SOLD,

The Brigantine Minerva,

With all her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture; agreeable to an Inventory to be ſeen at the Place of Sale: Being a Prize taken by the Privateer Ship Congreſs.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,

July 14. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

On MONDAY Next,

At TEN o'Clock in the Forencon, at South-ſtreet Wharf,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

Six Pipes, Twenty-three Hogſheads, and Fifty-ſeven Quarter-caſks

Liſbon and Port Wines,

Nine Caſks Raiſins,

Eight Frails Figs, &c.

Being Goods, taken by the Letter of Marque Ship Franklin, out of the Schooner Dolphin.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,

July 10. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

Five Hundred Pounds,

In Gold or Silver, wanted on Intereſt.

ANY perſon having the above ſum, or any part thereof, may let it on intereſt upon the following terms and ſecurities; a bond bearing legal intereſt, to be paid in gold and ſilver, here or in Amſterdam or Paris, at the option of the lender; the penalty double the value in wheat. The money will be taken for any time not leſs than one year, and will be made payable only upon three months previous notice in writing being given by the lender; ſo that the payment may always be prevented by witholding the notice: an unexceptionable mortgage will be given, and every other ſecurity which ſhall be required. The borrower's name may be known by application to the Printer, and the Appliers will not be known unleſs they approve of lending the money after hearing who the borrower is.

Agreeable to the laſt Will and Teſtament of the late Kendall Lee, Eſquire, will be Sold, on the Premiſes, to the higheſt Bidder, on the 5th day of September next, (if fair) if not, the next fair Day, for Gold or Silver,

A Tract of Land, lying in the

county of Northampton, Malchepurgo inlet, in Virginia, containing about 1000 Acres: It is exceeding fine land, and remarkably well ſituated for trade; a good Title and Deed will be made for the lands on the firſt of January next, when poſſeſſion may be had: One fifth part of the purchaſe money muſt be paid on the delivery of the land; one fifth on the firſt of Auguſt, 1784; one fifth on the firſt of March, 1787; one fifth on the firſt of April, 1789; and the remaining fifth on the firſt of June, 1793. Bond and approved ſecurity will be required of the purchaſer for the payment of the laſt mentioned four-fifths; the bond to bear intereſt from the date, and the intereſt to be paid annually in the like money.

WILLIAM LEE,
GEORGE LEE, } Executors.

To be Sold by private Sale,

For Caſh or Weſt India Produce,

THE neat and pleaſant BUILDINGS, ſituate on the Banks of Schuylkill, between the Middle and Upper Ferries; the whole commanding an extenſive proſpect of ſaid river. An elegant Brick HOUSE, containing 22 feet in front, and in depth 21 feet; Alſo, a neat Stone HOUSE, adjoining, containing in front 14 feet, and in depth 13 feet, with a good Kitchen: The Lot, on which ſaid Buildings ſtand, contains 114 feet 6 inches, on Aſhton-ſtreet, and on Saſſafras-ſtreet 132 feet. For Terms apply to WILLIAM DELLAP, in Water-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet.

ALSO, A LOT in Vine-ſtreet, containing in front, on ſaid ſtreet, 22 feet, and in depth 96 feet, to Holm's alley, with the privilege of ſaid alley. Enquire as above.

To be Sold by private Sale,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Paſſyunk township, about three miles from the city, containing about 25 acres of good Land: There is on the Premiſes, a large, convenient, Stone Houſe, a good Well of Water near the door; alſo, Barn, Stables, &c. an Orchard of upwards of 200 trees, beſt grafted fruit, Apples, Pears and Cherries. For terms enquire of

July 3, 1781. CHRISTIAN DERRICK.

MINERS.

WANTED, Four or Five MINERS, to work on a regular vein of ore, to whom good Wages will be given. Enquire of the ſubſcriber at Durham Furnace. RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

The Loan-Subſcribers

TO THE

Pennſylvania Bank,

Who did not attend the Meeting at the City-Tavern on the Fourth inſtant,

Are requeſted to Call at the Houſe of Mr. BENJAMIN FULLER,

In Front-ſtreet, below the Draw bridge.

Tueſday, July 10. GEORGE CLYMER, JOHN NIXON, } Directors.

Imported, and to be Sold, Wholeſale,

By Joſiah Hewes,

In Cheſnut-ſtreet, near Strawberry-Alley,

YARD wide and 7-8 Linens, Dowlaſs, white Threads, Calimancoes, Durants, Bankeens, ſilk gown Patterns, ſtriped and corded Dimity, Calicoes, Chintzes, Sewing Silk, black and coloured ſilk Stuffs, ſilk for linings, flowered and figured Silks, black Taffaties and Alimode, white Sarinet, black and yellow Everlaſting, tamboured Silk Waiſtcoat Patterns, Lawns, Cambricks, black and white ſilk and thread Gauze, Gauze Handkerchiefs, Fans, Silk Stockings, black and coloured Ribbands, Necklaces, Thread Lace for ruffles, white and black Blond Lace, Crapes, &c. &c.

ALSO, Jamaica Spirits, Madeira Wine, white and brown Sugars in hogſheads, barrels and boxes, Bohea Tea and Race Ginger, and a Quantity of Spermaceti Oil.

Haym Solomons, Broker,

Sells Bills on Holland, France, Spain, England, St. Croix, &c.

HE likewiſe ſells, on commiſſion, Loan-office Certificates, and all other Kinds of Merchandize He gives conſtant attendance at his Office in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, from 9 to 12 in the forenoon; likewiſe attends at the Coffee-houſe from 12 to 2.

TO BE LET,

For the Seaſon or a Term of Years,

About Eighteen ACRES of very good

Paſture Ground,

Adjoining the South-ſtreet of the City. Enquire of SAMUEL POWEL.

To be Sold by Private Sale,

136 Acres of Land,

In Cheſter county, Goſhen townſhip, with a good Dwelling Houſe and Barn, and a good Spring-houſe thereon, with good Meadowing; Likewiſe two Brick HOUSES, in Sixth-ſtreet, the corner of Cherry alley; one of ſaid Houſes has good Bake houſe belonging to it; Likewiſe, a two ſtory Brick HOUSE in Race ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixtheſtreets; it is a good ſtand for any public buſineſs. For particulars apply to JACOB SULGUE, Baker, in Race-ſtreet. To be Sold only for ready Caſh.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Land-Office is open for the purpoſe of receiving the arrearages of purchaſe money and intereſt for lands taken up by former office rights, and granting patents for the ſame, purſuant to an Act of Aſſembly of this State, paſſed on the 9th of April laſt, and a Supplement thereto, paſſed on the 25th inſtant.

JOHN LUKENS, S. G.
DAVID KENNEDY, S. L. O.
FRANCIS JOHNSTON, R. G

Philadelphia, June 29.

N. B. The Surveyor General's Office is kept at his own houſe, the upper end of Market-ſtreet; and the Secretary's and Receiver's Offices in the weſt wing of the State-houſe.

James Kiggan,

LATE partner with William Sowerſby, returns thanks to his former cuſtomers, and begs leave to acquaint them and the public, that he ſtill keeps the livery ſtables oppoſite the State houſe, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, at the corner of Fifth ſtreet, where he takes in horſes to ſtand at livery, by the week, month or year; likewiſe has ſaddle horſes, chairs, and a ſtage-waggon to hire. Thoſe gentlemen that pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on their horſes being taken good care of, at a reaſonable rate, by their humble ſervant,

JAMES KIGGAN.

The Subſcirber begs leave to acquaint his Friends, That he has opened STORE, next door to Mrs. Montgomery, in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, where he Sells, A General Aſſortment of GROCERIES, on the loweſt Terms: Likewiſe, A few Pieces of Iriſh Linen, Calicoes, Check Linen, Silk and linen Handkerchiefs, Rhubarb and Jeſuits Bark of the firſt quality, &c. &c. As a Continuation of Cuſtom is his Object, pointed Attention ſhall be paid to all Commands.

July 3. PATRICK GARVEY.

WANTED, immediately, a WET NURSE, with a good Breaſt of Milk. Enquire of the Printer.

Juſt PUBLISHED and to be SOLD, By

JOHN DUNLAP,

At his Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, a few doors from the corner of Second-ſtreet,

All the LAWS

Enacted in the Third Sitting, of the Fifth General Aſſembly, of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, Which Commenced at Philadelphia, on Thurſday the 24th day of May, in the Year of Our Lord, 1781.

THOSE who may pleaſe to favour this Paper with Advertiſements, are requeſted to ſend the Money with them, and thereby ſave themſelves and the Printer the Trouble very generally attending future Settlements.

TO BE SOLD, A

Good, three ſtory Brick Houſe,

well finiſhed, and convenient Lot of GROUND, in Second-ſtreet, in an excellent Neighbourhood, and well ſituated for Buſineſs, or for a Gentleman who does Buſineſs near the Water. Enquire of the Printer.

TO be ſold or exchanged for an houſe in Philadelphia, about one hundred and fifty acres of land, lying three quarters of a mile from Chriſtiana Bridge, New Caſtle county. About ſixty acres are cleared, and the remainder very well timbered, well watered with good ſprings, &c. There is on it a ſmall houſe fit for a tenant. For further particulars enquire of the printer.

Furniſhed lodgings, in a

pleaſant part of the city, may be had for a few Gentlemen, by applying to the printer.

TO BE LET,

In a pleaſant Part of the City, and genteel Neighbourhood, near the Market, in Third-ſtreet,

Two Bed-Chambers, a Parlour

and Kitchen, genteelly Furniſhed,

Together with a large, commodious Vault.

Enquire of the Printer.

THIS day week, was taken up between Cheſter and Hog-iſland, A large BATTEAU, adrift. The Owner, proving his property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to the Printer. July 9.

WAS taken up, in South-ſtreet, near Lebanon Garden, on Saturday the 30th of June, A dark Bay MARE, about 14 hands high, unſhod, and much ſaddle marked: She is now at Captain JOHN DAVIS's ſtables, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, oppoſite the State-houſe. The Owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

Sixteen Silver Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen, on Friday night, the 6th of July, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Bucks county, Bedminſter townſhip, A White HORSE, ſix years old laſt ſpring, about 15 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder HF, paces a travel, and trots. Any perſon ſecuring the Thief and Horſe, ſo that the Owner may bring the thief to juſtice, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable Charges, or FOUR POUNDS for the Horſe only, by delivering him to Mrs. Bogart, at the Croſs Keys, at the corner of Third and Cheſnut ſtreets, or the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

HENRY FRETS.

Sixteen Hard Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, laſt night, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Horſham townſhip, Philadelphia county, a dark Bay HORSE, with a blackiſh curled mane and tail, heavy made, in good order, turned of four years old this ſpring; a natural trotter, but can pace a little; has a ſmall ſtar, above 14 hands high, branded on the near buttock with the letters S Q. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Horſe and Thief, ſo that the thief may be brought to juſtice, ſhall be intitled to the above Reward, or Eight Dollars for the Horſe only, and reaſonable charges, paid by me, SETH QUEE. June 25.

Sixteen Hard Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, on the 7th of July, inſtant, from the Old Gaol, in the forenoon, a double Reined CURB-BRIDLE with a plated Bit and plated Breedons; the curb-bit marked on both ſides W. F. in a cypher; one ſide of the breedon head ſtall has been broke and mended. Whoever apprehends the Thief with the Bridle, ſhall receive the above Reward, or Eight Dollars for the Bridle, by applying to the Subſcriber.

JOHN REYNOLDS.

Came to Joſeph Bachar's Mea-

dow, in Paſſyunk townſhip, an old RED COW, with a ſtar in her forehead, a white belly, both ears marked, has a white ſpot on her rump: Likewiſe a young COW with a white face, red round her eyes, ſhort horns, both ears marked, a white belly, white tail. Whoever has loſt ſaid Cows, by applying to JOSEPH TODD, may have them again.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

TUESDAY, THE JULY 17, 1781.

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price Six-Pence. [NUMB. 756.

From a late LONDON PAPER.

ARNOLD; or, A Queſtion Anſwered.

OUR troops by Arnold thoroughly were bang'd,
And poor St. Andre was by Arnold hang'd,
To George a rebel, to the Congreſs traitor,
Pray what can make the name of Arnold greater?
Ey one bold treaſon more, to gain his ends,
Let him betray his new-adopted friends.

EPIGRAM,

Upon reading in the papers that the king's body coachman had killed himſelf.

AS the papers inform us, a perſon of note,
The king's body coachman, has cut his own throat;
And the coroner's inqueſt moſt graciouſly find
That the king's body coachman was out of his mind.
From hence, which is ſurely a ſcandalous thing,
It appears that a madman has driven the king:
So that when he to parliament went, we may ſwear,
That a lunatic always conducted him there,
Is that what their verdict will ſerve to reveal?
Alas! 'tis no more than we all of us feel;
The coroner only has publiſh'd at laſt
What Europe has known for theſe many years paſt;
What has given the friends of old England ſuch pain,
What has given ſuch pleaſure to France and to Spain,
What has ruin'd our commerce, has leſſen'd our power,
Has brought us ſo low, and will bring us ſtill lower;
What hereafter when hiſtory comes to record,
Will be by poſterity juſtly abhor'd,
When an inqueſt leſs civil perhaps will decree,
That the king, like his coachman, was felo de ſe.

On the ſudden death of Mr. Figget, the king's coachman.

HAD Figget's feelings dwelt in George's breaſt,
The King had bled, his ſubjects been at reſt.

The following are taken from late Charleſtown Papers.

By Lieutenant-Colonel NISBET BALFOUR, Commandant of Charleſtown, &c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

THE duty I owe to my ſtation, to humanity, and the welfare of this province, will not permit me to view in ſilence, the deluſion which has lately moſt aſtoniſhingly prevailed, and carried numbers to join thoſe depredatory parties, which an extent of poſſeſſion naturally invites, and ſometimes precludes the puniſhment of.—But let ſuch for a moment diſpaſſionately conſider the conſequences.—If to ſubvert the preſent government is their wiſh, they muſt know, it is not to be done by the incurſions of banditti, or the feeble efforts of an army ſo lately defeated, and retreating from before the king's troops. But they muſt know that waſte of property, diſtreſs to individuals, and a total overthrow of the true intereſts of this country, are but the natural effects of ſuch unavailing attempts, which ſerve only to eſtabliſh the power they vainly endeavour to deſtroy. Nor can they be ignorant, that juſtice, as well as policy, muſt purſue, with the ſevereſt puniſhment, thoſe, who, regardleſs of every obligation, break all the ties of ſociety, and are daily infracting the allegiance they ſo recently profeſſed, and oppoſing the power whoſe protection their petitions have acquired.

Impreſſed with theſe ſentiments, and the warmeſt wiſh for the proſperity of the province, I call upon every inhabitant to do his utmoſt to reſtore peace and tranquility to this diſtreſſed country, and by their perſonal exertions, as well as information, to enable the king's officers to accompliſh this moſt deſirable end: and, at the ſame time make known, the moſt fixed reſolution of puniſhing, both in their perſons and properties, all thoſe, who ſhall be found in arms againſt his majeſty's government, after having claimed, and obtained their ſovereign's moſt gracious protection.

Given under my hand and ſeal at Charleſtown, the tenth day of May, 1781, and in the twenty-firſt year of his majeſty's reign.

N. BALFOUR.

By order of the commandant,
H. BARRY, Secretary.

A PROCLAMATION.

By NISBET BALFOUR, Eſquire, Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majeſty's twenty-third regiment, or Royal Welch Fuſileers, Commandant of Charleſtown, &c.

WHEREAS the right honourable CHARLES Earl CORNWALLIS, by proclamation, bearing date the twenty-fifth Day of July laſt, did forbid all perſons whomſoever to ſell or diſpoſe of any lands, houſes or negroes, without previouſly obtaining a licence ſo to do from the Commandant of Charleſtown, on the penalty of ſeizure and ſequeſtration: Notwithſtanding which, I have reaſon to believe that many of thoſe who inflexibly perſiſt in an unnatural rebellion againſt his Majeſty's moſt auſpicious government, under which they enjoyed the higheſt degree of civil and political liberty, have, both before and ſince the ſaid proclamation, made and executed, or will make and execute, deeds, conveyances and aſſurances of their eſtates, for the purpoſe of defrauding their honeſt creditors, as well as to elude thoſe forfeitures which the juſtice of the law has annexed to their crime: I DO THEREFORE, by this my proclamation, ſtrictly enjoin and require all perſons to whom any deed, conveyance or aſſurance of lands, houſes, negroes, or other ſpecies of property, hath been made and executed, ſince the firſt day of January, in the year of our Lord 1775, or which ſhall be hereafter made and executed, or their legal Repreſentatives, to tender the ſame at the proper offices in Charleſtown, to be recorded; that is to ſay, all ſuch deeds, conveyances and aſſurances of lands and houſes, at the Regiſter's office; and all ſuch deeds, conveyances and aſſurances of negroes or other perſonal property, at the ſecretary's office, within two months from the date hereof, or from the date of ſuch future deed, conveyance or aſſurance, at fartheſt. And that on tendering the ſame to be recorded as above, at ſuch offices, the perſon or perſons to whom ſuch deed, conveyance or aſſurance hath been executed, or his, her or their legal Repreſentatives, together with one of the ſubſcribing witneſſes, or in caſe of death, ſome perſon acquainted with his or her character of writing, ſhall make oath before the ſaid Regiſter or Secretary reſpectively, or ſome lawful Magiſtrate, that to the beſt of his, her and their knowledge and belief, ſuch deed, conveyance or aſſurance was made for a valuable conſideration, bona fide due, and not to elude the payment of any juſt debt, or to prevent any legal forfeiture, On failure whereof, all ſuch lands, houſes, negroes and other property, thereby granted, bargained, ſold, aſſigned, tranſferred and made over, on proof of ſuch deed, conveyance or aſſurance, ſhall immediately be ſeized and ſequeſtered: PROVIDED nevertheleſs, that if a compliance with this proclamation ſhould be rendered impracticable in any caſe, by intervening accidents, the party affected ſhall have liberty to apply to the court of police, which will grant a longer time for the production, proof and regiſtry of ſuch deed, conveyance or aſſurance, if, on conſidering the nature and merits of the application, they ſhall think the ſame reaſonable. AND for the more effectual prevention of the frauds above alluded to, all perſons whomſoever, who are or ſhall be parties, privies or witneſſes to any deed, conveyance or aſſurance, whereby any ſpecies of property is, are or ſhall be granted, conveyed or aſſigned, either abſolutely, or under any ſecret or clandeſtine truſt, expreſſed, implied or reſulting from any conſtruction or operation of law, for the purpoſes aforeſaid, are in like manner ſtrictly enjoined and required to give information thereof, to one or other of the intendants of the police, within two months from this date, as they will anſwer the contrary at their peril, on proof of the concealment of ſuch fraudulent and criminal tranſactions.

GIVEN under my hand and ſeal, at Charleſtown, this twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-one, and in the twenty-firſt of His Majeſty's Reign.

N. BALFOUR.

By order of the COMMANDANT,
H. BARRY, Secretary.

Charleſtown, 11th June 1781.

NO viſiting or communication to be kept up between the priſoners on board the Pack horſe (ſchooner) and Torbay; and whoſoever ſhall be found to offer the ſmalleſt degree of inſolence, impertinence, or diſreſpect to the aſſiſtant commiſſary of priſoners, the non commiſſioned officer, or any ſoldier of the guard, the captain, mate, or any of the ſhips crew, will immediately be ſent on board one of the ſhips where the continental priſoners are.

By order of the commandant.
CHARLES FRASER, Town Major.

Charleſtown, 11th June 1781.

All priſoners who obtain leave to come on ſhore from the priſon ſhips, are to repair to their reſpective veſſels by ſun ſet every evening, and any one failing ſo to do, will put an entire ſtop to the granting paſſes for that purpoſe. By order of the commandant,

CHARLES FRASER, Town Major.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

THE inhumanities heretofore practiſed by the Britiſh, ſeem to appear to them not to be ſufficiently ſavage, and therefore the ingenuity of lord Cornwallis, lord Rawdon, and their aſſiſtant Mr. Balfour, have lately added to them. It was the fate of the principal inhabitants of South-Carolina to be taken priſoners at Charleſtown, nobly defending their country: but their arms were not ſurrendered before a capitulation was ſigned, which they ſuppoſed (and had a right to ſuppoſe) would ſecure to them the advantages compriſed in it; but it was not long before lord Cornwallis violated almoſt every article of it. The honour of the Britiſh nobility was formerly ſacred, but this war has ſhewn that it is no longer to be depended upon than while it is not in their power to forfeit it. The conduct of the two I have mentioned is ſufficient to prove it. In direct contravention of the capitulation of Charleſtown, lord Cornwallis ſent off many perſons of the firſt character and property to St. Auguſtine, there to languiſh in confinement in a moſt unhealthy climate, whilſt their families encountered at home all the difficulties ariſing from their abſence, and ſuffered all the mortification which Britiſh inſolence could occaſion. Balfour, an humble imitator of his lordſhip, ordered a number more to be confined on board priſon ſhips at Charleſtown, where they were treated with the inhumanity peculiar to Britiſh tyranny. At length theſe worthy citizens were delivered from captivity by a general exchange of priſoners; but how different is their ſituation from what it was before they were taken! their large eſtates afforded them plenty, and enabled them to live at eaſe, ſurrounded with all the comfortable and elegant enjoyments of life; they are now deprived of all their property, and thrown upon the hoſpitality of ſtrangers; and, as if this circumſtance were not ſufficiently painful, Rawdon and Balfour have lately baniſhed the wives and children of thoſe unhappy men, that their ſufferings may be encreaſed by the mortifying ſight of thoſe of their deareſt connections. In this ſituation ſome of our afflicted friends have come to us for protection and ſupport, and more are daily expected. Their caſe is peculiarly diſtreſſing, and demands our ſympathy; they have a claim to immediate aſſiſtance, and I flatter myſelf will find it in this city, where ſo many uſeful inſtitutions, for the relief of the diſtreſſed, afford ſuch ample proof of the benevolence and liberality of its inhabitants. Let us chearfully open our houſes for their preſent accommodation, and endeavour to contrive ſome more effectual means of affording them the conſolation to which their characters and ſufferings entitle them.

BENEVOLUS.

TO THE PRINTER.

THERE are now arrived in this city, a number of our fellow citizens from goals and priſon ſhips in Carolina: many have loſt their all by being true ſupporters of the juſteſt cauſe that ever graced the human heart. As the gentlemen and ladies, who poſſeſſed fortunes, and conſequently have been uſed to plenty and comfort at their own homes, muſt be extremely embarraſſed in their preſent ſituation I beg leave to propoſe a plan, which, I apprehend, will afford ſome relief to their misfortunes—Every tory, or rather every perſon in this city and throughout the ſtate, who has not taken the oaths, as by law preſcribed, ſhall be obliged to pay every expence attending the care of each family, until they are in quiet poſſeſſion of their eſtates in Carolina: and for the preſent relief of many, who may be obliged to ſtay on board the flags, I would billet them on the diſaffected in the city.

As we expect many more here daily, a number of gentlemen, appointed by the Preſident and Council, might ſee this plan executed. X. Y.

Notice is hereby given, That the COMMITTEE OF ASSEMBLY, for ſettling and adjuſting the Public Accounts, will meet at the State-Houſe, on MONDAY, the 20th of Auguſt next, and give Attendance until the Fourth of September following: At which Time and Place all Treaſurers, Commiſſioners, Collectors of Exciſe and others, by law directed to ſettle annually with the Committee of Aſſembly, are required to attend with their Accounts and Vouchers.

SHARP DELANY,
JOHN STEINMETZ,
WILLIAM HARRIS,
EVAN EVANS,
JAMES JACKS,
JONATHAN HOGE,
Committee of Accounts.

July 10.

TO THE PRINTER.

SIR,

If you think the following remarks upon taxation will be of use to the assessors or commissioners, in calculating and proportioning the heavy tax now by law to be laid upon the inhabitants of this state, so as to render the assessment as equal, impartial and just, as I believe they are sincerely desirous to make it: you will oblige many of your customers by inserting them in your next paper.

UPON reading the enumerated articles made taxable by an act to raise effective supplies for the year 1781, I find houses and lots of ground and ground rents mentioned as one of the taxable articles, which, in the bill which was published for public consideration, was expressed only in these words, "Houses and lots of ground;" which article, as it now stands in the act, if not properly attended to and rightly understood, may be mistaken to mean two seperate estates, where there is but one, and may produce a partial, unequal and unjust taxation; for if the commissioners should take the meaning of those additional words, "and ground-rents," to signify a real estate seperate from the house and lot of ground, and arising out of it, they will naturally be led, first, to consider what is the real value of said house and lot of ground, and lay a just tax upon it, and then to consider what is the real value of the ground-rent, and lay a just tax upon it also, and then they will have to deduct so much from the tax laid upon said house and lot of ground as they had laid upon the ground rent, and charge it to the owner of the ground rent, which will not only create to themselves a great deal of work, but must also produce a very unequal tax upon the inhabitants; whereas, if they consider it right, and as I think it ought to be considered and understood, not as a real estate arising out of the land, but simply as the interest money arising from, or to be paid in lieu of the consideratinn money or purchase money which the owner of said house and lot of ground was to have paid for the said lot when he bought it, or before he built upon it, they can do no injury either to individuals or to the public, and will save themselves all that unnecessary work.

To make this appear more plain, clear and intelligible, suppose that all the lots of ground in the city of Philadelphia belonged to A and B, and it should become necessary to lay a tax upon said lots of ground according to their real value; and suppose that value to be 100,000l. and to be taxed at the rate of 20s. upon every 100l. the amount would be 10001. per annum, of which A is to pay 500l. and B to pay 500l. and then let A and B agree to sell all the said lots to C and D, that they may be improved with houses and other buildings, &c.

A sells his half of the said lots to C for 500,000l. but, instead of receiving the purchase money, he consents to take a mortgage on the said lots of ground, as a security for the payment of the money, with a covenant to pay interest at 6 per cent. until the principal is paid, amounting to 3000l. per annum; the estate then becomes vested in C, and of course C must pay the tax of 500l. laid upon the lots of ground, over and above the 3000l. interest; total 3,500l.

B sells his half of said lots to D for 500,000l. but instead of securing the payment of the purchase money, by taking a mortgage upon the lots, as A did, he consents to fix an annual interest of 5 per cent. amounting to 2,500l. per annum, and calls it a ground rent, with a covenant in the deed or writing to pay said interest yearly, until the principal is paid, or for ever; the estate then becomes vested in D, who, it seems, is not to be taxed for, or to pay the 500l. laid upon the lots, as C is for the other half of said lots which he bought; because he pays the interest of his purchase money by the name of ground-rent, and C pays his by the name of interest, making a difference of 1000l. per annum, between the two purchasers, C and D; that is to say, C is to pay 3,500l. yearly, and D is to pay only 2,500l. yearly, for an estate exactly of the same value: and the difference between the original owners of said estate is as great, for A is to receive, for his half of the said lots sold, a yearly income of 3000l. per annum, and is to pay no tax, and B is to receive only 2,500l. per annum, for his half of said lots sold, and to pay out of that sum a tax of 500l. which makes the difference of 1000l. to B, and the public not to be benefited by it one single farthing; for the only difference to the public is, that in order to raise the same income of 1000l. which had been justly and equally laid upon the lots of ground before, they will now take off one half the tax 500l. per annum from the said lots of ground, and leave the other half entirely free from tax, and then be obliged to raise the other 500l by a more unequal tax upon money, or rather the interest of money, for it must be laid upon 2,500l. which is the interest of the money which B receives in lieu of his 500,000l. and at the same time the 3000l. interest money which A receives in lieu of his 500,000l. is to pay no tax at all; which, most assuredly, cannot be called just, equal, or impartial taxation.

I am aware of a popular objection against taxing the "House and lot of ground, and ground-rent" together, as one and the same interest or real estate; which, at first sight appears plausible and weighty, but upon strict examination and due consideration will be found to be but sound, and to lose all its weight. It will be said, that it is very hard for the owner of the house and lot of ground, who pays 10l. a year ground-rent, to be taxed for that very 10l. which he pays to another: I know I was once of that opinion myself, owing, perhaps, to my being one of those who pay 10l. per annum for the lot of ground I possess; but finding that my neighbour is tenant to the same landlord, and pays the like sum of 10l. per annum for the lot of ground he possesses, of the same dimensions with mine and yet he pays a tax for the full value of his house and lot of ground too, without complaining, and the idea of hardship vanishes directly: for though he pays his 10l. by the name of interest money, and I pay mine by the name of ground-rent, yet we pay it to the same landlord, and upon the same principle; that is to say, in lieu of the 200l. which we agreed to be the value of the lots when we bought them, and which ought then to have been paid for them; so that in truth we are not taxed for the 10l. ground-rent or interest which we pay to another, as the objection asserts; but we are both of us taxed for the real value of the estates we possess; and I may venture to assert, that every man of common sense will say, that as soon as I receive a deed for the lot of ground, legally and compleatly executed, it becomes my estate in fee simple, and therefore I ought to be taxed for it, as much as my neighbour is taxed for his lot of ground; both our estates being equal in value: But perhaps I may be asked—Why did the assembly add those words, "and ground-rents" to the "houses and lots of ground," if they did not intend that they should be taxed seperately? As I was not in the assembly I cannot say, positively, what they intended; but I think it is most likely those words were added on purpose that they might not be separated, but joined together, in order to prevent a loss to the public of so much of the tax as the real value of the rent would amount to if seperated, and deducted from the tax laid on the real value of the house and lot of ground, and could not be laid on any thing else, legally; because, it had been found by experience, that to tax money equally was impracticable, and frequently injurious to those who are least able to bear it—I mean widow women and female children; and we all know that ground-rents, annuities, and other interest monies are generally reserved for the support of such; and it will readily be acknowledged by all, that if it is wrong to lay a tax upon money, it must be more wrong to lay a tax upon the interest of money; which undoubtedly will be the case if the commissioners should tax the poor widow to whom I pay a yearly income of 10l. per annum; which is really and truly interest money she receives from me in lieu of 200l. we agreed to be the consideration money, or real value of the lot of ground I took from her; and as to the distinction which is made by some, who call such a rent or income, a real estate, it is totally founded upon a mistake, as explained above: for if all the real estate there is in said lot of ground be vested in me, there cannot be another real estate in the rent vested in another person as a part of it; as it cannot be said that the whole of any thing exists in any one place, and that a part of it exists in another place at the same time, without the greatest absurdity.

Perhaps I may be told, that all these remarks are useless and unnecessary, because the commissioners and assessors are sensible, honest men, and are to be the sole judges of the force and meaning of the taxation act, and are under oath to assess and tax all our taxable estates as equally, impartially and justly as their different circumstances will admit of, to the best of their skill and understanding, without favour or affection, hatred or ill-will to any.

The only apology I have to make to them is, that if I have thrown any light upon the subject I know they will accept of it and improve it; and if not, I trust they will excuse me for the attempt.

July 12, 1781. CANDID.

From the London Gazette, Whitehall, March 31, 1781.

BY the mail of the Sandwich packet, which sailed from Charlestown the 28th of February, dispatches were this day received by lord George Germaine, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, from the earl Cornwallis and lieutenant colonel Balfour, of which the following are copies and extracts:

Camp on Turkey creek, Broad river,

MY LORD, January 18, 1781.

I think it necessary to transmit to your lordship a copy of my letter to sir Henry Clinton, least the exaggerated accounts from the rebels should reach Europe before your lordship could hear from New-York. I shall only say, in addition to what I have said to sir Henry Clinton, that this event was extremely unexpected, for the greatest part of the troops that were engaged had, upon all former occasions, behaved with the most distinguished gallantry.

Extract of a letter from earl Cornwallis to sir Henry Clinton, dated camp on Turkey creek, Broad river, January 18, 1781.

IN my letter of the 6th of this month, I had the honour to inform your excellency, that I was ready to begin my march for North Carolina, having been delayed for some days for a diversion made by the enemy toward Ninety six. General Morgan still remained on the Pacolet: his corps, by the best accounts I could get, consisted of about 500 men, continental and Virginia state troops, and 100 cavalry under colonel Washington and six or seven hundred militia; but that body is so fluctuating, that it is impossible to ascertain its number within some hundreds for three days following.

Lieut. colonel Tarleton, with the legion and corps annexed to it, consisting of about 300 cavalry, and as many infantry and the first battalion of the 71st regiment, and one three pounder, had already passed the Broad river for the relief of Ninety-Six.

I therefore directed lieutenant colonel Tarleton to march on the west of Broad river, to endeavour to strike a blow at general Morgan, and at all events, to oblige him to pass the Broad river. I likewise ordered that he should take with him the 7th regiment, and one three pounder, which were marching to reinforce the garrison of Ninety-Six, as long as he should think their services could be useful to him. The remainder of the army marched between the Broad river and Catawba.

As general Green had quitted Mecklenburgh county, and crossed the Pedee, I made no doubt that general Morgan would retire on our advancing.

The progress of the army was greatly impeded by heavy rains, which swelled the rivers and creeks; yet Lieut. Col Tarleton conducted his march so well, and got so near General Morgan, who was retreating before him, as to make it dangerous for him to pass Broad river, and came up with him at eight o'clock, A. M. on the 17th instant.

Every thing now bore the most promising aspect; the enemy were drawn up in an open wood, and, having been lately joined by some militia, were more numerous; but the different quality of the corps under Lieut. Col. Tarleton's command, and his great superiority in cavalry, left him no room to doubt of the most brilliant success.

The attack was begun by the first line of the infantry, consisting of the 7th regiment, the infantry of the legion, and corps of light infantry annexed to it; a troop of cavalry was placed on each flank; the 1st battalion of the 71st and the remainder of the cavalry formed the reserve.

The enemy's line soon gave way, and their militia quitted the field; but our troops having been thrown into some disorder by the pursuit, General Morgan's corps immediately faced about and gave them a heavy fire; this unexpected event occasioned the utmost confusion in the first line.

The two three pounders were taken, and I fear the colours of the 7th regiment shared the same fate. In justice to the detachment of royal artillery, I must here observe, that no terrors could induce them to abandon their guns, and they were all either killed or wounded in defence of them.

Lieut. Col. Tarleton assembled 50 of his cavalry, and being animated by the bravery of the officers who had so often led them to victory, charged and repulsed Washington's horse, retook the baggage of the corps, and cut to pieces the detachment of the enemy that had taken possession of it; and after destroying what they could not conveniently bring off, retired with the remainder to Hamlinton's Fort, near the mouth of Bullock's Creek.

The loss of our cavalry is inconsiderable, but I fear about 400 of the infantry are either killed, wounded or taken. I will transmit a particular account of the losses as soon as it can be ascertained.

I shall direct Lieut. Col. Balfour to transmit a copy of this letter, by the first opportunity, to the secretary of state.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Col. Balfour to Lord George Germaine, dated Charlestown Feb. 12, 1781.

By the letter in which I had the honor to address your Lordship on the 16th of January last, you will have been informed of the situation of affairs here to that period, and by Lord Cornwallis's dispatches dated the 18th of the same month, of Lieut. Col. Tarleton's unfortunate action on the preceeding day. I am now to give your Lordship such further informations as have been received since, either immediately from Earl Cornwallis, Lord Rawdon, or by Major Craig, or by intelligence through the country.

Notwithstanding the unexpected and untoward event of the 17th ultimo, Lord Cornwallis still continued his forward movements, and pressed hard on General Morgan, without being able to come up with him, who with his prisoners pushed for the Catawba, and by crossing that river up high, there is cause to believe accomplished his junction with General Green's army. It was not till the 1st instant that Lord Cornwallis could pass it; this he did then at a private ford four miles below Bratty's, though strongly opposed by a body of militia, who were routed, and General Davidson killed. On this occasion, his Lordship observes, "The guards behaved gallantly, crossing the river under a heavy fire, without returning a shot until they were over and formed."

On the same day, Col. Tarleton had the good fortune to defeat another corps of the enemy's militia that had assembled under Col. Pickings, killing and taking many, and entirely dispersing the rest.

In relating these circumstances to your Lordship, it is no small satisfaction to add, that on both occasions the loss sustained by the King's troops was inconsiderable; and that, except Col. Hall of the guards, who is killed, no officer was hurt.

After gaining these advantages, Lord Cornwallis proceeded to Salisbury, of which town he possessed himself the 4th instant.

Hitherto General Green had remained in his position on the eastern banks of the Pedee, and by thus hanging on the frontiers of the Province, and having with him a force of cavalry, was enabled to make inroads into the heart of it, which were greatly distressing to the inhabitants, and obliged me to detach to cover the communications between this and Camden, to prevent the enemy's taking post on this side the Santee, and hinder insults in our vicinities; but on the news of lord Cornwallis's late successes, he called in his out parties' and by a precipitate movement reached the Moravian settlements in North-Carolina, where by the last accounts he has taken a station to cover the passage of the Yadkin.

From this view of the situation of both armies, we may expect soon to hear of some event of moment, and which I hope will give occasion to congratulate your lordship.

By my last letter your lordship was informed of an expedition being then to sail under major Craig of the 82d regiment, the force employed on that service, and the object of it. I have now the honor to communicate to your lordship, his having taken Wilmington without opposition, on the 29th ult. but, finding that a body of the enemy had posted themselves at Heron's Bridge, about twelve miles from that town, to cover as well this pass as the shiping in the river, and to shew a force for the militia to form on, Major Craig by an immediate and well timed exertion, surprized the rebels in this very strong position, and, dislodging them from it, has cleared that part of the country, gained, in co-operation with his majesty's ships of war, possession of their vessels, and taken on board them and in their camp several military stores, the want of which may be much felt, should they attempt again to raise any force in these parts.

Major Craig further informs me, that he is exerting every means to put the very essential post of Wilmington into a state of defence, and eventually to communicate with the army under lord Cornwallis.

PROVIDENCE, June 30.

His Most Christian Majesty's frigate Surveillante, M. de Villeneuve-Cillard, commander, has captured and sent into Newport, a schooner from the West-Indies bound to New-York: two days before she took this schooner she fell in with a British fifty gun ship (supposed to be the Iris) which she engaged some time; during the action the fifty gun ship had her foremast carried away, and another vessel appearing in sight at the same time, supposed to be her consort, the captain of the Surveillante thought proper to retire.

Best possible image.

BOSTON, July 5.

Yesterday being the fifth year of the anniversary of the glorious independency of America, the day was ushered in by the ringing of bells, &c. At twelve o'clock, the batteries in town, castle-island, and ships in the harbour perform'd their firing, and at one o'clock, the ships of his most Christian majesty. May the anniversary of American independency be celebrated 'till time shall be no more.

By a person from the eastward last Friday, we have an account, that general Wadsworth and major Burton, made their escape from the enemy at Bagaduce, in the following manner, viz.

They saw'd a hole through the roof of the apartment in which they were confined, and had determined to wait 'till a gust of wind, or a thunder storm should come on, when they supposed the sentries would take shelter from the same; which a day or two after happening, they embraced the opportunity of throwing off the scuttle, and tying their blankets together, lowered themselves to the ground, and by that means made their escape. The general arrived in town last Saturday evening.

Saturday last returned into this harbour, his most Christian Majesty's frigate la Servillante, of 36 guns, after 20 days passage from Cape Francois. The second night after she sailed, she fell in with a British frigate of forty-four guns, when an engagement commenced which lasted two hours and an half, when she beat the frigate off. In the engagement, 'tis said the Servillante had 18 men killed, and about 40 wounded. How many the British lost is not yet ascertained, though it is thought she met with the rubbers, otherwise it's presumed she would not have quitted the combat.

Captain Davis, who arrived here last Saturday, in 17 days from Martinico, informs, that a vessel arrived there from count De Grass, with intelligence that the count had taken Tobago and invested Barbados, where the British fleet, consisting of seventeen sail of the line, had taken shelter. Count De Grass's fleet consists of 26 sail of the line besides frigates, and he had landed 10,000 troops on the island; so that in a few days we may expect intelligence of importance from that quarter.

Saturday last captain Tyler srrived here in forty-eight days from Cadiz. By this vessel we learn, that on the appearance of the British fleet for the relief of Gibraltar, the Spaniards opened their batteries, (consisting of about 40 mortars, and between three and four hundred cannon) on the besieged, which soon made the lower town too hot for them, when they took to the eminence. This the besiegers, we learn, would not have done, had it not been for the relief; as they were daily in expectation of the garrison surrendering. However the British fleet supplied the garrison, and had sailed for England. Eight days before captain Tyler left Cadiz, the Spanish fleet sailed in quest of the Havannah fleet, which was expected in those seas, in order to convoy them safe into port: among which, 'tis said, was a flota of immense value. On the 5th of April, a ship of 16 guns bound to Gibralter from Lisbon, loaded with provisions taken by a Spanish frigate arrived at Cadiz. The 12th of April the British fleet, consisting of 28 sail of the line, commanded by admiral Darby, arrived at Gibraltar, supplyed the Garrison with provisions, and sailed from thence the 21st. From the 12th of April an incessant fire was kept up from the Spanish lines upon Gibraltar. Commodore Johnstone was to sail from England with the grand fleet, consisting of 12 sail, including frigates and sloops, on the 20th of April, to convoy the East and West-India fleets out.

On the 27th of April a Dutch East India man richly laden, was met with at sea by two French frigates, and the Dutchman not knowing of a war between Holland and England, the frigates safely conducted her into Cadiz; and going out again on their cruize, a few days after they fell in with two 20 gun ships, viz. the Charlotte from London, and Phoenix from Bristol (in concert) which they captured and carried into Cadiz. The same day sailed a 74 gun ship and two frigates who two days after captured a ship and snow bound to England from Gibraltar, with a great number of women and children, which had also safe arrived at Cadiz. The first of May the Spanish fleet, consisting of 29 sail of the line, sailed from Cadiz, and were to be joined by the above 74 and frigates, whose destination was unknown.

We further learn, that the English channel swarms with French privateers, who daily take prizes.—And that the New-York packet which sailed from Falmouth the 15th of March, with dispatches, was taken by a French frigate, and carried into L'Orient.

We have good intelligence by the way of Hispaniola, that after the taking of Pensacola the Spaniards sent back a number of their men of war and transports to the Havanna, to take on board 1500 fresh troops, that were destined for some new enterprize, which, should it succeed, must eventually turn out much to the advantage of the United States.

A vessel arrived last Tuesday at Marblehead, in 16 days from Grenada, the captain informs that the French have taken Tobago, and count De Grass with 25 sail of the line was gone to St. Kitts.

NEWPORT, June 30.

A correspondent informs us, that since the death of general Phillips, in Virginia, a reformation has began in the British army; and that several of the officers who were dupes enough to serve under the nefarious Arnold in that state, have renounced the opprobrious parricide and are determined no longer to be commanded by a wretch, whom they are conscious can only appear conspicuous in the page of history, branded with the aggregate of all the crimes for which the gibbet, rack and halter have been employed. In consequence of which, sir Harry hath seen meet to remand him to New-York to take the command of the banditti of felons who have taken the benefit of his proclamation and joined the royal standard.

O! Benedict thy name recorded shall stand,
On shame's black roll and stink thro' all the land;
In mem'ry fix'd so deep that time in vain,
Shall strive to wipe those records from the brain.

Philadelphia, July 17.

The important intelligence mentioned under the Boston head, respecting Tobago and Barbadoes, is confirmed by letters from the Cape; and the latest letter (June 17) mentions the taking of Barbadoes as a matter already known here, and for that reason does not enter into particulars. The next vessels from that quarter will most probably bring us satisfactory accounts of this interesting news.

The brig Mercury, captain Palmer, is returned into this port, having suffered considerable damage in the thunder storm on Tuesday last, she then lying in Delaware bay, outward bound. Both her masts were so much shattered by lightning as to render them useless, and 6 of her men were at the same time much hurt; one of them, we hear, is now in a dangerous situation.

*** A CITY COURT will be held at the Court-house, on Monday next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. All publick house keepers, within the City, are to apply by petition to this Court, for recommendations, for licences for the ensuing year.

*** The person who borrowed Major Pierce's Journal of the Western expedition, from Major General Sullivan, is requested to return the same.

July 17.

A BROAD HINT.

A NUMBER of respectable inhabitants of Philadelphia, present their compliments to their virtuous fellow citizens, who have taken the oath of allegiance to the state in DUE time, and beg to know if it would not be good policy to SHIP OFF an equal number of such people as have not taken the aforesaid oath, (according to the act of assembly of this state;) in the room of those virtuous friends to the American cause who have been drove from their habitations in South-Carolina, without either money or money worth, and are daily arriving in this city, to whom we are in duty bound, to give as much assistance as in our power, in this day of distress. This is a matter very worthy of notice; so sayeth RETALIATION.

To-morrow Afternoon, at two o'clock, on Peter Knight's Wharff, will be sold by Public Auction, seventy-nine barrels of TURPENTINE.

THIS MORNING,

At TEN o'Clock,

At the Marshal's STORES, on Messieurs James and Drinker's Wharf,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

The Remainder of the Goods taken out of the sloop GENERAL LESLIE, Prize to the Privateer brigantine NESBIT: Consisting of

Brown Russia Sheetings,
Ravens Duck,
Coarse Irish Linens,
Threads, Garters, and Hoesiry,
A variety of Broad Cloths and Trimmings,
A trunk of elegant fashionable Buttons,
Two casks of Shoes,
Two crates and two boxes Glass,
Four boxes Mustard in bottles:

Also fifteen boxes of Soap and some other articles sold before, and not yet paid for.

CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ON reading one of Mr. Claypoole's late News Papers, I was surprized to see an advertisement signed by Mrs. Sarah Kennedy, wherein she proposes letting the Farm, Tavern, &c. at the Yellow Springs in Chester county, and that the same might be entered upon the 12th day of August next. I therefore think it my duty to inform the Publick, and more especially, those who may incline to rent the Premises aforesaid, that I the subscriber am in possession thereof, by virtue of a Lease from under the hand and seal of Doctor Samuel Kennedy, deceased, which will not expire until April 1784, and am determined to hold the same title till that period: but as the said Sarah Kennedy has, since her husband's decease, in a base and clandestine manner got possession of the aforesaid lease, she vainly imagines that she can get possession of the premises at her pleasure, although I can prove by a number of reputable gentlemen that it does not expire until the time above mentioned. SAMUEL CULBERTSON.

Yellow Springs, July 14.

TO BE LET,

Furnished LODGINGS,

In an agreeable Part of the City. Enquire of the Printer.

Office of Finance,

JULY 14, 1781.

IN pursuance of an Act of the United States in Congress Assembled, NOTICE is hereby given, That Proposals will be received in this office, from the date hereof until the 11th day of August next, inclusive, for supplying, by contract, the rations deliverable by the public at Fort Pitt and its dependencies, to such officers, soldiers and others as are or may be entitled to them from a certain time to be fixed in the contract until the Expiration of six months thereafter; the ration to consist of——One pound of Bread,

One pound of Beef or three quarters of Pork
One gill of good Whiskey,——and of
1 quart of Salt,
2 quarts of Vinegar,
8 Pounds of Soap,
3 Pounds of Candles,
} To every hundred rations.

The Contractors to issue the said rations; the payment to be made in gold or silver, at the time to be stipulated in the contract; the proposals to be sent in sealed, and to contain the lowest prices and longest terms of payment at which the parties will contract.

N. B. The Stipulations to be entered into may be seen in the Draft of a Contract at this Office.

Office of Finance,

JULY 14, 1781.

IN pursuance of an Act of the United States in Congress assembled, NOTICE is hereby given, That Proposals will be received in this office, from the date hereof until Saturday the 28th instant, inclusive, for supplying, by contract, the rations deliverable by the public at the post of Reading, in Pennsylvania, to such officers, soldiers, prisoners, or others, as are or may be entitled to them, from a day to be fixed in the contract, until the 1st day of January next; the ration to consist of—— One pound of Bread,

One pound of Beef, or 3 4 of Pork,
One jill of Whiskey,—and of
1 quart of Salt,
2 quarts of Vinegar,
8 pounds of Soap,
3 pounds of Candles,
} To every hundred rations.

The Contractors to issue the said rations, and the payments to be made in gold or silver, at the times to be stipulated in the contract; the proposals to be sent in sealed, and to contain the lowest prices and longest terms of payment at which the parties will contract.

N B. The Stipulations to be entered into may be seen in the Draught of a Contract at this Office.

Office of Finance,

JULY 16, 1781.

IN pursuance of an Act of the United States in Congress assembled: NOTICE is hereby given, That proposals will be received in this office, from the date hereof until Saturday, the 28th instant, inclusive, for supplying by contract, the rations deliverable by the public, at York Town, in Pennsylvania, to such officers, soldiers, prisoners, or others, as may be entitled to receive them, from a day to be fixed in the contract, until the 1st day of January next; the ration to consist of——One pound of Bread,

One pound of Beef, or 3-4 of Pork,
One jill of Whiskey,—And of
1 quart of Salt,
2 quarts of Vinegar,
8 pounds of Soap,
3 pounds of Candles,
} To every hundred rations.

The Contractors to issue the said rations, and the payments to be made in gold or silver, at the times to be stipulated in the contract; the proposals to be sent in sealed, and to contain the lowest prices and longest terms of payment at which the parties will contract.

N. B. The Stipulations to be entered into may be seen in the Draught of a Contract at this Office.

TO BE SOLD,

A two-story brick House, on the south side of Shippen street, between Front and Second-streets, in Southwark. The lot is twenty-two and an half feet by sixty-five in depth; and a frame Stable on the back part of the lot. For terms enquire of JAMES ROWAN, in Second street, near South-street.

Philadelphia, July 14th 1781.

FOR SALE, AT

Benezet, Lewis, and Co's. Store,

In Second-street, near Spruce street,

FRENCH, Russia and Scotch Duck,
A large Assortment of Linens,
Oznabrig,
Checks,
Damask Table Cloths and Napkins,
Masqueraded Silk and Cotton,
A Quantity of Opium,
6d, 8d, 10d, and 20d Nails,
Claret in hogsheads and bottles.

Wants a Place,

A Woman with a fresh Breast of MILK, that can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

An handsome grey HORSE,

Six years old, about 15 hands high, got by old Fearnought: fit for either saddle or chair. Also a Sulkey with harness. Enquire of Mr. Dennis M'Carthy at the White Horse in Elbow Lane.

On FRIDAY Next,

At TEN o'clock in the Forenoon,

At the Marshal's STORES, on Messrs. James and Drinker's Wharf,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

A large Assortment of

Dry Goods, Cordage, & Brandy,

Taken by the Letters of Marque Ship Minerva and Schooner Governor Livingston, out the Prize Brigantine Friendship: Among the Dry Goods are,

A large Quantity of Irish Linens,

Sheetings, and Oznebrigs,
Checks and Striped Hollands,
Indian Blankets and Strouds,
Rose Blankets and Rugs,
Worsted and Thread Hosiery,
Cloths, Coatings, Shalloons,
Wool and Cotton Cards,
Wool Hatts, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Eleven Coils Cordage, one Hauser,
And Eight Casks of Brandy.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,

July 13. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

Will be Sold by Public Vendue,

By ABRAHAM SHELLEY, Thread-maker, in Pine-street, between Second and Third streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon,

A compleat Thread-Mill,

With Forty-six Spindles, and all other Articles belonging to the Business, in good Order. The Purchaser may have, on Terms, Instructions for dying all colours on either linen or woollen, and proper receipts for the same.

Philadelphia, July 12, 1781.

Two Half-Johannesses Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ship Revolution, captain M'Nachtane, laying at Chesnut-street wharf, two NEGROE MEN, both Bermudian born; the one a lusty stout fellow, named THOMAS HALL, five feet eight inches high, about thirty-four years old, a good sailor, had on when he went away, a small round castor hat, almost new, check shirt, white long trowsers, a white jacket with sleeves, a pair of half worn shoes, with round buckles. He may probably change his cloaths, as he had a variety; he is a sulky sour looking fellow, very black, and speaks proper English. The other a short well made man, about twenty-four years of age, named KIT BUTTERFIELD, of a yellowish complexion; his cloaths cannot be exactly described, as he had a variety; when he left the ship, he wore the same kind of cloaths as the above negroe. The above reward will be given to any person that will secure them in any goal, so that they may be had again, and reasonable charges paid, if brought to the subscriber. CHARLES MILLER.

All masters of vessels or others are desired not to harbour or carry them off at their peril.

Six Pounds Specie Reward.

WHEREAS a certain WILLIAM BROOKS (as he called himself) was committed to my custody as a runaway Servant, and has since made his escape: He is a small sized man, of a pale complection, short, lightish coloured hair, an English man born: had on when he made his escape, a white linsey coat, linen vest and breeches; said he had friends in Philadelphia; and when committed to my care was attempting to pass, by means of an old indenture of a convict of the same name. Whoever will secure the said fellow, and deliver him to me, shall have the above Reward and reasonable charges, from

June 10. JAMES HORNER, sheriff of Harford county.

Humble's-Town, July 3d, 1781.

Eight Hard Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or strayed, out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Humble's-town, Derry township, Lancaster county, on the night of the 20th of June last, A dark, chesnut coloured HORSE, half blooded, 5 years old, about 13 hands high, neither brand or mark, but has a few white hairs between his ears and on his flank, trots and canters well, and has a good carriage. Whoever takes up the said Horse and brings him to the subscriber, or secures him so that the owner may get him again, shall have Four Hard Dollars Reward for the Horse, or for the Horse and Thief the above Reward and reasonable Charges paid, by me,

JAMES CLUNIE.

June 24th, 1781.

STRAYED or STOLEN last night, out of the subscriber's pasture, on Turner's lane in the Northern Liberties, a likely large bay MARE, fifteen hands high, seven years old, trots and canters well; one of her hind sutlocks white, both hind legs a little swelled, a short, switch tail, part of her mane trimed on the near side, and a small, white saddle mark on the near side. Whoever takes up said Mare, if stolen, and the thief brought to justice, may receive Twenty silver DOLLARS of Ennion Williams, or of the subscriber, and reasonable charges, or Ten Silver DOLLARS for taking up the Mare and delivering her to the subscriber. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

WALTER ROE & Company,

At their Store, on the north side of Market-street, four doors below Fourth-street, in Mr. Owen Jones's house,

ARE now opening a large and neat assortment of merchandize, imported in the last vessels from Europe, which they will sell by wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms, for ready money, viz.

Superfine Broad Cloths of various colours
Second ditto
Brown, claret, olive, black blue and spotted Corduroys
Black Everlastings
Serge Denesme
Durants of all colours
Shalloone ditto
Corded & flowered Dimity,
Blue, black, and crimson calimancoes,
Bengals and Ginghams,
A large assortment of beautiful Chintzes and calicoes
Marseilles Quilting
Black and white Sattins
Black and white Modes
Sarsnetts and Peelongs
White, brown, green, blue and striped ell-wide Persians
Half yard ditto
Taffetys and Matuas,
Brocades and Lutestrings
Sewing Silks of all colours
Cambricks and Lawns
Flowered and Minionet Lawns
Muslin and Kenting Handkerchiefs
Plain and striped Muslin
Bandanoe and Barcelona Silk Handkerchiefs
Irish and Russia Sheetings
Irish, French and German Linens
Lavall Linens
Three-fourths and Yard-wide Britannia's
Fine and coarse Scotch Threads
Coloured ditto
Silk, Cotton, Thread and Worsted Hose
Silk and Worsted Breeches Patterns
Purple and white Gloves
Ladies Fans
Tapes and Bobbins
Black, Blond and Thread Lace
Ribbands
Seven-eighths, yard-wide, and yard and three-eighths cotton Checks
Spotted and coloured Jeans
Pins by the Packet
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Writing Paper
Snuff in Bottles
A neat Assortment of Glass and China Ware
A small Assortment of Ironmongery
Clock Movements and Faces
Salt
Cotton by the Bag and smaller quantity
Bohea Tea, &c. &c. &c.

Said Roe and Company hope for encouragement from the public, as they are determined to pay the strictest attention to business, and, as far as in their power, give satisfaction to those who please to favour them with their custom.

They hope to be excused the common mode of telling the public, their goods are remarkably low: they wish, and only wait, for an opportunity of convincing them, by shewing the quality, and telling the prices of their goods, which they flatter themselves, will be the best and most pleasing method to convince the purchasers that their prices are moderate.

Just Imported in the Ship Franklin, from L'Orient, and opening, at the House of Mrs. Yorke, in Second-street, between Arch and Race-streets, by Mr. MERCIER,

An Assortment of Merchandize,

Which he will Dispose of, by Wholesale, on the most reasonable Terms, in Gold or Silver, or Bills of Exchange on Europe. They consist of the following Articles, viz.

FINE Checks of different qualities,
White, ribbed India Dimities.
Yard and 7 8 wide Irish Linens,
Black Sattin,
Barcelona black and coloured Handkerchiefs,
India ditto,
Sewing Silk,
Mens and Womens Silk Stockings,
Womens Silk Petticoats,
A large Assortment of superfine and second Cloths.

ALL KINDS OF

COLOURS,

For the ARMY and NAVY, Made and Sold, on the most reasonable Terms,

By Rebecca Young,

In Walnut-street, near Third-street, and next door but one to Mr. Samuel M'Lane's.

N. B. Any person having BUNTING for Sale, may hear of a Purchaser, by applying as above.

Just Published, and to be Sold, By

Robert Aitken,

PRINTER AND BOOKSELLER,

In Market-street, three doors above the Coffee house,

OBSERVATIONS

On the Nature and Use of Paper Credit;
And the peculiar Advantages to be derived from it, in North-America—From which are inferred, The
Means of Establishing and Supporting it;
Including PROPOSALS
For Founding a National Bank.

Likewise PUBLISHED,

In a beautiful and convenient Pocket Volume,

A Father's Legacy to his Daughters:

By the late Dr. GREGORY, of Edinburgh.

*** The above judicious Performance is written on the following Heads——On Religion—Conduct and Behaviour—Amusements—Friendship—Love—Marriage, &c.

Just Imported from Europe,
AND TO BE SOLD,
Wholesale and Retail,
BY

WILLIAM NICHOLS

On the North Side of Market-street, opposite the INDIAN KING,

A Large and General Assortment of the Following Articles, viz.

BLUE, purple, brown, green, light coloured, white and scarlet superfine Broadcloths,
Blue, purple, brown, green, light coloured, white and scarlet second Broadcloths,
Plains and Halfthicks,
Scarlet, buff and white superfine Cassimers,
Blue, purple, brown, scarlet and lead-coloured Frizes,
Blue, brown, purple, scarlet, and lead coloured Coatings and Duffils,
Crimson, blue, brown, black, green and motled Velvets and Velverets,
Corduroys and Thicksetts of all colours and fashions,
Blue, brown, white, green and changeable Hair bines,
Cambletts of all colours and fineness,
Corded Worsteds and Everlastings,
Serges and Serge-denims,
Serge-dejeans,
Prunellas and Princes Stuff,
Russels and Calimancoes,
Durants and Tammies of all colours,
Durcons and Duroys,
Poplins,
Masquerades,
Dorseteens,
Black, blue, green, claret, plumb, walnut orange, garnet, pink and white Persians,
Black Taffities,
Black and flowered Grograms,
Black, gray, light, plumb, striped, clouded and orange coloured Musselmans,
Mexicans,
Pickings,
Peelongs,
Sattins and Modes of all colours,
An elegant Assortment of Brocades,
Black, white, pink, garnet, orange, straw-coloured and brown Mantuas,
A Quantity of Irish and Dutch Linens,
Checks and Stripes,
Checked and striped cotton Seims,
Sattin and paduasoy Jacket Patterns, elegantly tamboured,
Marseilles Quilting,
Dimethies and Diapers,
Jaconet and Book Muslins,
Plain and figured Kentings and kenting Handkerchiefs,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Lawn Handkerchiefs and Apron Patterns,
Millionet Lawns,
Dark Callicoes,
Silk, cotton, thread and worsted Hose of different colours,
A large Assortment of fashionable silk Gauze,
Silk and cotton Handkerchiefs of all kinds and colours,
A Quantity of the best sewing Silk of all colours,
Purple and white Gloves and Mitts,
A Quantity of thread Lace,
A large Assortment of the most fashionable Ribbands,
Twists and Mohairs of all colours,
Plated and gilt Buttons,
Tully Garters,
Quality Bindings,
Shoe ditto,
Silk Ferret,
Tapes and Bobbins,

ALSO,

A Quantity of Claret in Hogsheads,
With many other ARTICLES, too tedious to enumerate.

DRY GOODS,

To be Sold, reasonable for Cash, by

Samuel Lewis Wharton,

At his Store, the fifth door north of the corner of Walnut-street, in Water-street; Consisting of the following Articles.

AN elegant Assortment of plain and figured Silks,
Tamboured and silk knit Vests,
Black silk breeches Patterns,
Sewing Silk of different colours,
Silk Umbrelloes,
Plain and figured Ribbands,
Blond Lace, Gauzes, cap Wire,
Chintzes,
Manchester Muslins,
Cotton and thread Stockings,
Linen Jeans,
White and coloured Threads,
Pins, plated shoe and knee Buckles,
Folio and quarto writing Paper,
Wafers and Sealing wax,
ALSO, A handsome Assortment of Cambricks,
A few English Saddles, Bridles, Fusils, Pistols, Bar-iron,
A neat London made chamber Clock,
An elegant, rich, velvet, embroidered Cushion, &c. for a pulpit, desk, and communion table; the whole finished in the newest fashion, and designed for a church in the United States.

Eight Hard Dollars Reward.

LAST night the Shop of the subscriber, in Fourth-street, between Walnut and Chesnut-streets, in this city, was broke open, from whence were taken Twenty nine half dressed DEERSKINS. Whoever apprehends the thief or thieves, with the Goods, shall receive the above Reward, or Four Hard Dollars for either, shall be paid by

June 29. JOHN HALBERSTAD, Skinner.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

THURSDAY, THE JULY 19, 1781.

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 757.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the laſt Veſſels from Europe,
AND TO BE SOLD, By
WILLIAM NICHOLS,
At his STORE, on the North Side of Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the INDIAN KING,
A Large and General Aſſortment of the Following Articles, viz.

SCARLET, brown, purple, black, green, blue, light coloured, fuperfine and ſecond Broadcloths,
Scarlet, brown, blue, light and coloured ſuperfine Kaaps & Coatings,
Blue, grey, light and ſcarlet Duffils & Frizes,
White, buff and ſcarlet Caſſimere and Wiltons,
Crimſon, brown, blue, ſtriped, black, ſpotted and corded Velvets and Velverets,
Olive & white Corduroys,
Barragons,
Tickets and Durooms,
Childrens worſted Hoſe,
Pink, blue, black and cloth coloured Duroys,
Prunellas and Durants,
Tammies and Sattinets,
Crimſon, green, ſky-blue and pink Ruffels, Moreens and Callimancoes,
Jeans, Fuſtians and Beavers,
Cambletts and Hairbines of all colours and fineneſs,
Corded Worſteds and Everlaſtings,
Serges and Serge de Jeans,
Blue and white Plains and Halfthicks,
7-8, 3-4, and apron-wide cotton & linen Checks,
An aſſortment of Iriſh Linens,
Fine and coarſe Hollands,
Yard and half yard and 3-8 brown and white Sheetings,
Brittannias and Platellaroyals,
Lavals, Penturies, Oznabrigs and Ticklenburgs,
Sail and Duck Cloth,
Marſeilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities and Diapers,
Wide and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings, Dowlaſs and Flanders Ticking,
Jaconet and book Muſlins,
Tapes, Bobbins & Laces,
Plain and figured Kentings, kenting Handkerchiefs and Cattout,
Plain & millionet Lawns,
Cambrick,
Millionet Handkerchiefs and figured Apron Patterns,
Plain and figured Gauzes and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Womens Gloves of all colours,
Ditto ſilk Mitts,
Mens ſilk Gloves,
A beautiful Aſſortment of dark and light Chintzes,
Elegant chintz Bed-patterns,
Fine and coarſe Calicoes and Cottons,
Ginghams and Bengalls,
Nankeens and Damaſcus,
Ducapes, Paduaſoys, Mantuas, Luteſtrings, Brocades, Modes and Taffiries,
Green, blue, claret, bloom, orange, and white 2-4 and 3-4 ell Perſians and Sarſnets,
Pekings, Mexicans and Muſſlemans,
Ell wide Perſians, black and coloured,
Mens, women and childrens cotton and thread Hoſe,
Elegant Tambour Waiſtcoat Patterns,
Beſt Sewing ſilk,
Black Thread,
Coloured ditto,
Silk and linen Handkerchiefs,
Black and coloured Barcelona ditto,
Beſt ſcarf Twiſt, Mohair and Buttons,
Black and white Blond Laces and Edgings,
Thread ditto,
Painted, figured and plain Ribbands,
Superfine, ſecond and coarſe Bolting-Cloths,
Plated Buttons,
Skelleton and hoop Wire,
Beſt Tully Gartering,
Cotton Cord and Toſſels,
Bandana, ſilk and cotton Romalls,
Quality and narrow Bindings and Ferrets,
Snuff Boxes,
With many other Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

WHEREAS there is a part of the vacant Lot belonging to the city, between the Dock and Spruce-ſtreet, and between Front and Second-ſtreets, near the Draw Bridge, which the Wardens of the city of Philadelphia propoſe to let, for the term of four years. And whereas the Houſe near the draw bridge, commonly called the Fiſh-Houſe, has not been uſed for a conſiderable time paſt for the purpoſe intended; but has become a nuiſance to the neighbourhood, by having ſtinking fiſh and dirt layed therein. Therefore, the ſaid wardens propoſe to let the ſaid houſe for the term of four years. Any perſon inclining to rent the ſaid lot or houſe, may receive further information by applying to any of the ſaid Wardens, and deliver their propoſals in writing, at the Court Houſe, on Wednesday evening the 18th of July, 1781.

June 27th. By order of the wardens,
GEORGE MONEY, Junr, clerk.

Imported in the ſhip Franklin from L'Orient, and to be Sold by
Joſiah W. and William Gibbs,
At their Store, in Second-ſtreet a few doors below Cheſnut-ſtreet,

A LARGE and elegant aſſortment of ſuperfine Broadcloths, with ſilk Linings, Trimmings, &c.
Rich gold and ſilver worked Buttons,
Embroidered waiſtcoat Patterns,
A variety of faſhionable Silks, conſiſting of
Mantuas, and Taffaties,
Sattins and Modes,
Mexican, Italian, and Batavia Silks,
Sewing Ditto,
Gauzes and Cambrics,
Nontattua Linens,
Thread Hoſe,
White Threads and Nankeens,
ALSO,
An aſſortment of neweſt faſhioned braſs deſk Furniture, with Locks, &c. compleat; Knives and Forks, cutteau Knives, Razors, plated Spurs, enamel'd ſnuff Boxes, braſs Nails, window Glaſs, &c.

Mifflin and Butler,
At their STORE, upon South-ſtreet Wharf,
HAVE FOR SALE,
The following ARTICLES, juſt Imported in the Ship Franklin, viz.
French Sail Canvaſs,
CORDAGE,
BOHEA TEA,
SPICES,
BRANDY,
SALT,
COPPERAS,
WHITING,
GLASS,
Rolled and Pig LEAD,
AND A GENERAL
Aſſortment of Dry Goods.

Reed and Forde,
Have now opened, at the STORE formerly occupied by Budden, Lawrence, and Company, in Front-ſtreet, two doors above Market ſtreet,
A neat Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE,
Which they will ſell low for Specie, Bills of Exchange, or the new Emiſſions of any of the ſtates.—
Among which are
BEST ſuperfine and ſecond Cloths, of white, blue, green, brown, orange, and Barree colours,
Caſſimers of different colours,
Iriſh and French Linens, Britannias and Dowlaſs,
Cotton and linen Checks,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Camblets, Cambletees and Mecklingbergs,
Crapes, Poplins, Meſſinets and Brilliants,
A neat variety of verry fine thread Hoſe,
Cambricks, Lawns and Kentings,
Catgut and Gauzes,
Beſt Luteſtrings, Sarſenets and Perſians,
Peelones, All modes, &c. ALSO,
Weſt India Rum and Jamaica Spirits by the hogſhead,
Moſcovado Sugars,
Coffee in barrels and bags,
Soap and Candles in boxes; with a variety of other neceſſary Articles.

David Chambers has opened his Marble-Yard in Cherry alley, near Third-ſtreet. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom may rely on being well ſupplied.

Wanted, ſeveral Workmen in the different branches of the buſineſs.

Beſt LIVER OIL,
In BARRELS and KEGS, of all ſizes, TO BE SOLD by RICHARD WELLS, in Arch-ſtreet.

WALTER ROE & Company,
At their Store, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, four doors below Fourth-ſtreet, in Mr. Owen Jones's houſe,

ARE now opening a large and neat aſſortment of merchandize, imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe, which they will ſell by wholeſale and retail, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for ready money, viz.

Superfine Broad Cloths of various colours
Second ditto
Brown, claret, olive, black blue and ſpotted Corduroys
Black Everlaſtings
Serge Deneſme
Durants of all colours
Shalloone ditto
Corded & flowered Dimity,
Blue, black, and crimſon calimancoes,
Bengals and Ginghams,
A large aſſortment of beautiful Chintzes and calicoes
Marſeilles Quilting
Black and white Sattins
Black and white Modes
Sarſnets and Peelongs
White, brown, green, blue and ſtriped ell-wide Perſians
Half yard ditto
Taffetys and Mohuas,
Brocades and Luteſtrings
Sewing Silks of all colours
Cambricks and Lawns
Flowered and Minionet Lawns
Muſlin and Kenting Handkerchiefs
Plain and ſtriped Muſlin
Bandanoe and Barcelona Silk Handkerchiefs
Iriſh and Ruſſia Sheetings
Iriſh, French and German Linens
Lavall Linens
Three-fourths and Yard-wide Britannia's
Fine and coarſe Scoch Threads
Coloured ditto
Silk, Cotton, Thread and Worſted Hoſe
Silk and Worſted Breeches Patterns
Purple and white Gloves
Ladies Fans
Tapes and Bobbins
Black, Blond and Thread Lace
Ribbands
Seven-eights, yard-wide, and yard and three-eights cotton Checks
Spotted and coloured Jeans
Pins by the Packet
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Writing Paper
Snuff in Bottles
A neat Aſſortment of Glaſs and China Ware
A ſmall Aſſortment of Ironmongery
Clock Movements and Faces
Salt
Cotton by the Bag and ſmaller quantity
Bohea Tea, &c. &c. &c.

Said Roe and Company hope for encouragement from the public, as they are determined to pay the ſtricteſt attention to buſineſs, and, as far as in their power, give ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to favour them with their cuſtom.

They hope to be excuſed the common mode of telling the public, their goods are remarkably low: they wiſh, and only wait, for an opportunity of convincing them, by ſhewing the quality, and telling the prices of their goods, which they flatter themſelves, will be the beſt and moſt pleaſing method to convince the purchaſers that their prices are moderate.

TO be SOLD by the Subſcriber,
A PLANTATION and tract of land, in the tenure of Daniel Dunham, containing two hundred and ſixteen acres, ſituate in the townſhips of Bethlehem and Ringwood, in Hunterdon county, Weſt New-Jerſey. The upland is good, and as it lies contiguous to a tract of limeſtone land, the purchaſer will have it in his power to manure it, when neceſſary, at a moderate expence. There is in ſaid Tract between 30 and 40 acres of meadow, 20 acres whereof, on the ſouth branch of the Raritan, is an extraordinary rich bottom. Three-fourths of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of Sale the remainder in one year. For further particulars, apply to EDWARD PENINGTON.

To be Sold, by Private Sale,
A VERY valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 500 acres, ſituate on the river Lehigh (a branch of the Delaware) about four miles from Bethlehem: the ſoil is excellent, and is capable of being improved to great advantage.

Likewiſe, A Brick HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet, one door from the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet, 15 feet in front and 20 feet deep, now in the tenure of Thomas Bryan. For further particulars enquire of DANIEL BENEZET or WILLIAM BINGHAM, in Philadelphia.

A Frame Houſe,
Of 20 feet front and 24 feet deep, 2 ſtories high, ſtanding on a lot at the corner of Lombard and Front-ſtreets, TO BE SOLD on reaſonable Terms, by WILLIAM WHARTON.

Philadelphia, July 19.

SIR, *Camp before Ninety-Six, June 9, 1781.*

I WROTE your Excellency on the 29th of May, and inclosed the capitulation and surrender of the garrison of Fort Dreadnought, and an account of a small action at Augusta. On the 5th of this instant Fort Cornwallis surrendered. Inclosed is General Pickens and Lieutenant Colonel Lee's report of the capitulation, and an account of the stores and prisoners.

The very great exertions that were made by General Pickens and Lieutenant Colonel Lee, and the troops under their command, particularly the Legion, deserve the highest honor, and I hope will meet the approbation of Congress.

Inclosed is General Marion's report of the evacuation of George-Town. The enemy now have no fortified posts either in South-Carolina or Georgia, except Charlestown Savannah and Ninety-Six, which we are now at.

I have the honor to be with great respect,
Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,
NATHANIEL GREENE."

His Excellency Samuel Huntington, Esquire.

"*SIR* *Camp in Augusta, June 5, 1781.*

"In our separate dispatches of last month we communicated the events which led to the siege of Fort Cornwallis. From that period the most vigorous exertions have been used, attended with incessant labour, to advance our approaches with rapidity.

"A perfect circumvallation was nearly compleated, with three issues from it, communicating with the enemy's fosse. Several batteries were erected, one near 30 feet high, which gave us entire command of their works, and two rifle citadels we formed within 30 yards of their parapet. In this situation, it was our determination to have forced a lodgement in the different curtains, from which establishment we might with readiness and certainty of success have referred the issue of the contest to the bayonet. The judicious, vigilant and gallant conduct of the garrison deprived us of many advantages which we wished to have seized in the course of our operations, and which would have tended to have shortened the siege. At nine o'clock in the morning proposals were received from Col. Brown, which we have the honour to transmit, with the capitulation which took place, and all other official communications. Returns of the public stores, artillery and prisoners are also enclosed.

"It is out of our power to do justice to the efforts of the officers of every rank, and to the chearful patience with which their exertions were supported by their faithful soldiers. The Colonels Clarke, Harding and Hammond, with their militia, were essentially serviceable.

"Capt. Rudolph, with the officers of the infantry of the Legion, have distinguished themselves as usual. Capt. Smith, who commanded the North-Carolina corps, was specially useful by his activity and attention, and the gentlemen under him behaved perfectly soldier-like. We derived every possible aid from the artillery under Capt. Finley, and beg leave to express our obligations to that gentleman, his officers and soldiers.

"The legion cavalry have participated fully in the variety of service, and have been essentially serviceable, by the animation and zeal with which they performed their share of the toil.

"Our loss has not been very considerable, and by no means proportionate to the warmth of the contest. The amiable and gallant Major Eaton fell in our first advance; the regret which we feel on this occasion is very distressing, and can be experienced only by those who knew his worth. What adds to our sorrow and excites our indignation is, that we have reason to believe that this patriotic soldier fell a sacrifice after surrender. A very pointed correspondence took place on this subject between Lieut. Col. Lee, under whose command the Major was, and Lieut. Col. Brown; a further enquiry will now commence, and attonement shall be made for the impious deed.

"Doctor Irvine, of the legion, has the honour to bear this letter. During the important operations in this State, by the issue of which the capital of Georgia, with a large extent of territory, is recovered from its late subjugation, we have experienced great utility from this gentleman's zealous exertions, and take the liberty to recommend him to your particular notice. We have the honour to be, Sir, with the highest sentiments of respect,

Your obedient humble servants,
ANDREW PICKENS, B. G. of Militia,
HENRY LEE, jun. Commandant of
Continental Troops.

Major General GREENE."

(No. 1.)

SIR, *Augusta, May 31, 1781.*

THE usage of war renders it necessary that we present you with an opportunity of avoiding the destruction which impends your garrison.

We have deferred our summons to this late date, to preclude the necessity of much correspondence on the occasion. You see the strength of the investing forces, the progress of our works, and you may inform yourself of the situation of the two armies, by enquiries from Capt. Armstrong, of the Legion, who has the honour to bear this. We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,
ANDREW PICKENS, B. G. Mil.
HENRY LEE, jun. Lieut. Col.
Lieut. Col. Brown. commanding Cont. troops.

(No. 2.)

Gentlemen,

WHAT progress you have made in your works I am no stranger to. It is my duty and inclination to defend this post to the last extremity. I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,
THO. BROWN, Lieut. Col. commanding
King's troops at Augusta.

To B. Gen. Pickens, and
Lieut. Col. Lee.

(No. 3.)

SIR,

IT is not our disposition to press the unfortunate.

To prevent the effusion of blood, which must follow a perseverance in your fruitless resistance, we inform you that we are willing, tho' in the grasp of victory, to grant such terms as a comparative view of our respective situations can warrant.

Your determination will be considered as conclusive, and will regulate our future conduct. We have the honour to be, *Your most obedient humble servants,*
ANKREW PICKENS, B. G. M.
HENRY LEE, jun. Lieut. Col. com.
Lieut. Col. Brown. Cont. Troops.

(No. 4.)

Gentlemen, *Fort Cornwallis, June 3, 1781.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your summons of this day, and to assure you, that as it is my duty, it is likewise my inclination to defend the post to the last extremity. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, *Your most obedient and most humble servant,*
THO. BROWN, Lieut. Col. commanding K. T. at Augusta.
B. G. Pickens,
Lieut. Col. Lee.

(No. 5.)

SIR, *Head-Quarters, June 4, 1781.*

WE beg leave to propose that the prisoners in your possession may be sent out of the fort, and that they be considered yours or ours, as the siege may terminate.

Confident that you cannot oppose this dictate of humanity and custom of war, we have only to say, that any request of a similar nature from you will meet our ready assent. We have the honour to be, &c.

ANDREW PICKENS, B. G. Militia.
HENRY LEE, jun. Lieut. Col. Com.
Lieut. Col. BROWN.

(No. 6.)

Gentlemen,

THOUGH motives of humanity, and a feeling for the distresses of individuals, incline me to accede to what you have proposed concerning the prisoners with us, yet many reasons, to which you cannot be strangers, forbid my complying with this requisition---such attention as I can, consistent with good policy and my duty, shall be shewn them. I have the honour to be, &c.

THOMAS BROWN, Lieut. Col. commanding
K. T. at Augusta.

B. G. Pickens, and
Lieut. Col. Lee.

(No 7)

Gentlemen, *Fort Cornwallis, June 5, 1781.*

IN your summons of 3d instant, as no particular conditions were specified, I postponed the consideration of it to this day.

From a desire to lessen the distresses of war to individuals, I am inclined to propose to you my acceptance of the inclosed terms, which, being pretty similar to those granted by the commanding officers of the King's troops to the commanding officers of the American troops and garrison in Charlestown, I imagine will be honourable to both parties. I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen, your most obed. and most hum. Servt.
THO. BROWN, Lieut. Col. com. K. T.
B. G. Pickens. at Augusta.
Lieut. Col. Lee.

(No. 8)

SIR,

THERE was a time when your proposals of this date might have been accepted. That period is now passed. You had every notice from us, and must have known the futility of your further opposition.

Altho' we should be justified by the military of both armies to demand unconditional submission, our sympathy for the unfortunate and gallant of our profession has induced us to grant the honourable terms which we herewith transmit. *We have the honour to be, &c.*

ANDREW PICKENS, B. G. M.
HENRY LEE, jun. Lieut. Col. com.
Lieut. Col. Brown. Cont. Troops.

(No. 9)

Gentlemen, *Fort Cornwallis, June 5, 1781.*

YOUR propositions relative to the officers of the King's troops and militia being admitted to their paroles, and the exclusion of the men, is a matter I cannot accede to. The conditions I have to propose to you are, that such of the different classes of men who compose this garrison be permitted to march to Savanna, or continue in the country, as to them may be most eligible, until exchanged.

I have the honour to be, &c.
THO. BROWN, Lieut. Col. com. K. T.
B. G. Pickens. at Augusta.
Lieut. Col. Lee.

(No. 10)

SIR, *Augusta, June 5, 1781.*

IN our answer of this morning we granted the most generous terms in our power to give, which we beg leave to refer to as final on our part.

We have the honour to be, &c.
ANDREW PICKENS, B. G. M.
HENRY LEE, jun. Lieut. Col. com
Lieut. Col. Brown. Cont. Troops.

(No. 11)

Gentlemen, *June 5, 1781.*

AS some of the articles proposed by you are generally expressed, I have taken the liberty of deputing three gentlemen to wait upon you for a particular explanation of the respective articles. I have the honour to be, &c.

THO BROWN, Lt. Col. Com. K. T.

Settled by conference with Lieut. Col. Lee.

ARTICLES of Capitulation proposed by Lieutenat-Colonel BROWN, *and answered by General* PICKENS, *and Lieutenaut-Colonel* LEE.

Article 1. That all acts of hostilities and work shall cease between the besiegers and besieged, until the articles of capitulation shall be agreed on, signed and executed, or collectively rejected.

Answer. Hostilities shall cease for one hour, other operations to continue.

Art. 2. That the fort shall be surrendered to the commanding officer of the American troops, such as it now stands. That the King's troops, three days after signing articles of capitulation, shall be conducted to Savannah with their baggage, where they will remain prisoners of war until they are exchanged; that proper conveyances shall be provided by the commanding officer of the American troops for that purpose, together with a sufficient quantity of good and wholesome provision till their arrival at Savannah.

Ans. Inadmissible. The prisoners to surrender field prisoners of war. The officers to be indulged with their paroles; the soldiers to be conducted to such place as the commander in chief shall direct.

Art. 3. The militia now in garrison shall be permitted to return to their respective homes, and be secured in their persons and properties.

Ans. Answered by 2d article, the militia making up part of the garrison.

Art. 4. The sick and wounded shall be under the care of their own Surgeons, and be supplied with such medicines and necessaries as are allowed to the British hospitals.

AGREED.

Art. 5. The officers of the garrison and citizens who have borne arms during the siege, shall keep their side arms, pistols and baggage, which shall not be searched, and retain their servants.

Ans. The officers and citizens who have borne arms during the siege shall be permitted their side arms, private baggage and servants; Side arms not to be worn; and the baggage to be searched by a person appointed for the purpose.

Art 6. The garrison at an hour appointed shall march out with shouldered arms and drums beating, to a place to be agreed on, where they will pile their arms.

Ans. Agreed. The judicious and gallant defence made by the garrison entitles them to every mark of military respect. The fort to be delivered up to Capt. Rudolph at 12 o'clock, who will take possession with a detachment of the legion infantry.

Art. 7. That the citizens shall be protected in their persons and property.

Ans. Inadmissable.

Art. 8. That twelve months time be allowed to all such as do not choose to reside in this country to dispose of their effects, real and personal, in this province, without any molestation whatever, or to remove to any part thereof, as they may choose, as well themselves as families.

Ans. Inadmissable.

Art. 9 That the Indian families now in garrison shall accompany the King's troops to Savannah, where they will remain prisoners of war, until exchanged for an equal number of prisoners in the Creek or Cherokee Nations.

Ans. Answered in the 2d article.

Art. 10. That an express be permitted to go to Savannah with the commanding officer's dispatches, which are not to be opened.

Ans. Agreed.

Art. 10. Additional. The particular attention of Col. Brown is expected towards the just delivery of all public stores, monies, &c. and that no loans be admitted to defeat the spirit of this article.

Signed, at Head-Quarters, Augusta, June 5, 1781, by
ANDREW PICKENS, B. G. Militia,
HENRY LEE, jun. Lt. Col. Comand.
THOMAS BROWN, Lt. Col. Com.
King's Troops at Augusta.

RETURN of Prisoners taken at Fort Cornwallis, June 5,

King's Rangers. 1 Lieut. Col. 3 Captains, 3 Subalterns, 1 Quarter-Master, 1 Surgeon, 1 Assistant Commissary, 1 Sergeant-Major, 1 Drum-Major, 8 Sergeants, 4 Drums and Fifes, 136 Rank and File.

West Florida Rangers. 1 Captain.

South-Carolina Royalists. 1 Captain.

New-Jersey Volunteers. 1 Subaltern.

Georgia Loyalists. 1 Surgeon.

Georgia Tories. 1 Col. 1 Major, 4 Captains, 1 Adjutant, 2 Surgeons, 3 Sergeants, 100 Rank and File.

South-Carolina Tories. 19.

Total. 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 9 Captains, 4 Subalterns, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quarter-Master, 4 Surgeons, 1 Assistant-Commissary, 1 Sergeant-Major, 1 Drum-Major, 11 Sergeants, 4 Drums and Fifes, 255 Rank and File.

OFFICERS NAMES.

King's Rangers. Lieut. Col. Browne; Captains Smith, Marshall and Cameron; Lieuts. Brown and Cameron; Ensign Douglass; Quarter-Master Cornish; Surgeon Allen; Assistant Commissary Gernon.

West Florida Rangers. Capt. Peairs.

South-Carolina Royalists. Capt. Lieut. Black.

New-Jersey Volunteers. Lieut. Black, A. D. Q. M. G.

Georgia Loyalists. Surgeon Taylor.

Georgia Tories. Col. Grierson; Major Williams; Captains Philips, Ashton, Perkins and Crawford; Adjutant Johnson; Surgeons Folliot and Begbie.

"*SIR,* *Georgetown, May 29th, 1781.*

"IN my last I acquainted you with my intention of marching to this place, yesterday I arrived, and immediately began to open an intrenchment, but the enemy thought proper to slip on board of their vessels at 9 o'clock at night, and fall down towards the bar. They had a galley, two gun boats, and an armed schooner. I immediately took possession of the redoubt and town. In the first were three nine pounders and a carronade, their trunnions knocked off and spiked, and their baggage all carried off.

"I shall only stay to level the works, when I will immediately cross Santee River, take post near Monks Corner, and wait your orders.

"The enemy's leaving this post has saved a great deal of provision, will prevent the tories from destroying our friends, and leave them at leisure to pursue their planting.

"It cannot be conceived the joy this event has given our friends. I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,
Hon. Maj. Gen. Greene. FRANCIS MARION."

Published by order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas's dated June 25.

"I was in hopes to have informed you of a decisive action between the two fleets, but Mr. Rodney reflecting on the riches he had robbed the 'Statia inhabitants of, thought it better to postpone the action till he had enjoyed or squandered a little of that ill gotten pelf; he accordingly run for Barbados; where he now is; the French fleet at Grenada, much superior: Therefore hope they will be active. Tobago certainly taken; as is Pondicherry, in the East-Indies, by Hyder Ally; the British lost a great many men, as all were put to the sword, being stormed. The fleet that sailed from 'Statia for England, was captured in the channel by the combined fleets. There is no Congress to be held at Vienna, as reported, the Dutch would not agree to it; the cry with them is, war, war, and are active in preparing.

Extract of a letter from St. Piere's, Martinique, June 9.

"Since the arrival of the French fleet, we have made a deſcent on St. Lucia, attended with no other conſequence than about one hundred priſoners, taken by ſurprize at Gros-Iſlet by the French. The miſcarriage of this enterprize was owing to a conſiderable reinforcement received there, of which our general had no information till after his landing, which obliged him to decline an attack on the garriſon. This expedition has not been altogether fruitleſs, as they have ſince taken Tobago, which ſurrendered at diſcretion. Several large ſhips with their cargoes have by this ſtroke fallen into the hands of our good allies. Reports from different quarters agree that our fleet are at Barbados, where they have landed 6000 men. That the inhabitants have refuſed to take up arms, apprehenſive of the ſame treatment as the Dutch and Americans met with at 'Statia; that Rodney was blocked up in a narrow bay by the French fleet, refuſing a ſurrender of the iſland, tho' he had no troops to defend it; and that the French had erected a bomb battery within reach of his ſhips, which from the beſt authenticated of theſe reports, are only ſeven in number."

Extract of a letter from Standing Stone, Bedford county, dated July 4, 1781.

"We are continually alarmed by the ſavages. There have been, within a month paſt, 47 inhabitants killed and ſcalped on Buſhy run, Raccoon creek, Frank's town, and ſome near Bedford and Suſquehannah, North Branch. With the help of ſome of my good neighbours, we ſhall have this week a good block-houſe, which will contain thirty men, beſides women and children, which I truſt will be a ſafe retreat."

On the 28th of June, the privateer ſhip Lord North, belonging to Goodrich and co. lying in Charleſtown harbour, was ſtruck with lightning, by which accident ſhe ſunk, and the crew were with difficulty ſaved.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Williamſburg, dated July 9, 1781.

"The enemy have plundered ſeveral people in this neighbourhood. They are now encamped at James-Town, and we daily expect a general engagement, if it has not already happened. General Wayne was engaged with them the 6th inſtant, and had 200 men killed and wounded, 12 officers miſſing. They took two field pieces from him, one of which was re taken, and the other would have been recovered, but the horſes were ſhot down. The battle was fought in the old field by James-town church. We had only three brigades engaged. The enemy's loſs cannot be aſcertained; ſome accounts ſay 3 or 400 killed and wounded.

Extract of a letter from Frederickſburg, July 10.

"It is this day reported that a very ſmart action happened on Friday laſt near Williamſburg, between the Britiſh and general Wayne, wherein both ſides loſt a number of men, but as the particulars which have come to hand cannot be depended upon, muſt wait for a confirmation, which we hourly expect. It is alſo ſaid our army was ſkirmiſhing all Saturday, that the enemy have croſſed James river, and that our army was on their march to Richmond."

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas, dated June 26.

"Tobago is certainly taken, and, ſtrange to tell, no body plundered; not a Rodney or a Vaughan in the French army to be found. Pondicherry, in the Eaſt Indies taken, and it is ſaid the whole of the fleet from Statia are taken by the combined fleets."

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated July 2, 1781.

"The 30th of laſt month arrived in this port a ſchooner, in 17 days paſſage from Martinico. The captain reports, that two days before his departure, a tranſport ſhip from the army under the command of count de Graſſe arrived at that Iſland with the news that, that general officer had taken Tobago from the Engliſh, and had blocked up Barbadoes, where Mr. Bouille had made a deſcent with 6000 regular troops. Rodney is at Barbadoes with 17 ſhips of the line, and his ſituation is ſuch, that he cannot avoid an engagement with the French admiral, who has under his command 24 ſhips of the line. There were in Tobago 17 veſſels, richly loaded, when the French took poſſeſſion of it."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in public character in France, to his friend in this city, dated March 7, 1781, accompanied with Mr. Neckar's ſtate of the finances of France.

"You will, I am ſure, be as much ſurprized as delighted with this ſtate of the finances of France, under Mr. Neckar, who is at preſent the idol of the nation.

"We are impatiently waiting to find what uſe will be made by the oppoſition in England of this ſtate of Mr. Neckar's, as the miniſterial hirelings have been trumpeting all over the kingdom the wretched ſtate of the French finances. You will find by it that there is a ſurplus or ſaving of 28 millions of livres, equal to twelve hundred thouſand pounds ſterling annually.

"March 10, 1781. A loan was opened in this city, a few days after this publication, for ſixty millions, which inſtantly was filled up, and many were too late and much diſappointed, who had immenſe ſums to throwin."

Extract of a letter from an officer of the American army in South-Carolina, dated camp before Ninety-Six, January 17, 1781.

"After a laborious ſiege of 27 days, and having proſecuted our approaches to the very ditch of the enemy, we are upon the point of being interrupted by the advance of lord Rawdon; the ſkill of both armies will be put to the teſt, and I have the hopes of a ſoldier that our labours here will be rendered more important by a ſpirited victory in the field. His lordſhip has been induced to make this move, from the ſmall reinforcement he received by the Cork fleet. We have a numerous and powerful body of cavalry, and may fight generally without riſquing a total defeat. A few days muſt produce the event; an event upon which the happineſs of this country, in a great meaſure, depends."

Extract of a letter from an officer of rank who was in the late action in Virginia, dated July 8, 1781.

"The ſlowneſs of the enemy's purſuit was remarkable, and muſt be owing to the great loſs they ſuſtained; ours does not exceed 120 killed and wounded; no officer among the former, but a great many among the latter. Almoſt every field officer's horſe killed or wounded, one of the marquis's horſes was killed; not a man in the whole detachment was more expoſed than him. The enemy have precipitately croſſed the river, leaving our wounded on this ſide. They are apparently leaving the ſtate."

Congreſs have received from France a large packet of public diſpatches, from the Britiſh miniſtry to ſir Henry Clinton, and other of their officers in America, found in the mail of the Maria Thereiſa packet, lately carried into l'Orient.—Theſe letters are under examination, and in our next paper we expect to begin the publication of them.

The privateer ſhip America, belonging to Salem, lately took a large ſhip which had juſt arrived in Five Fathom Hole, within the bar of Charleſtown, from Glaſgow. The above privateer followed the ſhip over the bar, and immediately brought her clear off: ſhe is a very valuable veſſel, having a cargo which chiefly conſiſts of dry goods, &c. The commandant of Charleſtown, hearing of this diſaſter, immediately iſſued orders for a frigate to puſh out and give chaſe to the above privateer and her prize, but it ſeems the captain of the frigate did not think proper to comply with his directions.

Tueſday evening arrived a prize brig, laden with wine, &c. from Tenerieff, bound to this port, but was taken by one of the enemy's cruizers, and afterwards re-taken by the Riſing-Sun privateer.

CONTRAST AND PROPOSAL.

THE Britiſh government turns out to penury and want, all thoſe, whoſe attachment to our cauſe will not permit them to take the oath of allegiance to their king, and arm againſt their country; yet BRITONS are the MOST HUMANE people in the WORLD and their GOVERNMENT the MOST LENIENT.

The Pennſylvanians permit ſuch as refuſe to take an oath of allegiance to the ſtate, and openly acknowledge themſelves the partizans of Britain, to live quietly among them, to enjoy their eſtates, and ONLY to pay their taxes in ſpecie; but the freemen of Pennſylvania are a CRUEL, HOT HEADED, VIOLENT ſect of Preſbyterians, and their GOVERNMENT the MOST TYRANNICAL on the FACE of the EARTH.

Such is the judgment paſſed by ſome on the citizens and governments of the two ſtates, reſpectively. Now as I would do injury to no man, and wiſh every one to poſſeſs what he loves, I make the following PROPOSAL—

Let a day be appointed, on which every one ſhall declare his choice; then let thoſe who prefer the Britiſh, be permitted to retire to their friends, and enjoy among them the humanity and government of which they are ſo fond; and let the reſt be ſworn to ſupport the conteſt until independence is fully eſtabliſhed, and let each government reward its adherents as well as it can. Then, as every one will enjoy the wiſh of his heart, party quarrels, faction and toryiſm will ceaſe in Pennſylvania, and we ſhall be a happy and united people. This Propoſal muſt meet with every man's wiſh.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

Joſeph Reed, Eſquire, Preſident,

And the SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania,

A PROCLAMATION,

WHEREAS divers ill-diſpoſed perſons have manufactured, or imported into this ſtate, quantities of baſe metal, in the ſimilitude of Britiſh half-pence, but much inferior in value and weight to genuine Britiſh half-pence, to the great depreciation of that coin, the injury of the community in general, and the poor in particular; ſuch practices having a natural tendency to raiſe the prices of the neceſſaries of life, and introduce new confuſion in the currency of the country. We have therefore thought proper to prohibit, and do hereby ſtrictly enjoin all officers employed in the receipt of taxes or other public dues, not to receive ſuch baſe coin in any payments whatſoever: And do earneſtly recommend to all the faithful inhabitants of this ſtate to refuſe it in payment, and by all other lawful ways and means diſcourage the currency thereof. And we do in a ſpecial manner direct and enjoin all magiſtrates, ſheriffs, conſtables and other civil officers within this ſtate, to make due enquiry after offenders in the premiſes, that they may be brought to ſpeedy and condign puniſhment.

Given, by order of the council, under the hand of his excellency JOSEPH REED, eſquire, preſident, and the ſeal of the ſtate, at Philadelphia, this fourteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-one.

JOSEPH REED, Preſident.

Atteſt. T. Matlack, Sec.

GOD SAVE the PEOPLE!

[From Rivington's Royal Gazette.]

NEW-YORK, July 6.

The pacquet having brought his majeſty's leave to vice-admiral Arbuthnot, to return home his excellency on Saturday laſt embarked, went to Sandy Hook, and to morrow, it is ſaid, will proceed on his voyage for England; ſince which the command of his majeſty's fleet has devolved on Thomas Graves, eſq; rear admiral of the red.

On the 26th of June, ſix miles beyond Williamſburg, the enemy, conſiſting of of 2200 men, with 70 French dragoons, met 350 of the queen's rangers, and 80 mounted yagers, commanded by colonel Simcoe. The fire and attack was from the rebels hot and well kept up; but when coolly charged, they gave way, were put in confuſion, when numbers fell; and the little party, who behaved to the aſtoniſhment of their enemies, remained maſters of the field. Lieutenant Jones of the rangers, killed, and two ſubalterns were wounded: of rank and file 51 were killed and wounded No aſſiſtance could get up in time till it was over. Earl Cornwallis, with his lordſhip's wonted ſenſibilty and elegance, expreſſed the higheſt approbation of the conduct of the commander, officers and men, who had thus ſingularly and glorioufly diſtinguiſhed themſelves.

FISH-KILL, July 12.

On Tueſday the 3d inſtant, colonel Scammell, with a party of light troops, embarked in boats, and landed at Spiten-Devil, near King's-Bridge. The enemy having had intelligence of their approach, were prepared to meet them, and ſoon after their landing, made their attack; but our brave men oppoſed them with gallantry, though inferior in numbers, drove them, killed and wounded ſeveral. Our loſs was five killed and a few wounded.

CHATHAM, July 11.

The moſt particular account we have been able to obtain from King's Bridge, is as follows:—That on Wedneſday laſt a detachment under the command of col. Scammel, conſiſting of his excellency's guards, &c. attacked a party of the enemy, who, after ſome reſiſtance, gave way, and retreated over the bridge with conſiderable loſs in killed and wounded. Our loſs is not aſcertained, though it is ſaid the guards ſuffered conſiderably. — We alſo hear there has been another rencounter ſince, but nothing to be depended upon has come to hand.

A Negro GIRL to be ſold.

She is healthy, ſober, ſtrong, honeſt, well-tempered, and uſed to take care of children. The reaſon of her being ſold is, her not being capable of country work, for which her preſent maſter bought her. Enquire of Jacob Morris, Front-ſtreet.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be SOLD, By

CHARLES CIST,

Printer and Bookſeller, in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

(Price Five Shillings)

A ſhort Introduction to Latin Grammar;

For the Uſe of the Univerſity and Academy of Pennſylvania, in Philadelphia.

Carliſle, July 5, 1781.

LOST,

On the road from Lancaſter to York-Town,

A Parchment Pocket-Book,

Containing, beſides different other Papers, TWO CERTIFICATES of the depreciation of the pay of JOHN ROSE, late ſurgeon to the 7th Pennſylvania Regiment; one of 100l. and the other of 150l. ſome odd ſhillings; dated June 28 1781. Whoever returns ſaid Certificates to Colonel DAVID GRIER, in York Town, or to the ſubſcriber, in Carliſle, ſhall receive a ſatisfactory Reward; but ſhould any body fraudulently attempt to paſs theſe Certificates, the Public is hereby warned not to receive them, as there has been proper precaution taken to ſtop their payment at the public offices, and to annihilate their numbers.

JOHN ROSE, Enſign of 4th Penns. Reg.

WAS taken up, near the Bridge on Schuylkill, at Mr. Delap's place, known by the name of the Bunrt-Houſe, A Brindle COW, with a white head and ſome more white about her, and had a piece of rope about her horns. The owner is required to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away; otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold for the ſame, after the firſt day of Auguſt next. JACOB FISS. July 6.

A STRAY HORSE was taken up on the firſt inſtant, by the ſubſcriber, at the Old Riſing-ſun: He is about 14 hands high, a cheſnut brown, has a ſnip on his noſe, no brand, trots and canters, and is ſhod before. The owner, proving his property and paying charges may have him again, by applying to July 4. MARY DAVIS.

James Hepburn, Aſſig. v. Benjamin Aliſon, Ex. de ſon late John Freeman, deceaſed. } Suie Facias, Rettle, Aug. 1781, and judgment, Mr. Vannoſt, p. quer.

By virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, dated at Northumberland, the 21ſt of May, 1781, will be expoſed to Sale, on Saturday, the 4th day of Auguſt next, at the houſe of M'Laughlin M'Cartny, of Northumberland town, in this county, a certain Lot or Piece of Ground, No. 5, ſituate in the ſaid town and county, bounded weſtward by North-Way, Northward by lot No. 6, eaſtward by the Quay, and ſouthward by Duke-ſtreet; containing in breadth, on North Way, 50 feet, and in length, on Duke-ſtreet, 180 feet: Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Freeman, deceaſed, in the above action. JAMES CRAWFORD, ſheriff

Northumberland, May 26. of Northumberland county.

Six Pounds Specie Reward.

WHEREAS a certain WILLIAM BROOKS (as he called himſelf) was committed to my cuſtody as a runaway Servant, and has ſince made his eſcape: He is a ſmall ſized man, of a pale complection, ſhort, lightiſh coloured hair, an Engliſhman born; had on when he made his eſcape, a white linſey coat, linen veſt and breeches; ſaid he had friends in Philadelphia; and when committed to my care was attempting to paſs, by means of an old indenture of a convict of the ſame name. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid fellow, and deliver him to me, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable charges, from

June 19. JAMES HORNER, ſheriff of Harford county.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subſcriber, at his OFFICE for SALE of REAL ESTATES, at the lower Corner of Black-Horſe-Alley, in Front-ſtreet, the following

Houſes, Lots, &c.

1. A two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Second and Front-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, on Walnut-ſtreet, 22 feet, and in length or depth 51 feet, with the privilege of a 4 feet alley; the Houſe is 24 feet front above the alley, and has 3 rooms on each flour, one of which (below ſtairs) has been uſed as a ſhop; alſo, a brick Kitchen, two ſtories high, adjoining ſaid meſſuage: the whole ſubject to a yearly rent charge of 2s. currency per annum.
2. A yearly Rent Charge of Twelve Spaniſh ſilver milled Dollars, iſſuing out of a Lot of Ground on the weſt ſide of Sixth-ſtreet, north of Arch-ſtreet, 20 feet front and 90 feet deep, in the tenture of John George Mitzgar.
3. A Plantation in Philadelphia County, about two miles on this ſide of Potſgrove, containing 40 acres of excellent Land, 8 whereof are meadow, bounding on Schuylkill: the improvements are, a Frame Dwelling Houſe, having 3 rooms on the firſt floor, and old Stable and Cow-houſe. It is a pleaſant and agreeable part of the country; and may, at a ſmall expence, be improved into a very comfortable retirement.
4. A Plantation in Eaſt Fallowfield, Cheſter county, containing 117 acres, from 30 to 40 acres of which are excellent meadow, and more may be made, as the place abounds with excellent ſprings: there are on the premiſes a good Stone Dwelling Houſe, two ſtories high, with good rooms, and a Log Houſe adjoining, a good Spring-houſe cloſe by the door, Barn, Stable, Cow-houſe, Hay-houſe, Barracks, &c. with a good Orchard; alſo, a Still-houſe, with two ſtills fixed, all in good repair: likewiſe a Place fit for a Tanyard.

TO BE LET,

The Houſe, lately occupied by the ſubſcriber as an office, in Black Horſe-Alley; it was built for a Printing Office, and is very convenient for that purpoſe; it may ſerve as a Dwelling Houſe for a ſmall family.

The Subſcriber continues to draw Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Letters of Attorney and Agency, Wills, Memorials, Petitions, and all other Inſtruments in Writing, upon the moſt reaſonable Terms. Beſides the Eſtates above deſcribed, He has for Sale ſeveral other Eſtates, both in the City and Country, a particular Deſcription whereof may be ſeen, and the Terms of Sale made known to any Perſon deſirous of purchaſing, upon Application to his ſaid Office.

ASSHETON HUMPHREYS.

N. B. Wanted, upon good and unexceptionable Security, ſeveral SUMS of MONEY, in Gold or Silver Specie, from Fifty to a Thouſand Pounds.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon the 12th day of Auguſt next,

The noted Tavern and Farm of the

Yellow - Springs,

Which contains 150 acres of rich Land, good Meadows and Orchard, a large, new, ſtone Barn, with Stables under; in the Dwelling Houſe are 13 rooms, 9 of them have fire places, 2 of them have a ſwinging partition and can be made into one, which makes a handſome ball room; in the bathing-ſeaſon 500 people have been entertained in a day: there are two handſome Bath Houſes with Baths in them, and a Room with a fire place, beſides the old Bath. The water is inriched with the marine ſalts, and all thoſe valuable ingredients whereby it is conſtituted a light and pure chalybeate, which inſtantly pervades the moſt remote receſſes of the human frame, warms and invigorates the relaxed conſtitution, reſtores the weakened fibres to their due tone and elaſticity, removes every obſtruction to which the minuter veſſels of the body are liable, and becomes thereby adapted to moſt cold, chronical diſorders, lowneſs of ſpirits, weak digeſtions and nervous complaints.

N. B. As the Tavern has been badly kept this number of years paſt, none need apply as Tenants but perſons of ſobriety and property. The Terms will be known by enquiring of SARAH KENNEDY.

Yellow-Springs, June 14.

Frederick-Town, July 2.

Thirty Hard Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Frederick town, Maryland, on the 1ſt inſtant, A NEGROE MAN, named NED BARNES; a likely, ſenſible fellow, a ſhoemaker, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high; he carried with him a good deal of valuable cloathing, among which are a new light blue cloth coat and waiſtcoat, a pair of leather breeches, a pair of boots, a pair of neat ſhoes with ſilver buckles. It is probable he may have a paſs, and intends to join the Britiſh troops: it is expected he went off on a likely roan horſe, belonging to a gentleman in this town. The above Reward will be paid to any perſon bringing the ſaid Slave home, or ſecuring him in any gaol. It is requeſted he may be ſearched, and the money about him ſecured. JOHN HANSON.

TO BE SOLD,

The following LANDS, lying in Northampton county, Pennſylvania.

ONE hundred and eighty-nine acres, with allowance, ſituate on M'Michael's Creek, over the Blue Mountains, bounded on the north by the lands of Louis Recces, on the ſouth by the lands of Jacob Hepkeys, eaſt and weſt by vacant lands. On ſaid land there is a pond or lake of clear ſtanding water, never known to riſe or fall many feet. Said land was ſurveyed by application of 21ſt Auguſt, 1765, and returned into the office, for which there is a ſheriff's deed.

One hundred and ninety-nine acres, 89 perches, and allowance of ſix per hundred, ſituate and lying on Shaholy creek, and ſix miles from the Delaware; ſurveyed agreeable to application of 29th September, 1767.

Seventy-nine acres, 30 perches, and all allowances, ſituate in Mount Bethel townſhip, bounded on the north by the lands of John Scott, ſouth by the lands of Alexander Muckelroy, eaſt by the lands of the late William Craig, weſt by the lands of Joſeph Gaſton. There is a ſmall houſe and barn erected thereon and tenented.

Forty acres of fine meadow lands, ſeven miles from the county court houſe. For particulars enquire of Eleazar Levy, in Elfrey's ally, Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets.

On the Twenty fifth of this Month, Will be Diſpoſed of by PUBLIC SALE,

A Lot of Ground,

On the weſtern ſide of Front-ſtreet, in this city, about half way between Race and Vine-ſtreets, about 22 feet in front and 118 feet in depth, all together. On this Lot ſtands a two ſtory Brick Houſe, in front 14 feet, in depth 29 feet 8 inches, with a two ſtory Brick Kitchen, 7 feet 10 inches in the rear, 14 feet by 16 in extent. Alſo, A two ſtory Brick Houſe and Kitchen on the after part of ſaid Lot, the Houſe being 15 feet by 17, the Kitchen 9 feet 4 inches by 15 feet: Annexed to theſe is a piece of unimproved Ground 15 feet by 33; by thoſe houſes is an Alley, 15 feet in width. This eſtate is ſubject to a ground-rent of 18 ſhillings, Pennſylvania currency, and to the dower of an aged widow. It is now leaſed for one year from the 1ſt of May laſt, at the rent of 40l. ſpecie, but with a covenant to make conſiderable repairs, ſpecified in the leaſe. The payment muſt be immediate, and in ſpecie; upon which a deed, founded on a clear title, will be made to the buyer, by EBENEZER BROOKS. July 10.

To be SOLD, Wholeſale and Retail, By

Harris and Ferguſon

At their COMMISSION STORE, in Strawberry-Alley, oppoſite Trotter's Alley,

A Variety of Merchandize,

At the loweſt Prices, for ready Money; Amongſt which are following Articles, viz.

OLD Jamaica Spirits, Weſt-India Rum, old Liſbon Wine, choice Claret in half hogſheads and bottles, Molaſſes, Muſcovado Sugar, brown and white Spaniſh in boxes, Bohea Tea of the beſt quality, Coffee, Rice, Powder and Shot, Scotch Snuff in bottles, &c. a large Quantity of Needles well aſſorted, Writing Paper, Wool Cards of the beſt kind, Indigo, beſt Maryland Tobacco, Bar Iron, &c.

N. B. Said HARRIS and FERGUSON having provided convenient and ſafe Warehouſes and Cellars, are prepared to receive all Kinds of GOODS that may be ſent to them, to ſell on commiſſion, and hope to give ample ſatisfaction to all perſons who are pleaſed to favour them with their commands.

All Orders addreſſed to them from Gentlemen in this or the neighbouring States, to purchaſe and forward Goods of any kind, will be thankfully received, and executed with punctuality, care and diſpatch. June 19.

TO BE SOLD,

By the ſubſcriber, on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, below Union-ſtreet, and one door from the corner of Pine-ſtreet, the following goods, viz.

IRiſh meſs-beef in tierces, barrels, and half-barrels, pork in half barrels, extraordinary good; Madeira wine by the pipe, hogſhead or gallon, Liſbon ditto, by the hogſhead, quarter-caſk, or gallon, coffee, tea and ſugars by wholeſale and retail, Engliſh ſoap by ditto, ditto, Scotch ſnuff, manufactured in Glaſgow, a quantity of tin ware, japan'd and plain, Engliſh cloaths and ſcrubbing bruſhes, Engliſh made ſailors jackets, breeches, drawers and ſhirts, ſhoes and hats, fine and coarſe callicoes, handkerchiefs, ſtockings and threads, Tully garters, a few firkins of butter, and ſundry other goods not here mentioned

DAVIS BEVAN.

James Withy, Hatter,

In Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the Croſs-Keys Tavern;

BEGS leave to acquaint his Friends, Cuſtomers, and the Public, that he makes and ſells faſhionable Beaver and Caſtor HATS of the beſt quality; Ladies and Gentlemens Riding Hats in the beſt and neateſt manner. Thoſe Gentlemen who pleaſe to favour him with their Commands, may depend upon being ſerved to ſuit their Taſte, on the loweſt Terms the Price of Furs will admit.

JAMES WITHY.

THOSE who may pleaſe to favour this Paper with Advertiſements, are requeſted to ſend the Money with them, and thereby ſave themſelves and the Printer the Trouble very generally attending future Settlements.

Peter Le Maigre,

At his STORE in Water ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, has for SALE the following GOODS, by Wholeſale, viz.

Brown Sugar in hogſheads and barrels,
Ditto clarified,
Jamaica Spirits,
Grenada ditto,
Coffee in bags,
Ditto in barrels,
Cotton in bales,
Virginia Tobacco,
Maryland ditto,
Old Madeira Wine in pipes and tierces,

And many other ARTICLES, lately imported; too tedious to mention.

Juſt Imported from Europe, and to be Sold, by

Saſportas & Le Bœuf,

At their Store, in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite to the Coffee-Houſe, a large Aſſortment of DRY GOODS,

Conſiſting of—

BROADCLOTHS, Wiltons, Bath Coating, white Flannel, Knaps, Serge Denims, Shaloons, Duroys, Durants, white and buff coloured Marſeilles Quilting; plain, corded and figured Demities, plain and ſpotted Jeans; yard wide, 7-8 and 3-4 Engliſh Checks, a large Aſſortment of printed linen Handkerchiefs, Scotch Hankerchiefs, Barcelona Handkerchiefs of ſeveral colours, India Nankeens, a large Aſſortment of white and black figured and plain Gauze, gauze Handkerchiefs, coarſe and fine Catgut, black and white blond Lace, ſilk Gloves and Mittens, ivory and cocoa mounted Fans; Iriſh, Dutch and German Linens, ſheeting Linens, Brittanias, Calicoes, Hummums, jaconet and book Muſlins; white, black and clouded Mantuas, Searſuckers, Scotch Threads, taylors Threads, a large Aſſortment of broad and narrow Ribbands, broad and narrow white Tapes, white and black Pins, Needles, white and black Engliſh beaver Hats, gold and ſilver thread coat and jacket buttons, ſewing Silks of different colours, ſkeleton wire, Souchong Tea in canniſters, Bohea Tea in cheſts, Engliſh Sail Duck from No. 4 to 8, a large Aſſortment of artificial Flowers, and ſeveral other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

N. B. They alſo have a Quantity of Sugar in hogſheads and barrels, Taffia, Cocoa in bags: which they will Sell reaſonably. June 19.

FOR SALE,

Weſt-India Rum, French Brandy, Sherry Wine, Claret, Lemon Juice, Almonds, Filberts, and a Variety of EUROPEAN GOODS,

By Lacaze and Mallet,

In Water-ſtreet, above Arch-ſtreet.

TO BE LET,

Seventy-five Acres of excellent

Marſh Meadow,

With a Crop of GRASS thereon, being part of the Province-Iſland. For Terms, apply to

July 10. WILLIAM BINGHAM.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN CAREY, eſquire, late of the city of Burlington, Attorney at Law, deceaſed, by bonds, bills, notes of hand or bills of coſt, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe that have juſt demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to ſend them in to the Executors, in order to be ſettled and adjuſted. As many bonds, accounts, and other papers, upon which actions have been commenced but are undetermined, remain in the hands of the ſubſcribers: thoſe perſons concerned are requeſted to pay the fees already due, and receive their papers, &c. TO BE SOLD,

Seven Acres of good Meadow,

near the town of Salem, within the town bank. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may apply to Catherine Carey and John Lawrence, in Burlington, or to John Mitchell, in Philadelphia, and know the terms. The payment will be made eaſy.

CATHERINE CAREY, Executrix.
JOHN MITCHELL, } Executors.
JOHN LAWRENCE, }

July 1.

Mary Armbruſter,

HAVING removed to this city, begs leave to inform the Public, that ſhe practices MIDWIFERY; and has been favoured with great Succeſs in thirty years Experience in Albany, in the ſtate of New York. She will, with alacrity, attend the Calls of thoſe who pleaſe to favour her with their Cuſtom, and is to be ſeen at her houſe, on the ſouth ſide of Race-ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets, oppoſite Chriſtian Snyder's. July 4.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1781.

THE Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price Six-Pence. [NUMB. 758.

Imported in the Franklin, and other Veſſels from Europe, and arrived by Land from Boſton, a large and elegant ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE,

Now opening for SALE, by

JOHN KEAN,

At the SPINNING-WHEEL, on the Corner of Market and Third-ſtreets, viz.

SCARLET ſuperfine Broad Cloths.
Blue, brown, green, purple, ſuperfine Broadcloths, twilled and knapped.
Brown, claret, cinnamon and cloth coloured ſecond Cloths.
Grey and brown, ſtrong Engliſh Knaps.
London brown, buff, ſcarlet, white and ſtriped Caſſimers.
London brown, ſtriped, purple, and a variety of Forreſt Cloths.
Buff, blue, green, cloth coloured and white Plush.
Green, ſcarlet, blue and cloth coloured fine Pluſh faſhionably ribbed.
A variety of ſpotted, brown, claret coloured and black Velvets, plain and cut.
Buff, brown, claret, olive, black, green, white and purple Corduroys.
Grey, white and ſtriped Coatings.
Black Everlaſtings.
Serge Denims.
Serge Dejean.
Prunellas,
Duroons.
A variety of corded and plain Worſteds, ſuitable for gentlemen's jacketts and breeches.
A variety of ſilk Jacket and Breeches Patterns.
Corded Dimities.
White, brown, olive, blue and embroſſed Serges.
Embroſſed Flannels.
Minorca Serges.
White Flannels.
Corded, plain and ſpotted Callimancoes, of various colours.
Blue and brown Baizes.
White Swanſkin.
Shalloons of every colour.
Mens and womens worſted, cotton & ſilk Hoſe of various colours.
Purple, green and cloth coloured Crapes.
A beautiful aſſortment of Chintz and Calicoes.
Whitechapel and common Engliſh Needles.
Twelve and 14 oz. ſadlers Tacks.
Pound Pins.
Plated and gilded Buttons.
Silver Locket Butons of various patterns.
Ink Pots.
Hanover Laces.
Marſeilles Quilting.
White, blue, black, garnet, crimſon, pink and ſtriped Sattins.
Black, white and blue Half Sattins.
Azure, blue, green, white, pink, and black Modes.
Dove coloured Paduaſoys.
A few pieces of beautiful Brocades.
Green, brown, dove, cloth colour, blue, black, white, green, and crimſon ell-wide Perſians.
Pink, blue, black, green, white and crimſon Sarſnets.
An elegant aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable ſilk Gauzes, Kentings and Catgut.
Muſlins tambour'd.
Tapes.
Razors of the firſt quality, in caſes, with Straps, &c.
Watch Chryſtals and Springs.
Black and white narrow and broad Lace.
Lengals and Ginghams.
An aſſortment of Ribbands
Pots,
Iron Skillets.
Copper Coffee-pots and Skillets.
Braſs Candleſticks.
Caſt Boxes.
Window Weights.
Bees ſtones, &c. Alſo,
Cinnamon, Raiſins in jars, Philberts, and Almonds by the Bag.
Some hogſheads of extraordinary Indigo, with numberleſs other articles too tedious to mention.

J. KEAN returns his moſt grateful Thanks to thoſe who have generouſly favoured him with their Cuſtom, and begs Leave to aſſure them it will be his conſtant Study to merit a Continuation of their Favours.

From a Charleſtown Paper, of June 27.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION between his excellency Don Bernardo de Galvez, knight, penſioner of the royal and diſtinguiſhed order of Charles III. major general of the armies of his catholic majeſty, inſpector, intendant, and governor general of the province of Louiſiana, and general of the expedition, &c. &c. &c.

His excellency Peter Cheſter, eſquire, captain general, governor and commander in chief, in and over his majeſty's province of Weſt-Florida, chancellor and vice-admiral of the ſame, &c. &c. &c.

And his excellency major general John Campbell, commander of his majeſty's forces in the ſaid province of Weſt Florida.

Article I.

ALL the forts and poſts now in the poſſeſſion of the troops of his Britannic majeſty ſhall (upon a time agreed upon) be delivered up to the troops of his catholic majeſty. The Britiſh garriſon, including ſoldiers and ſeamen, to march out with all the honours of war, arms ſhouldered, drums beating, colours flying, two field pieces, with ſix rounds of ammunition, and the ſame number of rounds to each ſoldier) to the diſtance of five hundred yards from their reſpective poſts, where they will pile up their arms, officers only reſerving their ſwords, after which they ſhall be embarked as ſpeedily as poſſible on board of veſſels, provided and ſufficiently victualled at the expence of his catholic majeſty, to be ſent as ſpeedily as poſſible, and without unneceſſary delay, to one of the ports belonging to Great-Britain, at the option of major general Campbell, the men to be under the immediate direction of their own reſpective officers, and not to ſerve againſt Spain or her allies, until an equal number of priſoners belonging to Spain or her allies, ſhall be given by Great Britain in exchange, according to the eſtabliſhed cuſtom of equality of rank or equivalent thereto.

Granted.—The ports of St. Auguſtine and the iſland of Jamaica only excepted; and as to the punctilio of exchange of priſoners, Spaniards ſhall be preferred to their allies; the tranſportation of thoſe who ſhall be ſent to the Spaniſh ports in exchange, at the expence of his Britanic majeſty.

Art. II. Staff officers, commiſſaries, ſtore-keepers, and in general all and every perſon acting with, and dependent by their office or employment upon the army, to be included in the preceeding article.

Granted.

Art. III. There ſhall be an hoſpital ſhip provided, and ſufficiently victualled, at the expence of his Catholic majeſty, for the ſick and wounded that are in a condition to be removed, to accompany the other troops to the port they ſhall retire to: and the reſt ſhall be taken care of and ſent with a flag of truce, when recovered, to the ſame place.

Granted.—General Campbell leaving commiſſaries, ſurgeons and medicines for the relief of the ſick, at the expence of his Britannic majeſty, to be afterwards ſent away at the expence of his Catholic majeſty, the ſame as the reſt of the garriſon.

Art. IV. Captains and officers of the navy allowed ſervants by the eſtabliſhment of the Britiſh navy, to have their ſervants reſerved to them, and to be included in the firſt article.

Granted.

Art. V. All the private property, baggage and effects of all and every officer, ſoldier or ſeaman, compoſing the garriſon of the forts or poſts included in this capitulation, to be reſerved and preſerved to them without damage or moleſtation, and they allowed either to carry it with them on board the tranſports that ſhall be provided for them by the firſt article, or diſpoſe of it as they ſhall think proper at Penſacola.

Granted, with regard to baggage and equipage, agreeable to the cuſtom of the army.

Art. VI. All papers neceſſary for the ſettlement of public accounts in England or elſewhere, ſhall be allowed.

Granted, after having been examined.

Art. VII. A flag of truce ſent ſome time ago to the Havanna, by captain Deans, then ſenior captain of the navy on the Penſacola ſtation, ſhall be ſent to the ſame port that the troops and ſeamen of this garriſon ſhall retire to by virtue of the firſt article.

Granted.

Art. VIII. A commodious veſſel ſhall be provided and ſufficiently victualled at the expence of his Catholic majeſty, for carrying the governor, his family, property and effects to Great-Britain, or to any of his Britannic majeſty's governments in North-America, as he ſhall think fit; and that during his ſtay in the province, he ſhall remain in the government houſe, in the town of Penſacola, protected in his perſon, papers, property and effects, which ſhall not be liable to inſpection, either before or at his departure.

Granted, provided he takes any other houſe than the government houſe, which he ſolicits.

Art. IX. A commodious veſſel ſhall alſo be provided and ſufficiently victualled at the expence of his Catholic majeſty, for the carrying of major general John Campbell, his ſuite, family, property and effects to Great-Britain, or any of his Britannic majeſty's governments of North-America, as he ſhall think fit; and that during his ſtay in the province, he ſhall be furniſhed with proper lodgings and accommodation for himſelf, ſuite and family: and that he alſo ſhall be protected in his perſon, papers, property and effects, which ſhall not be liable to inſpection, either before or at his departure.

Granted.

Art. X. Commiſſaries of each nation ſhall be appointed to take an inventory of all the guns, ſtores, ammunition, proviſions and other effects, belonging to his Britannic majeſty, in the ſeveral forts, poſts and places, to be delivered up to the commander of the Spaniſh troops.

Granted.

Art. XI. The naval, military and ſtaff officers, whoſe affairs require their preſence in the province, ſhall be permitted to remain a reaſonable time to ſettle the ſame.

Granted.

Art. XII. This province ſhall remain in the poſſeſſion of his Catholic majeſty, until their Britannic and Catholic majeſties ſhall determine the fate thereof: and in the mean time the civil officers, thoſe of the navy and army during their ſtay, merchants and other inhabitants, ſhall not in any caſe be compelled to take up arms againſt his Britannic majeſty, his allies, or any power whatſoever. They ſhall not be moleſted on any pretence in their perſons, eſtates or effects whatſoever, either by land or ſea, by the ſubjects of his Catholic majeſty, or his allies, but ſhall be protected therein the ſame as the natural born ſubjects of Spain.

The province ſhall remain to Spain, and the inhabitants ſhall be treated agreeable to the capitulation of Batonrogue, with an addition of four months more before they retire.

Art. XIII. The chief juſtice and the other civil officers of government, who ſhall not have occaſion to ſtay to ſettle their affairs, ſhall alſo be carried to Great-Britain, or to any of his Britannic majeſty's governments in North America, as they ſhall think fit, with their families, papers and effects, which ſhall not be liable to inſpection, in good veſſels, to be provided and ſufficiently victualled at the expence of his Catholic majeſty.

Flags of truce ſhall be given for them to retire, but at their own expence.

Art. XIV. All officers, civil, naval and military, as ſhall remain for the purpoſe of ſettling their affairs, any time after veſſels ſhall be provided for carrying them to Great Britain or elſewhere, as mentioned in the preceeding articles: merchants and others by themſelves, during their ſtay, and in caſe of their leaving the province, then by attornies, to be appointed by them as alſo all abſentees, whoſe affairs now are or ſhall be put under the management of attornies,

shall be preserved in their rights and privileges, and in peaceable and quiet poſſeſſion and enjoyment of their eſtates and effects, real and perſonal, moveable or immoveable, or of any other nature whatſoever; and ſhall by themſelves, or their attornies, ſell and diſpoſe thereof, at their pleaſure, in the ſame manner as they have heretofore done, and the proceeds thereof to veſt in ſuch ſpecies as ſhall be moſt convient and agreeable to them, and therewith to tranſport themſelves and their families to any part of the dominions of his Britanic majeſty in cartel veſſels, at their own expence. The neceſſary veſſels ſhall be furniſhed them, and ſafe conducts to protect them, their families and effects, from the ſubjects and allies of his catholic majeſty, the ſame as if they were the natural born ſubjects of Spain.

Granted for one year.

Art. XV. Inhabitants whatſoever ſhall not be compelled to find the troops of his catholic majeſty in quarters. All free negroes, mulattoes and muſtees, ſhall be preſerved in their freedom.

The inhabitants ſhall find lodgings, whilſt there is a neceſſity for it, and no longer.--Granted with regard to free negroes and mulattoes, provided always, that general Campbell releaſes a free negro taken at the Village.

Art. XVI. The free exerciſe of religion ſhall be allowed throughout the province as heretofore, without putting the leaſt reſtraint thereon.

Granted for one year, until the king my maſter's pleaſure is known.

Art. XVII. The negroes who have been hired from their maſters, and employed in working on the fortifications during the ſiege, ſhall not be taken from their maſters on that account, but ſhall be ſecured to their owners, the ſame as the reſt of their private property. Granted.

Art. XVIII. All public books, records and papers, in the reſpective offices of government and revenue, ſhall remain in the cuſtody and charge of the preſent officers, without being permitted, on any pretence, to be removed, leſt they ſhould be loſt or miſlaid.

All public papers ſhall be given up to a perſon whom I ſhall appoint for their examination: and in caſe of their being of no uſe for the government of the province, to be returned to the civil officers.

Art. XIX. Inhabitants, or other perſons whatſoever, ſhall not be troubled or moleſted, under any pretence, for having borne arms in the defence of the province. Granted

Art. XX. Two covered waggons ſhall be granted to march out with the troops, which are not upon any account whatever to be ſearched. Granted

Art. XXI. All the cattle and other proviſions whatſoever, taken from the inhabitants of ſaid province, for the uſe of his catholic majeſty's forces, ſhall be paid for in full, according to the cuſtomary prices for each reſpective article in the parts where the ſame have been taken.

This article uſeleſs, as neither cattle nor any thing elſe has been taken from the inhabitants.

Art. XXII. That the governor and commander of the troops in this province ſhall be permitted to ſend advice of this capitulation in flags of truce or otherwiſe, at their option, to the governor of Eaſt-Florida, the commander in chief in North-America, to Jamaica and Great-Britain, if they ſhall think proper ſo to do.

Art. XXIII. All priſoners made by the arms of Spain ſince the 9th day of March laſt, ſhall join the garriſons of the forts and poſts to be evacuated, and be on the ſame footing as ſtipulated for them in the firſt article; and all Spaniſh priſoners who had paroles given them at Penſacola, or who are now in poſſeſſion of the Britiſh troops, to be ſet at liberty, unleſs ſuch as ſhall be accuſed of, and excepted againſt, for breach of parole.

Art. XXIV. Negroes who have abſconded during the ſiege from fear or apprehenſions of danger, to be reſtored to their owners when found.

Granted, or if found inconvenient, their value ſhall be given.

Art. XXV. Quarters to be provided for the Britiſh troops and ſeamen, until they can be embarked on board the tranſports to be furniſhed for them by the firſt article. Granted.

Art. XXVI. The full and entire execution of the preſent capitulation ſhall be obſerved, bona fide, and where doubts ſhall ariſe, not provided for in the preceding articles, it ſhall be underſtood to be theintention of the contracting parties that they be determined in the manner moſt comformable to humanity and liberty of ſentiment. Granted.

Fort George, 9th May, 1781.

Signed, PETER CHESTER, JOHN CAMPBELL, M. G.

Camp of Penſacola, 9th May, 1781.

(Signed) BDO. DE GALVEZ.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

Art. XXVII. In caſe of one or more Britiſh ſoldiers or ſailors who are now abſent from their reſpective corps, and wandering in the woods, ſhall hereafter be taken by the Spaniſh troops or their allies, they ſhall be conſidered the ſame as if they actually now were a part of the garriſon, and as ſuch (in caſe they ſhall be taken before the departure of the garriſon) ſhall be ſuffered to join the Britiſh troops; and if after their departure, they ſhall be allowed to join the hoſpital, and be ſent to the ſame port to which the garriſon ſhall retire along with the ſick and wounded, who ſhall be left behind agreeable to the ſtipulation of the third article.

Granted, provided they don't preſent themſelves in quality of deſerters.

Art. XXVIII. No encouragement whatever ſhall be given, nor, upon honour, any means uſed, to entice either ſoldiers or ſailors of the Britiſh troops to enliſt in the ſervice of Spain, or that of their allies.

Granted, but protection ſhall be afforded to them who preſent themſelves voluntarily.

Signed PETER CHESTER. JOHN CAMPBELL, M. G.

(Signed) BDO. DE GALVEZ.

Compared with the original propoſals, and alſo with the original tranſlations of the anſwers, and certified to be a true copy. JAMES CAMPBELL, M. B.

The following are Copies of ſome of the Letters, found in the Packet from England bound to New-York, but taken on her paſſage and carried into France.

(No. 81.) Whitehall, 7th March, 1781.

SIR,

SINCE my letters to you of the 7th February I have received your diſpatches, numbered from 113 to 117, incluſive, and laid them before the king.

The revolt of the Pennſylvania line, and Jerſey brigade, tho' not attended with all the good conſequences that might have been expected, are certainly events of very great importance, and muſt have very extenſive effects, both in reducing Waſhington's preſent force, and preventing its being recruited by new levies; and as I doubt not you will avail yourſelf of his weakneſs and your own great ſuperiority, to ſend a conſiderable force to the head of the Cheſapeak, as ſoon as the ſeaſon will permit operations to be carried on in that quarter, I flatter myſelf the ſouthern provinces will be recovered to his majeſty's obedience before the long promiſed ſuccours, none of which are yet ſailed, can arrive from France, and Mr. Waſhington, unable to draw ſubſiſtence for his troops from the weſt ſide of Hudſon's river, be compelled to croſs it, and take refuge in the eaſtern provinces. I am very anxious to hear of lord Cornwallis's progreſs ſince general Leſlie joined him; I have no doubt his movements will be rapid and deciſive, for his lordſhip appears to be fully impreſſed with the abſolute neceſſity of vigorous exertions in the ſervice of this country, in its preſent circumſtances: the ſucceſs of general Arnold's enterprize up James river, which the rebel news-papers confirm, muſt greatly facilitate his lordſhip's operations, by cutting off Green's ſupplies, and obliging the militia to return to take care of their own property. Indeed, ſo very contemptible is the rebel force now in all parts, and ſo vaſt is our ſuperiority every where, that no reſiſtance on their part is to be apprehended that can materially obſtruct the progreſs of the king's arms in the ſpeedy ſuppreſſion of the rebellion, and it is a pleaſing, tho' at the ſame time a mortifying reflection, when the duration of the rebellion is conſidered, which ariſes from the view of the return of the provincial forces you have tranſmitted, that the American levies in the king's ſervice are more in number than the whole of the inliſted troops in the ſervice of the congreſs.

I am very glad to find you have commiſſioned a board of directors of the refugees, and I hope the admiral will have been able to ſpare them ſhipping to carry on their operations on the ſea coaſts of the New-England provinces. Many of thoſe within the lines, who are unfit for military ſervice, are deſirous of being ſettled in the country about Penobſcot, and require only to be ſupplied with proviſions for the firſt year, ſome tools for huſbandry, and iron-work for their buildings; and as it is propoſed to ſettle that country, and this appears a cheap method of diſpoſing of theſe loyaliſts, it is wiſhed you would encourage them to go there, under the protection of the aſſociated refugees, and aſſure them that a civil government will follow them in due time; for I hope in the courſe of the ſummer the admiral and you will be able to ſpare a force ſufficient to effect an eſtabliſhment at Caſco bay, and reduce that country to the king's obedience.

I am very glad to find by the liſt of the officers releaſed, that the exchanges have been carried ſo far; but as it appears from Mr. Waſhington's laſt letter to you, that they will not be carried on further, the meaſure of enliſting their priſoners for ſervice in the Weſt-Indies ſhould be adopted immediately, and indeed, ſuch has been the mortality from ſickneſs among the troops there, that I do not ſee any other means of recruiting them.

I am ſorry to acquaint you, that the general prevalence of weſterly winds for theſe laſt two months, has prevented the Warwick and Solebay, with their convoy, from getting further than Plymouth, where they are ſtill detained.

I am, Sir,
your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
(Signed) GEO. GERMAIN.

Sir Henry Clinton, K. B.

[The revolt of the Pennſylvania line and Jerſey brigade, although ſir Henry Clinton was too cautious to be led into the ſnare, and expoſe himſelf to the conſequences of an attack in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, has terminated beneficially for the United States. This event has involved the court of London in the moſt fatal errors, and directed their operations to objects, abſurd, ridiculous and impoſſible. Lord Cornwallis can inform this miniſter how far his conjectures were right, reſpecting the Pennſylvania line; a detachment of which, under the command of general Wayne, lately attacked his lordſhip's whole force in the ſtate of Virginia, and almoſt convinced him of the inutility of ſuperior numbers, when contending againſt men inſpired with a virtuous zeal for their country's ſafety. How vain and delufory are the faireſt proſpects when founded only in a bewildered imagination. It is true the number of the regular forces of the United States was greatly reduced at the cloſe of the laſt campaign, owing to the expiration of the terms, for which many of the ſoldiers had entered into the ſervice. How could his lordſhip conclude from hence that general Waſhington would be confined to the eaſtward of the Hudſon river? This would have been the event undoubtedly for a time had the Britiſh forces compleatly ſubjugated all the States weſtward and ſouthward of that river; but what appears to tyrants an inexplicable paradox, is perfectly underſtood by the citizens of a republic, that in times of greateſt apparent weakneſs, the moſt vigorous exertions are made. America knows, and Europe will know, that the forces of the United States in this period, which appear ſo contemptible to his lordſhip, have reduced nearly all the poſts eſtabliſhed by the Britiſh in the Carolinas and Georgia, and made priſoners of their garriſons, with a rapidity equal to the uninterrupted march of moſt armies through an equal extent of country. What do the Britiſh now poſſeſs in thoſe ſtates?—mere defenſive poſitions, and totally incompatible with the idea of civil juriſdiction? If the deſtruction of a few hogſheads of tobacco, the ſeduction of a number of negroes, the ſtealing of horſes and houſhold furniture, which made up Arnold's expedition, are objects of triumph to the Britiſh miniſtry, we are far from envying them the glory of a ſucceſs, which all civilized nations will aſcribe to the predatory excurſions of parties-bleu. The army under lord Cornwallis in the ſtate of Virginia, inſtead of gaining laurels from victory or conqueſt, has taken the precaution of acting upon the defenſive, being covered by the ſhipping in James river. The army of the United States, which has compelled them to adopt this humiliating meaſure, is compoſed of a part of the Pennſylvania line, a ſmall detachment from the army under the immediate command of his excellency general Waſhington, and the virtuous yeomanry of that country. It is acknowledged that general Waſhington is on the eaſt ſide of the Hudſon river, but he there commands an army of veterans in the regular ſervice of the United States, in conjunction with the troops of our magnanimous ally; and, at this moment, confines ſir Henry Clinton and the troops under his command to the duties of a garriſon only. The objects of his operations are ſuch as will ſoon convince the Britiſh miniſtry themſelves of the futility of their claims to the United States, or any of them, as they muſt be ſilent upon all the arguments deduced from the "ultima lex regum;" and will expoſe the abſurdity of his lordſhip's viſionary ſcheme of forming eſtabliſhments for the tories at Penobſcot, whoſe ſituation ought to claim the greateſt attention from the court of London, as their treaſons have long ſince merited the halter from the United States.

The "inliſting," or rather compelling the American priſoners into the ſervice for the Weſt-Indies, need not have been urged from the principles of neceſſity, as the experience of the whole war, of the inhuman and barbarous treatment of our citizens in Britiſh jails and priſon-ſhips, has convinced us that deliberate murder is conſonant to the idea of Britiſh policy.

In ſhort, the deluſion of the Britiſh miniſtry is an inconteſtible proof of the interpoſition of Heaven in our favour. A continuation of vigorous exertions, and a few more virtuous and ſucceſsful ſtruggles will amply reward us for all our toils, and confirm to us the unconquerable poſſeſſion of thoſe bleſſings, of which only the virtuous and the brave are worthy!]

(Duplicate) Parliament-ſtreet, 7th Feb. 1781.

DEAR SIR,

WITH this letter I ſend a copy of account between you and Mr. Murray of Quebec, by which I find you had drawn yourſelf, from New-York, in May for l. 206: 16: 3, the ſum for which you left with me a ſet of bills, and which I had negociated through my friend captain Mathews, general Haldemand's ſecretary, not knowing you had drawn again. I alſo ſend Meſſrs. Roſs and Gray's account, in which I obſerve, what ſeems to me extraordinary, that you are credited only l. 85 14 6, for deficiencies in appointments on receiving the batallion, and charged with l. 613 14 2, for deficiencies on your getting the 16th regiment. I have wrote fully to general Arnold, that his money is inveſted in the ſtock he mentioned, which is a very deſirable inveſtment, and made at a good time; I did my beſt for him, and hope he will approve, I know it was as well laid out as poſſible.

I hope now all tumults are over. lord G. Gordon was two days ago tried and acquitted for his ſhare in the riots in July, 1780. Nothing yet from lord Cornwallis, his army is in good ſpirits and no doubt reinforced by this time. I have nothing material to trouble you with. Mrs. Meyrick deſires me to offer her moſt reſpectful compliments, and joins me in ſincere wiſhes for your health and happineſs.

I am, dear Sir, with higheſt reſpect,
your obedient and moſt humble ſervant,
(Signed) JAMES MEYRICK.

His excellency general Robertſon.

(Duplicate) Parliament ſtreet, 30th Jan. 1781.

SIR,

I AM honored with your ſeveral letters, incloſing bills on Harley and Drummond, to amount of 5000l. the receipt of which I have regularly, by packet, acknowledged. On the day they were paid, I inveſted the amount in the fund you mentioned, and it was a very favourable time, I flatter myſelf it will meet your approbation, alſo the mode in which it was done.

As it is poſſible ſome directions might come from you for diſpoſing of the money in ſome other mode, I thought it might not be ſo advantageous to lock it up totally, as it might be a long while before I could receive a power from you to transfer, had I put it in your name, and in mean time, the dividends could not be received for your uſe. The mode I have adopted has been uſed in like caſes, and can be inſtantly altered to any you direct, on your favouring me with a letter. The account is as follows, viz.

Bought by Samuel and William Scholey, ſtock brokers for major general Arnold, 7000l. ſtock in new 4 per cents, ta 71 1-4 as follows.

In name of major general Benedict Arnold 100l. ſtock at 71 1-4 new 4 per cents conſols	paid	4987 10
6900 ſtock at 71 1-4. do.		
In name of James Meyrick, eſquire,		
7000 commiſſions paid the brokers		8 15
power of attornye to receive dividends		1 6
		4,996 6 6

There remains therefore 3l. 13s. 6d. of the 5000l.

By this method, in caſe I receive any inſtructions from you, for a different application of your money, I can ſell out the 6900l. ſtock, and follow them before you receive this letter, and if you wiſh it continue in this fund, it may, if you prefer, be all placed in your own name, by my transferring the 6900l. to your 100l. and it was for the purpoſe of your having an account there, I bought the 100l. in your name. Alſo the power of attorney now incloſed will enable me to receive the dividends on the whole 7000l. ſtock, after I have made the transfer, ſhould you chooſe I ſhould do ſo.

I hope I have made myſelf properly underſtood, and can aſſure you, I have to the beſt of my abilities acted for you as myſelf. I have the honour to be,

Sir, your obedient and moſt humble ſervant,

(Signed) JAMES MEYRICK.

Major general Arnold.

[Judas Iſcariot betrayed his maſter for thirty pieces of ſilver, but repenting of his guilt, returned the money into the treaſury and went and hanged himſelf. Judas, ARNOLD, received five thouſand pounds ſterling for his treachery, and we find has lodged the money in the Britiſh funds, but he has not ſpirit enough to purſue the character in the only part worthy of imitation.]

Extract of a letter from major general Greene, dated Camp at Little river, near Ninety-Six, June 20, 1781.

"IN my letter of the 9th I informed your excellency that the enemy had received a conſiderable reinforcement at Charleſtown, and that I was apprehenſive they would march out and interrupt our operations. On the 11th I got intelligence that they were advancing: I immediately detached the cavalry, with orders to general Sumpter to collect all the force he could, and keep in their front, and by every means in his power retard their march. The enemy paſſed him at Congaree before he got his troops in motion; afterwards he found it impracticable to gain their front. It was my intention to have fought them before they arrived at Ninety-Six, could I have collected a force ſufficient for the purpoſe.

"We had puſhed on our approaches very near to the enemy's works. Our third parallel was formed round their abbattis: a mine and two approaches were within a few feet of their ditch. Theſe approaches were directed againſt the ſtarfort, which ſtands upon the left of the town, as we approached it from the Saluda. On the right our approaches were very near the enemy's redoubt; this was a ſtrong ſtockade fort, with two block houſes in it. Theſe two works flanked the town, which is picketted in with ſtrong pickets, a ditch round the whole, and a bank raiſed near the height of a common parapet. Beſide theſe fortifications, were ſeveral little fluſhes in different parts of the town, and all the works communicated with each other by covered ways. We had raiſed ſeveral batteries for cannon, one upwards of twenty feet high, within one hundred and forty yards of the ſtar fort, to command the works, and a rifle battery alſo within thirty yards, to prevent the enemy from annoying our workmen. For the laſt ten days not a man could ſhew his head but he was immediately ſhot down, and the firing was almoſt inceſſant day and night. In this ſtage of the approaches I found the enemy ſo near us that it would be impoſſible to reduce the place without hazarding a ſtorm. This, from the peculiar ſtrength of the place, could only be warranted by the ſucceſs of a partial attempt to make a lodgment on one of the curtains of the ſtar redoubt, and a vigourous puſh to carry the right-hand work. The diſpoſition was accordingly formed, and the attack made. Lieutenant colonel Lee, with his legion infantry and captain Kirkwood's light infantry, made the attack on the right; and lieutenant colonel Campbell, with the firſt Maryland and the firſt Virginia regiments, was to have ſtormed the ſtar redoubt, which is their principal work, and ſtands upon the left. The parapet of this work is near twelve feet high, and raiſed with ſand bags near three feet more. Lieutenant Duval, of the Maryland line, and lieutenant Selden of the Virginia line, led on the forlorn hope, followed by a party with hooks to pull down the ſand bags, the better to enable them to make the lodgment. A furious cannonade preluded the attack. On the right the enemy were driven out of their works, and our people took poſſeſſion of it. On the left never was greater bravery exhibited than by the parties led on by Duval and Selden, but they were not ſo ſucceſsful. They entered the enemy's ditch, and made every exertion to get down the ſand bags, which, from the depth of the ditch, height of the parapet, and under a galling fire, was rendered difficult. Finding the enemy defended their works with great obſtinacy, and ſeeing but little proſpect of ſucceeding without heavy loſs, I ordered the attack to be puſhed no farther.

"The behaviour of the troops on this occaſion deſerves the highed commendation. Both the officers that entered the ditch were wounded, and the greater part of their men were either killed or wounded. I have only to lament, that ſuch brave men fell in an unſucceſsful attempt.

"Captain Armſtrong, of the firſt Maryland regiment, was killed, and captain Benſon, who commanded the regiment, was wounded at the head of the trenches. In both attacks we had upwards of 40 men killed and wounded; the loſs was principally at the ſtar fort and in the enemy's ditch, the other parties being all under cover. The attack was continued three quarters of an hour, and as the enemy were greatly expoſed to the fire of the rifle battery and artillery they muſt have ſuffered greatly. Our artillery was well ſerved, and I believe did great execution.

"The troops have undergone incredible hardſhips during the ſiege, and though the iſſue was not ſucceſsful, I hope their exertions will merit the approbation of congreſs.

"We continued the ſiege until the enemy got within a few miles of us, having previouſly ſent off all our ſick, wounded, and ſpare ſtores.

"Incloſed is a liſt of our killed and wounded during the ſiege."

RETURN of the killed, wounded and miſſing, during the ſiege of Ninety ſix, in South Carolina.

Non commiſſioned, and rank and file.

Virginia brigade, 41 killed, 33 wounded, 16 miſſing.
Maryland brigade, 12 killed, 24 wounded, 3 miſſing.
Light infantry 1 killed, 9 wounded, 1 miſſing.
Legion infantry, 2 killed, 2 wounded.
Virginia militia, 1 killed, 2 wounded.
TOTAL. 57 killed, 70 wounded, 20 miſſing.

Captain Armſtrong, of the Maryland line, killed, and captain Benſon and lieutenant Duvall wounded. Captain Bentley, of the Virginia line, priſoner. Lieutenants Evans, Miller and Sellden wounded. Colonel Koſcuiſzki, chief engineer, ſlightly wounded.

O. H. WILLIAMS, D. A. G.

SIR, Head Quarters, July 8, 1781.

I HAVE the honour to incloſe to your excellency a copy of my letter to major general Greene, containing the proceedings of the two armies ſince my laſt.

With the greateſt reſpect,

I have the honour to be, your excellency's moſt obedient, and humble ſervant.

LA FAYETTE.

His excellency the Preſident of Congreſs.

Ambler's Plantation, oppoſite James River, July 8, 1781.

SIR,

ON the 4th inſtant the enemy evacuated Williamſburg, where ſome ſhores fell into our hands, and retired to this place, under the cannon of their ſhipping. The next morning we advanced to Bird's tavern, and part of the army took poſt at Norrell's mill, about nine miles from the Britiſh camp.

The 6th I detached an advanced corps under general Wayne, with a view of reconnoitring the enemy's ſituation. Their light parties being drawn in, the picquets, which lay cloſe to their encampment, were gallantly attacked by ſome riflemen, whoſe ſkill was employed to great effect.

Having aſcertained that lord Cornwallis had ſent off his heavy baggage under a proper eſcort, and poſted his army in an open field fortified by the ſhipping, I returned to the detachment which I found more generally engaged. A piece of cannon had been attempted by the vanguard under major Galvan, whoſe conduct deſerves high applauſe. Upon this the whole Britiſh army came out and advanced to the thin wood occupyed by general Wayne. His corps, chiefly compoſed of Pennſylvanians and ſome light infantry, did not exceed eight hundred men, with three field pieces, but not withſtanding their numbers at ſight of the Britiſh army the troops ran to the rencounter; a ſhort ſkirmiſh enſued with a cloſe warm and well directed fire: but as the enemy's right and left of courſe greatly out flanked ours, I ſent general Wayne orders to retire half a mile to where colonels Voſe and Barber's light infantry battalions had arrived by a moſt rapid move, and where I directed them to form. In this poſition they remained till ſome hours in the night. The militia under general Lawſon had been advanced and the continentals were at Norrell's mill, when the enemy retreated during the night to James-iſland, which they alſo evacuated, croſſing over to the ſouth ſide of the river. Their ground at this place and the iſland was ſucceſſively occupied by general Mughlenberg. A number of valuable horſes were left on their retreat. From every account the enemy's loſs has been very great and much pains taken to conceal it. Their light infantry, the brigade of guards, and two Britiſh regiments formed the firſt line; the remainder of their army the ſecond——The cavalry were drawn up but did not charge.

By the incloſed return you will ſee what part of general Wayne's detachment ſuffered moſt. The ſervices rendered by the officers make me happy to think that although many were wounded we loſt none. Moſt of the field officers had their horſes killed; the ſame accident to every horſe of two field pieces, made it impoſſible to move them, unleſs men had been ſacrificed. But it is enough for the glory of general Wayne and the officers and men he commanded, with a reconnoitering party only, to have attacked the whole Britiſh army cloſe to their encampment, and by this ſevere ſkirmiſh haſtened their retreat over the river.

Colonel Boyer of the rifle men is a priſoner.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Major general Greene.

RETURN of the killed, wounded and miſſing, of the Detachment commanded by general Wayne, in a ſkirmiſh with the Britiſh army near the Green Springs in Virginia, July 6, 1781.

Major Galvan's advanced guard. 4 rank and file killed, 1 ſergeant 7 rank and file wounded.
Colonel Stewart's detachment of Pennſylvanians. 11 rank and file killed, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 4 ſergeants, 30 rank and file wounded.
Colonel Butler's detachment of Pennſylvanians. 2 ſergeants 4 rank and file killed, 15 rank and file wounded, 9 rank and file miſſing.
Colonel Humpton's detachment of Pennſylvanians. 1 ſergeant 4 rank and file killed, 3 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 ſergeant, 19 rank and file, wounded.
Major Willis's detachment of light infantry. 1 ſergeant 1 rank and file killed, 7 rank and file wounded.
Captain Ogden's company, of Macpherſon's legion. 2 rank and file wounded.
Captains Savage and Duffy's artillery. 1 captain lieutenant, 1 ſergeant, 2 rank and file wounded.
TOTAL. 4 ſergeants 24 rank and file killed, 5 captains, 1 captain lieutenant, 4 lieutenants, 7 ſergeants, 82 rank and file, wounded, 12 rank and file miſſing.

NAMES of the OFFICERS wounded.

Captains, Vanlear, (diviſion inſpector,) Doyle, Finney Montgomery, Stake, M'Clellan.
Lieutenants, Piercy, Feltman, White, Herbert, (taken priſoner.) Captain lieutenant Croſby, of artillery.

N. B. A few rifle-men were wounded, the number not aſcertained.

WILLIAM BARBER,
Major, and D. A. G.

Publiſhed by Order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from an officer of rank, dated July 11th, 1781.

DEAR SIR

"I wrote you on the 8th a full account of an action, between a reconnoitering party of ours, in number about 800, and the whole Britiſh army under lord Cornwallis on the 8th inſtant, in which from every account the enemy ſuſtained a loſs of at leaſt three hundred men killed and wounded, excluſive of a number of officers,—among whom we are credibly informed, there were ſome of diſtinguiſhed rank. Their precipitate retreat the ſame evening to Jamestown iſland, and from thence in the morning acroſs the James river, was a tacit and ſtrong acknowledgment, that a general action was not their wiſh. The Britiſh officers we are informed, are much diſpleaſed at the iſſue, and acknowledge they were outgeneralled; otherwiſe they muſt have cut to pieces our ſmall detachment, aided as they were by 500 horſe, and a conſiderable body of their infantry mounted.—We could not poſſibly have extricated ourſelves from the difficulties we were in, but by the manouvre we adopted; which althongh it may have the appearance of temerity to thoſe unacquainted with circumſtances, yet was founded upon the trueſt military principles: And was one of thoſe neceſſary, though daring meaſures, which ſeldom fail of producing the deſired effect, that is, confuſing the enemy and opening a way to retreat in ſight of a much ſuperior army."

In COUNCIL, Philadelphia, July 17, 1781.

THE board taking into conſideration, the Reſolve of the honourable Congreſs of the United States, paſſed the twelfth inſtant, ſetting forth, That, "Whereas it has been repreſented to the United "States in Congreſs aſſembled, That there are many "French ſeamen, ſubjects of His Moſt Chriſtian Ma"jeſty, in the United States, employed on board "armed and other veſſels, in the ſervice of the ſaid "States, or the citizens thereof: And whereas it has "alſo been repreſented, That the ſaid ſeamen are ne"ceſſary for compleatly manning the ſquadron under "the Count de Barras; all officers, therefore, com"manding armed or other veſſels, under commiſſi"ons from the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, "are hereby ordered and directed, immediately, to "deliver to the ſaid Count de Barras, or to any perſon "or perſons by him appointed to receive the ſame, all "French ſeamen, ſubjects of his ſaid Majeſty, who "are or may be entered on board their veſſels reſpectively: And if any officer, commiſſioned as afore"ſaid, ſhall neglect or refuſe complying with this or"der, he ſhall forfeit his commiſſion, and be ſubject "to ſuch other puniſhment as to right ſhall appertain. "And it is earneſtly recommended to the Legiſlatures "and Executives of the ſeveral States, to give effec"tual aid and ſupport for the executing this order; "and alſo for delivering to the Count de Barras, all "French ſeamen, as aforeſaid, that may be otherwiſe "employed within their reſpective juriſdictions."

Wherefore, Reſolved, That all merchants, captains of veſſels, and others, citizens or inhabitants of this ſtate, be ſtrictly enjoined to pay due obedience to the above Reſolve: and all magiſtrates, ſheriffs, conſtables and other civil officers, be directed, to aid and aſſiſt ſuch perſons as may be legally appointed by the Commander of the Fleet of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, in apprehending and ſecuring ſuch French mariners, as they will anſwer the contrary at their peril.

Extract from the minutes,

T. MATLACK, Secretary.

*** A further SALE of the PUBLIC LOTS of this City, for the Redemption of the Bills of Credit of this State, dated April 29, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-Houſe, on THURSDAY, the 26th of July, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon. A PLAN of the LOTS may be ſeen at the Coffee-Houſe. The Conditions the ſame as in the former Sales.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday the 25th day of July, inſtant, at Eight o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the Brigantine or veſſel called the TRISTAM SHANDY, burthen about one hundred tons, lately commanded by Captain Brice, taken at ſea, on her paſſage from Tenerieff to this Port, by the Britiſh Frigate Orpheus, and ſince retaken and ſent into this Port, and libelled againſt as Prize by SAMUEL CASSON, (qui tam, &c.) To the end that all perſons concerned, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any there be, wherefore a decree ſhould not paſs, purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,

July 20, 1781. JAMES READ, Regiſter.

The Owners and Drivers

of the different brigades of Waggons, lately returned from the Southward, are deſired to meet at the Blue Ball tavern, oppoſite the State-Houſe, on Wedneſday next, at Nine o'clock in the forenoon, on particular Buſineſs to their own concern.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

At the Coffee-Houſe, on SATURDAY, the 28th of July, inſtant, at SIX o'Clock in the Evening,

A NEW three ſtory BRICK HOUSE, with a two ſtory KITCHEN, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, three doors above Coats's alley. The Houſe is 17 feet and a half front, and 34 feet and a half deep; the Kitchen is 12 and a half by 16 and a half feet; with the Lot of Ground whereon it ſtands, being 17 feet 8 inches front and 72 and a half feet deep, with the privilege of a 5 feet alley, leading into Coats's alley; clear of ground rent.

July 20.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN-AWAY, laſt night from the ſubſcriber, A lik ly NEGROE BOY, named DUBLIN, nineteen years of age, about 5 feet high: He took with him a white cloth coat and breeches, and a ſhort, brown pluſh coat with white cape and cuffs. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid Negroe in any gaol in the United States, ſhall have the above Reward. DAVID LENOX.

July 18.

Lodgings to be Lett:

A PART of an HOUSE, unfurniſhed, in a pleaſant part of the city. Enquire of the Printer.

Office of Finance,
JULY 14, 1781.

IN purſuance of an Act of the United States in Congreſs Aſſembled, NOTICE is hereby given, That Propoſals will be received in this office, from the date hereof until the 11th day of Auguſt next, inclusive, for ſupplying, by contract, the rations deliverable by the public at Fort Pitt and its dependencies, to ſuch officers, ſoldiers and others as are or may be entitled to them from a certain time to be fixed in the contract until the Expiration of ſix months thereafter; the ration to conſiſt of——One pound of Bread,
One pound of Beef or three quarters of Pork
One gill of good Whiſkey,——and of
1 quart of Salt,
2 quarts of Vinegar,
8 Pounds of Soap,
3 Pounds of Candles,
} To every hundred rations.

The Contractors to iſſue the ſaid rations; the payment to be made in gold or ſilver, at the time to be ſtipulated in the contract; the propoſals to be ſent in ſealed, and to contain the loweſt prices and longeſt terms of payment at which the parties will contract.

N. B. The Stipulations to be entered into may be ſeen in the Draft of a Contract at this Office.

Office of Finance,
JULY 14, 1781.

IN purſuance of an Act of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, NOTICE is hereby given, That Propoſals will be received in this office, from the date hereof until Saturday the 28th inſtant, inclusive, for ſupplying, by contract, the rations deliverable by the public at the poſt of Reading, in Pennſylvania, to ſuch officers, ſoldiers, priſoners, or others, as are or may be entitled to them, from a day to be fixed in the contract, until the 1ſt day of January next; the ration to conſiſt of——One pound of Bread,
One pound of Beef, or 3 4 of Pork,
One jill of Whiſkey,—and of
1 quart of Salt,
2 quarts of Vinegar,
8 pounds of Soap,
3 pounds of Candles,
} To every hundred rations.

The Contractors to iſſue the ſaid rations, and the payments to be made in gold or ſilver, at the times to be ſtipulated in the contract; the propoſals to be ſent in ſealed, and to contain the loweſt prices and longeſt terms of payment at which the parties will contract.

N. B. The Stipulations to be entered into may be ſeen in the Draught of a Contract at this Office.

Office of Finance,
JULY 16, 1781.

IN purſuance of an Act of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled: NOTICE is hereby given, That propoſals will be received in this office, from the date hereof until Saturday, the 28th inſtant, inclusive, for ſupplying by contract, the rations deliverable by the public, at York Town, in Pennſylvania, to ſuch officers, ſoldiers, priſoners, or others, as may be entitled to receive them, from a day to be fixed in the contract, until the 1ſt day of January next; the ration to conſiſt of——One pound of Bread,
One pound of Beef, or 3-4 of Pork,
One jill of Whiſkey,—And of
1 quart of Salt,
2 quarts of Vinegar,
8 pounds of Soap,
3 pounds of Candles,
} To every hundred rations.

The Contractors to iſſue the ſaid rations, and the payments to be made in gold or ſilver, at the times to be ſtipulated in the contract; the propoſals to be ſent in ſealed, and to contain the loweſt prices and long eſt terms of payment at which the parties will contract

N. B. The Stipulations to be entered into may be ſeen in the Draught of a Contract at this Office.

TO BE LET,
Furniſhed LODGINGS,
In an agreeable Part of the City. Enquire of the Printer.

FOR SALE, AT
Benezet, Lewis, and Co's. Store,
In Second-ſtreet, near Spruce ſtreet,

FRENCH, Ruſſia and Scotch Duck,
A large Aſſortment of Linens,
Cznabrig,
Checks,
Damaſk Table Cloths and Napkins,
Maſqueraded Silk and Cotton,
A Quantity of Opium,
6d, 8d, 10d, and 20d Nails,
Claret in hogſheads and bottles.

TO BE SOLD,
An handſome grey HORSE,
Six years old, about 15 hands high, got by old Fearnought: fit for either ſaddle or chair. Alſo a Sulkey with harneſs. Enquire of Mr. Dennis M'Carthy at the White Horſe in Elbow Lane.

Wants a Place,
A Woman with a freſh Breaſt of MILK, that can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

The Loan-Subſcribers
TO THE
Pennſylvania Bank,
Who did not attend the Meeting at the City-Tavern on the Fourth inſtant,
Are requeſted to Call at the Houſe of
Mr. BENJAMIN FULLER,
In Front-ſtreet, below the Draw-bridge.

Tueſday, July 10 — GEORGE CLYMER, JOHN NIXON, } Directors.

Notice is hereby given, That the COMMITTEE OF ASSEMBLY, for ſettling and adjuſting the Public Accounts, will meet at the State-Houſe, on MONDAY, the 20th of Auguſt next, and give Attendance until the Fourth of September following: At which Time and Place all Treaſurers, Commiſſioners, Collectors of Exciſe and others, by law directed to ſettle annually with the Committee of Aſſembly, are required to attend with their Accounts and Vouchers.

July 10. — SHARP DELANY, JOHN STEINMETZ, WILLIAM HARRIS, EVAN EVANS, JAMES JACKS, JONATHAN HOGE, } Committee of Accounts.

Juſt Imported in the Ship Franklin, from L'Orient, and opening, at the Houſe of Mrs. Yorke, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, by Mr. MERCIER,
An Aſſortment of Merchandize,
Which he will Diſpoſe of, by Wholeſale, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, in Gold or Silver, or Bills of Exchange on Europe. They conſiſt of the following Articles, viz.

FINE Checks of different qualities,
White, ribbed India Dimities.
Yard and 7 8 wide Iriſh Linens,
Black Sattin,
Barcelona black and coloured Handkerchiefs,
India ditto,
Sewing Silk,
Mens and Womens Silk Stockings,
Womens Silk Petticoats,
A large Aſſortment of ſuperfine and ſecond Cloths.

ALL KINDS OF
COLOURS,
For the ARMY and NAVY, Made and Sold, on the moſt reaſonable Terms,
By Rebecca Young,
In Walnut-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, and next door but one to Mr. Samuel M'Lane's.

N. B. Any perſon having BUNTING for Sale, may hear of a Purchaſer, by applying as above.

Furniſhed lodgings, in a pleaſant part of the city, may be had for a few Gentlemen, by applying to the printer.

Five Hundred Pounds,
In Gold or Silver, wanted on Intereſt.

ANY perſon having the above ſum, or any part thereof, may let it on intereſt upon the following terms and ſecurities; a bond bearing legal intereſt, to be paid in gold and ſilver, here or in Amſterdam or Paris, at the option of the lender; the penalty double the value in wheat. The money will be taken for any time not leſs than one year, and will be made payable only upon three months previous notice in writing being given by the lender; ſo that the payment may always be prevented by witholding the notice: an unexceptionable mortgage will be given, and every other ſecurity which ſhall be required. The borrower's name may be known by application to the Printer, and the Appliers will not be known unleſs they approve of lending the money after hearing who the borrower is.

To be Sold by private Sale,
A PLANTATION, ſituate in Paſſyunk township, about three miles from the city, containing about 25 acres of good Land: There is on the Premiſes, a large, convenient, Stone Houſe, a good Well of Water near the door; alſo, Barn, Stables, &c. an Orchard of upwards of 200 trees, beſt grafted fruit, Apples, Pears and Cherries. For terms enquire of
July 3, 1781. CHRISTIAN DERRICK.

MINERS.
WANTED, Four or Five MINERS, to work on a regular vein of ore, to whom good Wages will be given. Enquire of the ſubſcriber at Durham Furnace. RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

WANTED, immediately, a WET NURSE, with a good Breaſt of Milk. Enquire of the Printer.

Juſt PUBLISHED and to be SOLD, By
JOHN DUNLAP,
At his Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, a few doors from the corner of Second-ſtreet,
All the LAWS
Enacted in the Third Sitting, of the Fifth General Aſſembly, of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, Which Commenced at Philadelphia, on Thurſday the 24th day of May, in the Year of Our Lord, 1781.

DRY GOODS,
To be Sold, reaſonable for Caſh, By
Samuel Lewis Wharton,
At his Store, the fifth door north of the corner of Walnut-ſtreet, in Water-ſtreet; Conſiſting of the following Articles.

AN elegant Aſſortment of plain and figured Silks,
Tamboured and ſilk knit Veſts,
Black ſilk breeches Patterns,
Sewing Silk of different colours,
Silk Umbrelloes,
Plain and figured Ribbands,
Blond Lace, Gauzes, crop Wire,
Chintzes,
Manchester Muſlins,
Cotton and thread Stockings,
Linen Jeans,
White and coloured Threads,
Pins, plated ſhoe and knee Buckles,
Folio and quarto writing Paper,
Wafers and Sealing wax,
ALSO, A handſome Aſſortment of Cambricks,
A few Engliſh Saddles, Bridles, Fuſils, Piſtols, Box iron,
A neat London made chamber Clock,
An elegant, rich, velvet, embroidered Cuſhion, &c. for a pulpit, deſk, and communion table; the whole finiſhed in the neweſt faſhion, and deſigned for a church in the United States.

Imported, and to be Sold, Wholeſale,
By Joſiah Hewes,
In Cheſnut ſtreet, near Strawberry-Alley,
YARD wide and 7-8 Linens, Dowlaſs, white Threads, Calimancoes, Durants, Ratteens, ſilk gown Patterns, ſtriped and corded Dimity, Calicoes, Chintzes, Sewing Silk, black and coloured ſilk Stuffs, ſilk for linings, flowered and figured Silks, black Taffaties and Alimode, white Sarinet, black and yellow Everlaſting, tamboured Silk Waiſtcoat Patterns, Lawns, Cambricks, black and white ſilk and thread Gauze, Gauze Handkerchiefs, Fans, Silk Stockings, black and coloured Ribbands, Necklaces, Thread Lace for ruffling, white and black Bond Lace, Crapes, &c. &c.

ALSO, Jamaica Spirits, Madeira Wine, white and brown Sugars in hogſheads, barrels and boxes, Bohea Tea and Race Ginger, and a Quantity of Spermaceti Oil.

Haym Solomons, Broker,
Sells Bills on Holland, France, Spain, England, St. Croix, &c.

HE likewiſe ſells, on commiſſion, Loan-office Certificates, and all other Kinds of Merchandize. He gives conſtant attendance at his Office in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, from 9 to 12 in the forenoon; likewiſe attends at the Coffee-houſe from 2 to 2.

TO BE LET,
For the Season or a Term of Years,
About Eighteen ACRES of very good
Paſture Ground,
Adjoining the South-ſtreet of the City. Enquire of SAMUEL POWEL.

To be Sold by Private Sale,
136 Acres of Land,
In Cheſter county, Goſhen township, with a good Dwelling Houſe and Barn, and a good Spring-houſe thereon, with good Meadowing; Likewiſe two Brick HOUSES, in Sixth-ſtreet, the corner of Cherry alley; one of ſaid Houſes has good Bake-houſe belonging to it; Likewiſe, a two ſtory Brick HOUSE in Race ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets; it is a good ſtand for any public buſineſs. For particulars apply to JACOB SULGUE, Baker, in Race-ſtreet. To be ſold only for ready Caſh.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Land-Office is open for the purpoſe of receiving the arrearages of purchaſe money and intereſt for lands taken up on former office rights, and granting patents for the ſame, purſuant to an Act of Aſſembly of this State, paſſed on the 9th of April laſt, and a Supplement thereto, paſſed on the 25th inſtant. JOHN LUKENS, S. G.
DAVID KENNEDY, S. L. O.
Philadelphia, June 29. FRANCIS JOHNSTON, R. G.

N. B. The Surveyor General's Office is kept at his own houſe, the upper end of Market-ſtreet; and the Secretary's and Receiver's Offices in the weſt wing of the State-houſe.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

Best possible image.

TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 759.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the last Vessels from Europe,
AND TO BE SOLD, By
WILLIAM NICHOLS,
At his STORE, on the North Side of Market-street, opposite the INDIAN KING,
A Large and General Assortment of the Following Articles, viz.

SCARLET, brown, purple, black, green, blue, light coloured, superfine and second Broadcloths,
Scarlet, brown, blue, light and coloured superfine Knaps & Coatings,
Blue, grey, light and scarlet Duffils & Frizes,
White, buff and scarlet Cassimers and Wiltons,
Crimson, brown, blue, striped, black, spotted and corded Velvets and Velverets,
Olive & white Corduroys,
Ticklets and Duroons,
Barragons,
Childrens worsted Hose,
Pink, blue, black and cloth coloured Duroys,
Prunellas and Durants,
Tammies and Sattinets,
Crimson, green, sky-blue and pink Russels, Moreens and Callimancoes,
Jeans, Fustians and Beavers,
Camblets and Hairbines of all colours and fineness,
Corded Worsteds and Everlastings,
Serges and Serge de Jeans,
Blue and white Plains and Halfthicks,
7-8, 3-4, and apron-wide cotton & linen Checks,
An assortment of Irish Linens,
Fine and coarse Hollands,
Yard and half-yard and 3-8 brown and white Sheetings,
Brittannias and Platteillaroyals,
Lavals, Penturies, Oznabrigs and Ticklenburgs,
Sail and Duck Cloth,
Marseilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities and Diapers,
Wide and narrow Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Flanders Ticking,
Jaconet and book Muslins,
Tapes, Bobbins & Laces,
Plain and figured Kentings, kenting Handkerchiefs and Catgut,
Plain & millionet Lawns,
Cambrick,
Millionet Handkerchiefs and figured Apron Patterns,
Plain and figured Gauzes and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Womens Gloves of all colours,
Ditto silk Mitts,
Mens silk Gloves,
A beautiful Assortment of dark and light Chintzes,
Elegant chintz Bed-patterns,
Fine and coarse Calicoes and Cottons,
Ginghams and Bengalls,
Nankeens and Damascus,
Ducapes, Paduasoys, Mantuas, Lutestrings, Brocades, Modes and Taffities,
Green, blue, claret, bloom, orange, and white 2-4 and 3-4 ell Persians and Sarsnets,
Pekings, Mexicans and Musslemans,
Ell wide Persians, black and coloured,
Mens, women and childrens cotton and thread Hose,
Elegant Tambour Waistcoat Patterns,
Best Sewing silk,
Black Thread,
Coloured ditto,
Silk and linen Handkerchiefs,
Black and coloured Barcelona ditto,
Best scarf Twist, Mohair and Buttons,
Black and white Blond Laces and Edgings,
Thread ditto,
Painted, figured and plain Ribbands,
Superfine, second and coarse Bolting-Cloths,
Plated Buttons,
Skelleton and hoop Wire,
Best Tully Gartering,
Cotton Cord and Tossels,
Bandana, silk and cotton Romalls,
Quality and narrow Bindings and Ferrets,
Snuff Boxes,
With many other Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Said NICHOLS returns his best Thanks to those who have heretofore favoured him with their Custom, and hopes, in future, from his Attention to Business, and Willingness to Please, that it will be the Interest of his Customers to continue their Favours.

WAS taken up, near the Bridge on Schuylkill, at Mr Delap's place, known by the name of the Bunn-House, A Brindle COW, with a white head and some more white about her, and had a piece of rope about her horns. The owner is required to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away; otherwise she will be sold for the same, after the first day of August next.

JACOB FISS. July 6.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday the 25th day of July, instant, at Eight o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the Brigantine or vessel called the TRISTAM SHANDY, burthen about one hundred tons, lately commanded by Captain Brice, taken at sea, on her passage from Teneriff to this Port, by the British Frigate Orpheus, and since retaken and sent into this Port, and libelled against as Prize by SAMUEL CASSON, (qui tam, &c.) To the end that all persons concerned may appear and shew cause, if any there be, wherefore a decree should not pass, pursuant to the prayer of the libel, &c. By order of the Judge.

July 20, 1781. JAMES READ, Register.

GEORGE KLINE,
PRINTER,
In Front-street, a few Doors below Arch-street, Philadelphia,

INFORMS the respectable Public, That the ART of PRINTING, in its various and useful Branches (both English and German) is performed by him, upon very reasonable Terms. As he designs to pay the most particular Attention to his Business, those who may please to favour him with their Commands will find Dispatch, Punctuality, and the BEST Work, attended with GRATEFUL Respect.

The Owners and Drivers
of the different brigades of Waggons, lately returned from the Southward, are desired to meet at the Blue Ball tavern, opposite the State-House, Tomorrow, at Nine o'clock in the forenoon, on particular Business to their own concern.

Best LIVER OIL,
In BARRELS and KEGS, of all sizes, TO BE SOLD by RICHARD WELLS, in Arch-street.

On the Twenty-fifth of this Month, Will be Disposed of by PUBLIC SALE, at TEN o'Clock, at the Coffee-House,

A Lot of Ground,

On the western side of Front-street, in this city, about half way betwern Race and Vine-streets, about 22 feet in front and 118 feet in depth, all together. On this Lot stands a two story Brick House, in front 14 feet, in depth 29 feet 8 inches, with a two story Brick Kitchen, 7 feet 10 inches in the rear, 14 feet by 16 in extents Also, A two story Brick House and Kitchen on the after part of said Lot, the House being 15 feet by 17, the Kitchen 9 feet 4 inches by 15 feet: Annexed to these is a piece of unimproved Ground 15 feet by 33; by those houses is an Alley, 15 feet in width. This estate is subject to a ground-rent of 18 shillings, Pennsylvania currency, and to the dower of an aged widow. It is now leased for one year from the 1st of May last, at the rent of 40l. specie, but with a covenant to make considerable repairs, specified in the lease. The payment must be immediate, and in specie; upon which a deed, founded on a clear title, will be made to the buyer, by EBENEZER BROOKS. July 10.

James Hepburn, Assig.
v.
Benjamin Alison, Exr. de son tort of John Freeman, deceased. } Scire Facias, Returnable, Aug. 1781. and judgment, Mr. Vannost, p. quer.

By virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, tested at Northumberland, the 21st of May, 1781, will be exposed to Sale, on Saturday, the 4th day of August next, at the house of M'Laughlin M'Cartny, of Northumberland town, in this county, a certain Lot or Piece of Ground, No. 5, situate in the said town and county, bounded westward by North-Way, Northward by lot No 6, eastward by the Quay, and southward by Duke-street; containing in breadth, on North Way, 50 feet, and in length, on Duke-street, 180 feet: Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Freeman, deceased, in the above action. JAMES CRAWFORD, sheriff of Northumberland county.
Northumberland, May 26.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.

Extract from a letter written by an officer in general Greene's army, dated June 22d, 1781.

Camp, Ninety-Six district.

"IN my last of the 17th instant, I informed you that lord Rawdon had received a reinforcement from Europe, and that he was advancing to the relief of Ninety-Six. His near approach, and the forwardness of our works, determined general Greene in making an attack upon the enemy's fortifications, before he raised the siege. On the 18th the necessary dispositions were made, and about twelve o'clock the action commenced. The fire from our battery upon the right, where lieutenant colonel Lee commanded, was so warm that the enemy were soon driven from their redoubt in that quarter, which the colonel immediately took possession of and pointed the cannon against the town. At that moment lieutenant Seldon, of the Virginia, and lieutenant Duval, of the Maryland line, made a lodgment in the fosse of the star redoubt, against which our principal approaches were directed, without the loss of a man; the working party were pulling down the sand bags, and there was a great probability of their making a breach in the parapet in a very little time, but the enemy being reinforced from the right, charged our parties in their fosse to the right and left, and were driven back three times, with very considerable loss; but lieutenant Seldon having received a wound in his arm, and being obliged to retire himself, the men were pressed in upon the Marylanders and and the whole thrown into confusion, which induced lieutenant Duval, who had likewise received a wound, to bring off the party: those two young gentlemen displayed great gallantry upon this occasion, and merit the particular respect of their country.

"During the attempt a very heavy fire was kept up by our troops in the front parallel, and the riflemen upon the advanced battery, with considerable execution; and though we had the misfortune to fail in our first effort, such was the spirit and eagerness of the men to engage, that if our situation and circumstances would have justified the general in sporting with the lives of two hundred men, I am persuaded we could have carried the place. We continued before it till the morning of the 20th, when his lordship was within twelve miles of us, and then retired across the Saluda river.

"His lordship is now at Ninety-Six, and we are about fifteen miles off. The militia of the country are turning out, and when drawn to a point, I think we shall be able to put him in retrograde to Monks corner: at any rate he cannot live where he is, and must either retire to the neighbourhood of Charles town, or take post at the Congaree: should he take post ther, with our superior cavalry, and mounted militia, we can cut off all his supplies, and render his situation very critical.

"We are prepared for all events, and let what will happen, we are determined to do every thing in our power to promote the interest and honour of our country."

Extract from a letter written by an officer in general Greene's army, dated camp near Broad river, June 28th, 1781.

"In my last I informed you, that we raised the siege of Ninety Six, in consequence of lord Rawdon's approach from Charlestown. The reinforcement mentioned appears to be more considerable than we at first imagined.—It consists of the 3d, 19th and 30th regiments, and about two hundred and forty recruits; the flank companies of these regiments, the garrison of Charlestown, and the late garrison of Camden, compose his lordship's army, amounting in the whole to about 2000 men. The day after his arrival at Ninety-Six, he disencumbered himself of his baggage and sick, and being joined by the garrison of the place, leaving only a small guard, crossed the Saluda in pursuit of our army then encamped about 12 miles on this side of it; supposing, as we had a great number of waggons, and a considerable quantity of baggage, that equipt as his troops were, he would be able to overtake us.—But with our usual address upon those occasions, his lordship did not get so much as a waggon: he continued the pursuit two days, and then returned with his starved and fatigued troops to Ninety-Six. It is generally supposed, as he cannot subsist his army in the upper country, that he will destroy that post, and retire either to Monk's Corner or the Congaree."

TO BE LET,
Seventy-five Acres of excellent
Marsh Meadow,
With a Crop of GRASS thereon, being part of the Province Island. For Terms, apply to
July 10. WILLIAM BINGHAM.

WHEREAS the Eſtates of Alexander Bartarm, Chriſtian Hook, and John Pauling, late of the city of Philadelphia; David Shakeſpear and Thomas Hughes, late of the county of Northumberland, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this ſtate: We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid county, do hereby give Notice, that the Eſtates of the ſaid Alexander Bartram, Chriſtian Hook, John Pauling, David Shakeſpear, and Thomas Hughes, within the ſaid county of Northumberland, conſiſting of the following Intereſts, Rights, Tenements and Tracts of Land, to wit,

No. 1. A Tract of Land, containing 600 acres on Fiſhing-creek, joining lands of John Solomon.

No. 2. A Tract of Land, containing 500 acres on Roaring-creek, in Auguſta townſhip.

No. 3. A Tract of Land, containing 300 acres on the waters of Bald eagle.

No. 4. A Tract of Land, containing 600 Acres, in the Oval Limeſtone-valley, White-deer townſhip, late the Eſtate of Alexander Bartram.

No. 5. A Tract of Land, containing 600 acres, on the waters of Wapalapa, Wyoming townſhip.

No. 6. A Tract of Land, containing 1200 acres, on Wyaluſing creek, late the Eſtate of Chriſtian Hook.

No. 7. A Tract of Land containing, 600 acres, at the Old Indian-town, Wyaluſing, late the Eſtate of John Pauling.

No. 8. A Tract of Land, containing 600 acres, in Auguſta townſhip, late the Eſtate of David Shakeſpear.

No. 9. A Tract of Land, containing 300 acres, on the north branch of Suſquehanna, late the Eſtate of Thomas Hughes.

No. 10. A Tract of Land, containing 100 acres, Mahoning townſhip.

No. 11. A Tract of Land, containing 130 acres, on the weſt branch of Suſquehanna, in Mahoning townſhip, late the Eſtate of Alexander Bartram, aforeſaid.

All which will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Court-Houſe at Sunbury, on the twenty eighth Day of Auguſt The Sales will continue from Day to Day, till the whole be diſpoſed of.

The Terms of Sale will be according to Law, as follows, to wit, One fourth part of the Purchaſe-Money to be paid in ten Days after Sale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the Bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one-fourth of the Purchaſe-money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the Purchaſe-money, a Deed will be given, as by law directed.

And we, the Agents, do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby notify all the Claimants of the ſaid Premiſes, or any of them, and Creditors of the ſaid Alexander Bartram, Chriſtian Hook, John Paulding, David Shakeſpear, and Thomas Hughes, to exhibit their Claims and Demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

THOMAS HEWITT, JOHN KELLY, } Agents for the County of Northumberland.

John Perkins,

TAKES in horſes at livery, by the night or the year, as reaſonable as any LIVERY-STABLE in the city; at his STABLES in Lombard-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, known by the name of Hales Stables. He is much obliged to his former cuſtomers, and hopes for the continuance of them. Good attendance ſhall be given and proper care taken.

LINEN PRINTING.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that a manufactory is now opening at Kenſington, joining the Glaſshouſe, for PRINTING LINENS, COTTONS, and CALLICOES, for gown patterns or handkerchiefs, bed furniture, &c. of a neat blue ground, and very elegant patterns: he will warrant them to waſh, and to be as well executed as any European goods whatever, or return the money. White ſilk handkerchiefs, new or half worn, may be printed, and made to look almoſt as well as India. Merchants or ſtore-keepers will be waited on by leaving a line for the ſubſcriber at Alexander Boyle's Tavern, the northeaſt corner of Market and Front-ſtreets. JOHN HEWSON.

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, two Strays; One a bright Bay HORSE, neither brand nor ear-mark, ſhod all round, ſuppoſed to be about 12 years old, about 14 hands high; the other a Brown MARE, near 13 hands high, with a blaze in her face, branded on each buttock with the letters C. A. ſhod before, ſuppoſed to be 15 years old. The owners or owner is deſired to come and pay coſt, and prove their property and take them away. SAMUEL GRIFFITH.

WAS taken, the 10th inſtant, treſpaſſing in the wheat field of the ſubſcriber, living oppoſite the three mile ſtone, on the Germantown road, a ſmall, dark Bay HORSE, 12 hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, has a long ſwitch tail, and a brand on the off fore ſhoulder F. G. Whoever has loſt the ſaid Horſe is deſired to come and prove their property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be ſold in three weeks from this date. July 20. STUWARD CATLY.

WANTED,

A Woman to Cook and do

Kitchen Work. Enquire of the Printer.

CAME to the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, in Blockley, about two miles from the bridge, on Marſhall's road, near Mr. Worral's, a brown MARE, about thirteen hands high, branded on her near buttock R. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

July 22. JOSEPH SALBACK.

THIS DAY,

At TEN o'clock in the Forenoon,

At the Marſhal's STORES, on James and Drinker's Wharf,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

A Large and Neat ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS:

Conſiſting of—

Iriſh Linens and Sheetings,
Cotton and Linen Checks,
Striped Hollands,
Check Handkerchiefs,
Roſe Blankets,
Dutch Blanketing,
Coatings, Naps and Duffils,
Kerſeys and Plains,
Shalloons, Calimancoes and Tammies,
Wool and Cotton Cards,
Mens Shoes, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Eight Caſks of Brandy and Eleven Coils of Cordage:

Being GOODS taken by the Letter of Marque Ship Minerva and Schooner Livingſton, out of the Brigantine Friendſhip.

At the ſame Time will be Sold,

Two Cables, one Hawſer and one Anchor,
Four Swivels mounted on Carriages,
A Mainſail, Foreſail and Square ſail,
Gib and Flying Gib,
Topſail, Ringſail, &c.

Taken out of the Prize Schooner Dolphin, by the Letter of Marque Ship Franklin.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,

July 24. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

On MONDAY Next,

At TEN o'Clock, in the Forenoon,

On Jacob Bright's Wharf, between Race and Vine-ſtreets,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

ALL THE

Guns, Tackle, Apparel, Cables,

Anchors, Furniture and Appendages,

Belonging to, and taken from the ſhip RESOLUTION, lay'd up as an Hulk.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,

July 23. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

N. B. The above were advertiſed for Thurſday the 26th inſt. but could not be got ready for ſale. An Inventory may be ſeen at the Marſhal's Office and at the Coffee-houſe.

Philadelphia, July 23, 1781.

HAVING compleated the Sales of the following Veſſels and Cargoes, condemned in the Court of Admiralty of this ſtate, I am now ready to make diſtribution of the Proceeds thereof, according to the decrees of the ſaid court, viz.

The Brig MALTON, prize to the privateer ſhip Revolution;

The Ship BARRINGTON and CARGO, prize to the privateer ſhip Riſing Sun;

The Schooner PORCUPINE and CARGO, prize to the privateer brig Fair American;

The Sloop GENERAL LESLIE and CARGO, prize to the privateer brigantine Neſbit;

The Brigantine MINERVA and CARGO, prize to the privateer ſhip Congreſs.

All perſons who have Demands againſt the ſaid Prizes, or who are properly authoriſed or entitled to receive any parts or ſhares thereof, are deſired to lodge their claims, for ſettlement, at my office, in Water-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, within three days from the date hereof. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

Five Pounds Specie Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber living in Baltimore Town, Maryland, on the 8th of May laſt, a NEGRO MAN named Bill, full ſix feet high, remarkably active, about 22 years of age, he is remarkably black, the whites of his eyes ſomewhat red, has a ſcar on his left eyebrow, one on the narrow part of his noſe, near his eyes, one on the calf of his right leg, his legs ſmall with large feet: can give a good account of moſt parts of this country, but more eſpecially of Virginia, he being a native of that place. I make no doubt but he will attempt to paſs for a free man; he was taken up ſince he left me and put into Charleſtown goal, but broke out and made his eſcape, and by all accounts took his route for Philadelphia, where I have ſtrong reaſon to believe he is now, or in the country thereabouts: he is an excellent fellow for any kind of country work. Whoever apprehends ſaid Negro and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward by giving information to the ſubſcriber, living in Baltimore town, Maryland. JOHN ROSS, formerly ſub Sheriff.

FOR SALE,

Weſt-India Rum, French Brandy, Sherry Wine, Claret, Lemon Juice, Almonds, Filberts, and a Variety of EUROPEAN GOODS,

By Lacaze and Mallet,

In Water-ſtreet, above Arch-ſtreet.

By His Excellency

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſquire,

General and Commander in Chief of the allied Army.

A PROCLAMATION.

BE it known, That every day, during the time the army remains in its preſent poſition, from day break till noon, two market places will be open for the ſupply of the army—One near his excellency's head quarters, in the field juſt back of the houſe, and near the quarters of the adjutant and quartermaſter general; the other in the French camp, near the houſe of Henry Taylor, which is the head quarters of his excellency the count De Rochambeau. All perſons who will bring any articles of proviſions, or ſmall ſupplies for the uſe of the army, may depend upon being protected in their perſons and property; and ſhall have full and free liberty to diſpoſe of their produce, without moleſtation or impoſition, and will receive no hindrance from the guards of the army, on their paſſing to, or repaſſing from the market-places. No perſon will be permitted to take any article without the free conſent of the owner.

It is expected, however, and will be required, that every perſon, on his or her firſt coming to the above market, will be furniſhed with a certificate of recommendation, ſhewing their attachment to the American cauſe and intereſt, ſigned by two civil magiſtrates, or two other reputable perſons of known and approved characters: that no injury may ariſe to the army from the arts of deſigning and evil-minded perſons.

If the army ſhould take a different poſition, other places will be named, where the like liberty and protection will be given.

Given at head-quarters, near Dobbs's-ferry, this 10th day of July, 1781.

G. WASHINGTON.

By his excellency's command,

JON. TRUMBULL, jun. ſec'ry.

NORWICH, July 12.

We are credibly informed, that an action lately happened at the weſtward, the particulars of which are nearly as follows:—It being determined on to capture Fort Independence, general Heath was detached with a party from Weſt Point, to go down by water and form a junction, at a time and place appointed, with his excellency general Waſhington, who commanded the main body. On account of contrary winds, general Heath did not arrive at the time expected; in the interim of which, general Lincoln, with colonels Scammel and Huntington's regiments, were ordered to reconnoitre the enemy; which they did, and fell in with a body of about 1500, with whom they had a very ſevere conflict, though of ſhort duration. General Waſhington being only a few miles diſtant, upon hearing the firſt fire, marched immediately to their aſſiſtance; on his approach the enemy thought proper to retreat. The action commenced near Fort Independance. No regular return had been made, but by the beſt accounts we had about 80 killed and wounded; the enemy's loſs not aſcertained.

The French troops have ſafely arrived at camp, and every preparation is making for a ſpeedy and important movement.

Yeſterday morning ſeveral French frigates, and a few ſmaller veſſels, paſſed the harbour of New-London, from Newport; they informed ſome of our people who were out in boats, that the whole fleet were paſſing the ſouth ſide of Long-Iſland, bound to Sandy-Hook.

NEW-LONDON, July 13.

Wedneſday a flag of truce from New-York, bound to Nantucket, put into this harbour, having on board a number of the inhabitants of Nantucket, who had been priſoners. —— It ſeems, that a few months ago, the inhabitants of Nantucket, (with leave from congreſs) applied to the Britiſh commander at New-York, repreſenting, that they were under the neceſſity of carrying on the whale-fiſhery, for their ſupport, that they had no other method to obtain a ſubſiſtence for themſelves and familes; and praying for protection of their veſſels againſt the Britiſh cruizers. In conſequence of this application, liberty was granted them to fit out 16 veſſels for the above purpoſe, who were to carry 13 men each; the veſſels were accordingly fitted for ſea, and ſailed: but the firſt of them that was met by a Britiſh frigate was captured, the veſſel immediately burnt, and the people carried priſoners to New-York. The above flag had been to New-York to obtain their diſcharge, and was on her return to Nantucket. (The foregoing is inſerted as a ſpecimen of Britiſh faith.)

BOSTON, July 12.

It is remarkable, that the three moſt celebrated directors of the finance, in France, have been all proteſtants. The great Sully, in the reign of Henry IV. the famous Colbert, in the time of Louis XIV. and Necker, under the preſent reign, happy to France and America, of Louis XVI. The abilities of the laſt are not inferior to either of the former. Necker was born and educated in the free proteſtant republic of Geneva. He ſoon acquired a large fortune, and an extended reputation, by banking. His annual income was computed at 800ol ſterling, when invited by the king to take upon him the direction of the finances, he told his majeſty he would accept this truſt upon one condition, which was, not to receive a farthing of the profits of the place, eſtimated at 8000 guineas a year. This condition he has ever ſince obſtinately adhered to. Having given an example of diſintereſtedneſs, ſo ſtriking, eſpecially in the preſent age, he could with the more freedom, propoſe to his majeſty, ſome reforms in the expences of the court and houſhould, which the king, ever ready to eaſe his ſubjects, chearfully complied with, and by which great ſavings were made in the revenues. Such an example in the king and his financier, eaſily prepared the way for thoſe reforms in the manner of collecting and expending the public monies, as have proved of immenſe ſervice to that kingdom in the preſent war. Necker contents himſelf with the honour ariſing from his own character and

public services, modestly excusing himself from receiving any title from the king, as well as any part of the emolument of his office. There can be no wonder that such a man should be so much celebrated.

Yesterday arrived here, a cartel from Halifax, in which came captain Greely and his crew, who were lately taken in our bay.

The town meeting stands adjourned to this day three o'clock afternoon, when it is desired that there may be a general attendance of the inhabitatns, as what relates to procuring their proportion of men, and determining upon the sum necessary to be raised for procuring beef for the army, and other money matters of great importance, will then come before the town.

Tuesday last arrived here captain Elisha Turner, in a letter of marque brig from Martinico. On his homeward bound passage he captured a ship from Guernsey, bound to New-York, laden with Wine, Brandy, Gin, and dry goods.

WORCESTER, July 5.

This week two large iron mortars were carried through this town: They were brought from Boston, and are to go on as fast as possible to camp. One of them weighs 9700 lb. the other about 9000 lb. each drawn by fourteen yoke of cattle.

NEW-PORT July 7

Last week sailed from this port, his most christian majesty's ships the Neptune, l'Evillie, and Romulus; and on Sunday last returned with the l'Genteel and Ariel frigates, and a number of the transports which lately arrived at Boston from France.

Yesterday arrived here in fifteen days from St. Croix, a sloop belonging to Connecticut, the master of which informs, that accounts were received at the above place the day before he sailed, of there having been a general engagement between the French and British fleets off Tobago, in which it was said the latter had three ships sunk and two taken.

CHATHAM, July 18.

General Washington, we are told, put the army in motion last Sunday, and moved towards King's Bridge; and, as a very heavy cannonade was heard most of last Sunday night and Monday morning, it is supposed that fort Washington was attacked.

Philadelphia, July 24.

Last Friday another flag arrived here from Charlestown, in which came passengers brigadier general Moultrie, and many other of the virtuous but unfortunate citizens of South Carolina.

The last accounts from South-Carolina informr us, that after lord Rawdon had returned to Ninety Six, he reinforced that garrison with one hundred men, and then retired towards Charlestown, at which place he was arrived at the date of our accounts; and his troops were at Orangeburg, about 80 miles from Charlestown, on their route to join his lordship, who, it seems, had destroyed many of his men by marching them into the country soon after their arrival; and had only reaped the small benefit of relieving, for a time, the post of Ninety Six; as it appears that that brave, persevering, and gallant officer, major general, Greene, had again appeared before the place, and completely invested it.

Continuation of Letters found on board the Packet bound from England to New-York, but carried into France.

(No. 82.)

Whitehall, March 7, 1781.

SIR,

YOUR letter, No. 113, inclosing a general state of his majesty's provincial forces serving under your command, and the report of the deputy inspector-general of provincial forces, of nine battalions, which you have thought worthy of being recommended to his majesty for half-pay, and permanent rank in America, has been received and laid before the king.

The encouragement held out to the officers of the provincial troops, of having their rank made permanent in America, and of being entitled to halfpay upon the reduction of their regiments, as stated in my letter of the 23d January, 1779, was meant as a reward and compensation to those of his majesty's faithful American subjects as had suffered the loss of their property on account of their loyalty, and had taken or should take arms in his majesty's service, and should exert themselves in raising and compleating provincial regiments; but it was never the king's intentions that those indulgencies should be extended generally to all those who held or who should hold commissions, in the provincial corps, nor even to all those who came within this description of loyal American sufferers; but to such regiments only as should be compleated to the then establishment of the British regiments of foot, and should be recommended to his majesty by his commander in chief, as being properly officered and fit for service.

It is true, this rule was in some measure dep rted from, in the instance of the establishment of the queen's rangers, and the New-York Volunteers, neither of which regiments were compleat when they were recommended to the king; and also in the case of the Volunteers of Ireland, as many of the officers of that regiment, were neither Americans, nor had property or connections in that country; but then it was done on account of the distinguished merit of those corps, and upon your particular recommendation; but in cases in general, where there is no such ex raordinary merit to claim particular and distinguished marks of favour, it is expected by his majesty that all the conditions specified in my letter of the 23d January, 1779, before mentioned, should be complied with in order to the officers of the Provincial regiments availing themselves of the advantages there held out to them.

With respect to the British legion which you recommended to his majesty's favour in your separate letter of the 1st June, 1780, and which you again mention in your letter of the 18th December, as it appears by a return of that corps, dated the 31st December last, which I have lately received from South-Carolina, that their numbers at that time amounted to more than 600 rank and file; and as they would long since have been greatly over complete, but for the losses they have sustained in the very active and important service in which they have been employed; upon the considerations, and as a mark of his majesty's royal approbation of the gallant behaviour of this corps, and of the services of that very deserving officer lieutenant-colonel Tarleton, who commands it, the king has been graciously pleased to approve of your recommendation of the British legion for permanent rank in America; and the officers will be recommended to parliament for half-pay, whenever the corps shall be reduced; and it is his majesty's pleasure, that you do take the earliest opportunity of making known to them these his gracious intentions.

And as it appears by the deputy inspector general's report, that the king's American regiment, (which stands first upon the list of those you have recommended) was raised at a very early period of the rebellion, and was nearly compleated in a short time, and has since been constantly employed in active service in the field, where it has more than once been distinguished for its gallant and spirited behaviour in action, particularly at the affair of Rhode Island, on the 29th August, 1778, under the command of major general Pigot, his majesty has been pleased to approve of your recommendation of that regiment, to be put upon the American establishment, and you will please to notify it accordingly.

But in future it is his majesty's pleasure, that no provincial regiment should be recommended to him for permanent rank and half-pay, that is not actually compleat to ten companies, consisting of seventy men rank and file each, with a due proportion of officers; and whenever any regiment shall be so recommended, I am to desire you will give directions to the inspector general of Provincial forces, or his deputy to report specially upon the merit of each commissioned officer, stating the place of his birth; the time of his residence in North-America, if not a native of that country; his former occupation and place of residence; and whether he has suffered in his property on account of his loyalty; in order that the king may see how far the establishing of such regiments will come up to the original intention of the encouragement held out to the Provincials by the new regulations.

I am sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) GEO. GERMAIN.

Sir Henry Clinton.

The following is taken from a Hand-Bill published by Mr. Rivington in New-York, the 16th instant.——

After giving an account of the operations of lord Cornwallis in Virginia, as far down as the 26th ult. he goes on ——

"His lordship having an intention to cross James river, marched on the fourth instant to a camp near James town, and made his arrangements accordingly. On the 6th information was brought him about noon, of the approach of the enemy, and about four in the afternoon, a large body attacked his out-posts, but concluding that the enemy would not bring a considerable force within his reach, unless they supposed that nothing was left but a rear guard, his lordship took every means to convince them of his weakness, which had the desired effect, for about sun set a body of troops with artillery began to form in front of his camp; he then put the troops under arms, and ordered the army to advance in two lines.

The attack was begun by the first line with great spirit, there being nothing but militia opposed to the light infantry, the action was soon over on the right; but lieutenant colonel Dundas's brigade, consisting of the 43d, 76th and 80th regiments which formed the left wing, meeting the Pennsylvania line, and detachment of the Marquis de le Fayette's continentals, with two six pounders, a smart action ensued for some minutes, when the enemy gave way, and abandoned their cannon. The cavalry were ready to pursue, but the darkness of the evening prevented his lordship making use of them.

His lordship commends the spirit and good behaviour of the officers and soldiers of the whole army, but the 76th and 80th regiments, on whom the brunt of the action fell, had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves particularly.

And his lordship says lieutenant colonel Dundas's conduct and gallantry deserve the highest praise: the force of the enemy in the field was about two thousand continentals and militia, and their loss he believes between two and three hundred, and that half an hour more day-light, would probalby have given him the greatest part of the corps."

Extract of a letter from Virginia, dated Williamsburg June 30, 1781.

"There happened a skirmish the 26th instant 300 rangers including cavalry, 50 Yagers, and 20 riflemen, were attacked by 70 cavalry, 1,200 riflemen, and 120 light infantry, all under the command of major M'Pherson, aid-de-camp to the marquis. The rangers formed in a heavy ploughed field; received the rebels, and charged them foot and horse, killed a vast number, drove them to devil, took one major, two subalterns, and thirty three privates. And broke above 150 of their fine rifles.—The loss of the rangers are one subaltern killed, and two wounded, 24 serjeants and privates killed, and 18 wounded, one corporal and one private taken."

CHARLESTOWN, June 27.

On Monday arrived an express, with the following interesting advices: that the siege of Ninety Six, which had been for some weeks closely invested by the whole army under general Greene, was, on the 20th instant, by the approach of the corps under lord Rawdon, raised, and that the enemy, immediately and precipitately retreated behind the Saluda; previous, however, to relinquishing so essential an object, general Greene attempted, with all his force, to gain the post by storm, but was gallantly repulsed by the small garrison.

The preservation of this post, to carry which no means were neglected by the enemy, cannot but be viewed as an event of the first consequence, and which reflects the highest honour on the defendants, for the military fortitude and conduct with which it was sustained.

Two hard Dollars will be given

To any person who will bring to the printer of this paper, a small leather POCKET BOOK, which was lost on Sunday last, and contained about seventy state Dollars.

Just Imported from Europe, and to be Sold, by

Sasportas & Le Bœuf,

At their Store, in Front-street, opposite to the Coffee-House, a large Assortment of DRY GOODS, Consisting of—

BROADCLOTHS, Wiltons, Bath Coating, white Flannel, Knaps, Serge Denims, Shalloons, Duroys, Durants, white and buff coloured Marseilles Quilting; plain, corded and figured Demities, plain and spotted Jeans; yard wide, 7-8 and 3-4 English Checks, a large Assortment of printed linen Handkerchiefs, Scotch Hankerchiefs, Barcelona Handkerchiefs of several colours, India Nankeens, a large Assortment of white and black figured and plain Gauze, gauze Handkerchiefs, coarse and fine Catgut, black and white blond Lace, silk Gloves and Mittens, ivory and cocoa mounted Fans; Irish, Dutch and German Linens, sheeting Linens, Brittanias, Calicoes, Humhums, jaconet and book Muslins; white, black and clouded Mantuas, Seersuckers, Scotch Threads, taylors Threads, a large Assortment of broad and narrow Ribbands, broad and narrow white Tapes, white and black Pins, Needles, white and black English beaver Hats, gold and silver thread coat and jacket buttons, sewing Silks of different colours, skeleton wire, Souchong Tea in canisters, Bohea Tea in chests, English Sail Duck from No. 4 to 8, a large Assortment of artificial Flowers, and several other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

N. B. They also have a Quantity of Sugar in hogsheads and barrels, Taffia, Cocoa in bags: which they will Sell reasonably. June 19.

A Negro GIRL to be sold.

She is healthy, sober, strong, honest, well-tempered, and used to take care of children. The reason of her being sold is, her not being capable of country work, for which her present master bought her. Enquire of Jacob Morris, Front-street.

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber, on the east side of Second-street, below Union-street, and one door from the corner of Pine-street, the following goods, viz.

IRish mess-beef in tierces, barrels, and half-barrels, pork in half barrels, extraordinary good; Madeira wine by the pipe, hogshead or gallon, Lisbon ditto, by the hogshead, quarter-cask, or gallon, coffee, tea and sugars by wholesale and retail, English soap by ditto, ditto, Scotch snuff, manufactured in Glasgow, a quantity of tin ware, japan'd and plain, English cloaths and scrubbing brushes, English made sailors jackets, breeches, drawers and shirts, shoes and hats, fine and coarse callicoes, handkerchiefs, stockings and threads, Tully garters, a few firkins of butter, and sundry other goods not here mentioned.

DAVIS BEVAN.

Imported in the ship Franklin from L'Orient, and to be Sold by

Josiah W. and William Gibbs,

At their Store, in Second-street a few doors below Chesnut-street,

A LARGE and elegant assortment of superfine Broadcloths, with silk Linings, Trimmings, &c.
Rich gold and silver worked Buttons,
Embroidered waistcoat Patterns,
A variety of fashionable Silks, consisting of
Mantuas, and Taffaties,
Sattins and Modes,
Mexican, Italian, and Batavia Silks,
Sewing Ditto,
Gauzes and Cambrics,
Nonbattua Linens,
Thread Hose,
White Threads and Nankeens,

ALSO,

An assortment of newest fashioned brass desk Furniture, with Locks, &c. compleat; Knives and Forks, cutteau Knives, Razors, plated Spurs, enamel'd snuff Boxes, brass Nails, window Glass, &c.

Just published, and to be SOLD, By

CHARLES CIST,

Printer and Bookseller, in Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, Philadelphia,

(Price Five Shillings)

A short Introduction to Latin Grammar;

For the Use of the University and Academy of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia.

WANTED, immediately, a WET NURSE, with a good Breast of Milk. Enquire of the Printer.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

Joſeph Reed, Eſquire, Preſident,

And the SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania,

A PROCLAMATION,

WHEREAS divers ill diſpoſed perſons have manufactured, or imported into this ſtate, quantities of baſe metal, in the ſimilitude of Britiſh half-pence, but much inferior in value and weight to genuine Britiſh half-pence, to the great depreciation of that coin, the injury of the community in general, and the poor in particular; ſuch practices having a natural tendency to raiſe the prices of the neceſſaries of life, and introduce new confuſion in the currency of the country. We have therefore thought proper to prohibit, and do hereby ſtrictly enjoin all officers employed in the receipt of taxes or other public dues, not to receive ſuch baſe coin in any payments whatſoever: And do earneſtly recommend to all the faithful inhabitants of this ſtate to refuſe it in payment, and by all other lawful ways and means diſcourage the currency thereof. And we do in a ſpecial manner direct and enjoin all magiſtrates, ſheriffs, conſtables and other civil officers within this ſtate, to make due enquiry after offenders in the premiſes, that they may be brought to ſpeedy and condign puniſhment.

Given, by order of the council, under the hand of his excellency JOSEPH REED, eſquire, preſident, and the ſeal of the ſtate, at Philadelphia, this fourteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-one.

JOSEPH REED, Preſident.

Atteſt. T. Matlack, Sec.

GOD SAVE the PEOPLE!

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon the 12th day of Auguſt next,

The noted Tavern and Farm of the

Yellow - Springs,

Which contains 150 acres of rich Land, good Meadows and Orchard, a large, new, ſtone Barn, with Stables under; in the Dwelling Houſe are 13 rooms, 9 of them have fire places, 2 of them have a ſwinging partition and can be made into one, which makes a handſome ball room; in the bathing-ſeaſon 500 people have been entertained in a day: there are two handſome Bath Houſes with Baths in them, and a Room with a fire place, beſides the old Bath. The water is impriched with the marine ſalts, and all thoſe valuable ingredients whereby it is conſtituted a light and pure chalybeate, which inſtantly pervades the moſt remote receſſes of the human frame, warms and invigorates the relaxed conſtitution, reſtores the weakened fibres to their due tone and elaſticity, removes every obſtruction to which the minuter veſſels of the body are liable, and becomes thereby adapted to moſt cold, chronical diſorders, lowneſs of ſpirits, weak digeſtions and nervous complaints.

N. B As the Tavern has been badly kept this number of years paſt, none need apply as Tenants but perſons of ſobriety and property. The Terms will be known by enquiring of SARAH KENNEDY.

Yellow-Springs, June 14.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ON reading one of Mr. Claypoole's late News Papers, I was ſurprized to ſee an advertiſement ſigned by Mrs. Sarah Kennedy, wherein ſhe propoſes letting the Farm, Tavern, &c. at the Yellow Springs in Cheſter county, and that the ſame might be entered upon the 12th day of Auguſt next. I therefore think it my duty to inform the Publick, and more eſpecially, thoſe who may incline to rent the Premiſes aforeſaid, that I the ſubſcriber am in poſſeſſion thereof, by virtue of a Leaſe from under the hand and ſeal of Doctor Samuel Kennedy, deceaſed, which will not expire until April 1784, and am determined to hold the ſame title till that period: but as the ſaid Sarah Kennedy has, ſince her huſband's deceaſe, in a baſe and clandeſtine manner got poſſeſſion of the aforeſaid leaſe, ſhe vainly imagines that ſhe can get poſſeſſion of the premiſes at her pleaſure, although I can prove by a number of reputable gentlemen that it does not expire until the time above mentioned. SAMUEL CULBERTSON.

Yellow-Springs, July 14.

Six Pounds Specie Reward.

WHEREAS a certain WILLIAM BROOKS (as he called himſelf) was committed to my cuſtody as a runaway Servant, and has ſince made his eſcape: He is a ſmall ſized man, of a pale complection, ſhort, lightiſh coloured hair, an Engliſhman born: had on when he made his eſcape, a white linſey coat, linen veſt and breeches; ſaid he had friends in Philadelphia; and when committed to my care was attempting to paſs, by means of an old indenture of a convict of the ſame name. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid fellow, and deliver him to me, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable charges, from

June 10. JAMES HORNER, ſheriff of Harford county.

Sixteen Silver Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen, on Friday night, the 6th of July, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Bucks county, Bedminſter township, A White HORSE, ſix years old laſt ſpring, about 15 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder HF, paces a travel, and trots. Any perſon ſecuring the Thief and Horſe, ſo that the Owner may bring the thief to juſtice, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable Charges, or FOUR POUNDS for the Horſe only, by delivering him to Mrs. Bogart, at the Croſs Keys, at the corner of Third and Cheſnut-ſtreets, or the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

HENRY FRETS.

Agreeable to the laſt Will and Teſtament of the late Kendal Lee, Eſquire, will be Sold, on the Premiſes, to the higheſt Bidder, on the 5th day of September next, (if fair) if not, the next fair Day, for Gold or Silver,

A Tract of Land, lying in the

county of Northampton, Malchepurgo Inlet, in Virginia, containing about 1000 Acres: It is exceeding fine land, and remarkably well ſituated for trade; a good Title and Deed will be made for the lands on the firſt of January next, when poſſeſſion may be had: One fifth part of the purchaſe money muſt be paid on the delivery of the land; one fifth on the firſt of Auguſt, 1784; one fifth on the firſt of March, 1787; one fifth on the firſt of April, 1789; and the remaining fifth on the firſt of June, 1793. Bond and approved ſecurity will be required of the purchaſer for the payment of the laſt mentioned four-fifths; the bond to bear intereſt from the date, and the intereſt to be paid annually in the like money.

WILLIAM LEE,
GEORGE LEE, } Executors.

WAS taken up, in South-ſtreet, near Lebanon Garden, on Saturday the 30th of June, A dark Bay MARE, about 14 hands high, unſhod, and much ſaddle marked: She is now at Captain JOHN DAVIS's ſtables, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, oppoſite the State-houſe. The Owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

TO BE SOLD A

Good, three ſtory Brick Houſe,

well finiſhed, and convenient Lot of GROUND, in Second-ſtreet, in an excellent Neighbourhood, and well ſituated for Buſineſs, or for a Gentleman who does Buſineſs near the Water. Enquire of the Printer.

Frederick-Town, July 2.

Thirty Hard Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Frederick town, Maryland, on the 1ſt inſtant, A NEGROE MAN, named NED BARNES; a likely, ſenſible fellow, a ſhoemaker, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high; he carried with him a good deal of valuable cloathing, among which are a new light blue cloth coat and waiſtcoat, a pair of leather breeches, a pair of boots, a pair of neat ſhoes with ſilver buckles. It is probable he may have a paſs, and intends to join the Britiſh troops: it is expected he went off on a likely roan horſe, belonging to a gentleman in this town. The above Reward will be paid to any perſon bringing the ſaid Slave home, or ſecuring him in any gaol. It is requeſted he may be ſearched, and the money about him ſecured.

JOHN HANSON.

TO BE SOLD,

A two-ſtory brick Houſe, on the

ſouth ſide of Shippen-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in Southwark. The lot is twenty-two and an half feet by ſixty-five in depth; and a frame Stable on the back part of the lot. For terms enquire of JAMES ROWAN, in Second ſtreet, near South-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, July 14th 1781.

TO be ſold or exchanged for an houſe in Philadelphia, about one hundred and fifty acres of land, lying three quarters of a mile from Chriſtiana Bridge, New Caſtle county. About ſixty acres are cleared, and the remainder very well timbered, well watered with good ſprings, &c. There is on it a ſmall houſe fit for a tenant. For further particulars enquire of the printer.

Four Hard Dollars Reward.

STRAYED out of the paſture of Samuel Richards, in the Neck, on Monday the 23d of June, a bright bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, ſhod all round, branded on the near thigh H, but not very eaſy to be ſeen; trots and canters well. He was ſeen in the Butcher's Arm's-Lane, on Wedneſday laſt. Whoever will bring the ſaid Horſe to Davis Bevan, in Second-ſtreet, one door above Pine-ſtreet, or to Samuel Richards, in Front-ſtreet near the Draw-bridge, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable Charges.

July 2. DAVIS BEVAN.

N. B. The above horſe very generally has the inſide of his fore fetlock joints ſore, by reaſon of ſtriking his ſhoes againſt them.

Humble's-Town, July 3d, 1781.

Eight Hard Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or ſtrayed, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Humble's-town, Derry township, Lancaſter county, on the night of the 20th of June laſt, A dark, cheſnut coloured HORSE, half blooded, 5 years old, about 13 hands high, neither brand or mark, but has a few white hairs between his ears and on his flank, trots and canters well, and has a good carriage. Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe and brings him to the ſubſcriber, or ſecures him ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have Four Hard Dollars Reward for the Horſe, or for the Horſe and Thief the above Reward and reaſonable Charges paid, by me,

JAMES CLUNIE.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A Perſon who writes a good hand, underſtands Accounts, and can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

THOSE who may pleaſe to favour this Paper with Advertiſements, are requeſted to ſend the Money with them, and thereby ſave themſelves and the Printer the Trouble very generally attending future Settlements.

TO BE SOLD,

Sundry LOTS in this city, on Lombard, Front, Second and South-ſtreets; alſo a few Lots in the diſtrict of Southwark.

TO BE LET,

The MANSION-HOUSE of the late Joſeph Wharton, in Southwark; and that large WHARF & STORES near the Swede's Church.——For terms apply to Charles Wharton, one of the Executors to the eſtate of Joſeph Wharton, deceaſed.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

At the Coffee-Houſe, on SATURDAY, the 28th of July, inſtant, at SIX o'Clock in the Evening,

A NEW three ſtory BRICK HOUSE, with a two ſtory KITCHEN, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, three doors above Coats's alley. The Houſe is 17 feet wide a half front, and 34 feet and a half deep; the Kitchen is 12 and a half by 16 and a half feet; with the Lot of Ground whereon it ſtands, being 17 feet 8 inches front and 72 and a half feet deep, with the privilege of a 3 feet alley, leading into Coats's alley; clear of ground rent.

July 20.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN-AWAY, laſt night from the ſubſcriber, a likely NEGROE BOY, named DUBLIN, nineteen years of age, about 5 feet high: He took with him a white cloth coat and breeches, and a ſhort, brown plush coat with white cape and cuffs. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid Negroe in any gaol in the United States, ſhall have the above Reward. DAVID LENOX.

July 18.

Came to Joſeph Bachar's Meadow,

in Paſſyunk township, an old RED COW, with a ſtar in her forehead, a white belly, both ears marked, has a white ſpot on her rump: Likewiſe a young COW with a white face, red round her eyes, ſhort horns, both ears marked, a white belly, white tail. Whoever has loſt ſaid Cows, by applying to JOSEPH TODD, may have them again.

A Frame Houſe,

Of 20 feet front and 24 feet deep, 2 ſtories high, ſtanding on a lot at the corner of Lombard and Front-ſtreets, TO BE SOLD on reaſonable Terms, by WILLIAM WHARTON.

To be Sold, by Private Sale,

A VERY valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 500 acres, ſituate on the river Lehegh (a branch of the Delaware) about four miles from Bethlehem: the ſoil is excellent, and is capable of being improved to great advantage.

Likewiſe, A Brick HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet, one door from the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet, 15 feet in front and 20 feet deep, now in the tenure of Thomas Bryan. For further particulars enquire of DANIEL or BENEZET or WILLIAM BINGHAM, in Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

The following LANDS, lying in Northampton county, Pennſylvania.

ONE hundred and eighty-nine acres, with allowance, ſituate on M'Michael's, Creek over the Blue Mountains, bounded on the north by the lands of Louis Recces, on the ſouth by the lands of Jacob Hepkeys, eaſt and weſt by vacant lands. On ſaid land there is a pond or lake of clear ſtanding water, never known to riſe or fall many feet. Said land was ſurveyed by application of 21ſt Auguſt, 1765, and returned into the office, for which there is a ſheriff's deed.

One hundred and ninety-nine acres, 150 perches, and allowance of ſix per hundred, ſituate and lying on Shaholy creek, and ſix miles from the Delaware, ſurveyed agreeable to application of 29th September, 1767.

Seventy-nine acres, 30 perches, and allowances, ſituate in Mount Bethel township, bounded on the north by the lands of John Scott, ſouth by the lands of Alexander Muckelroy, eaſt by the lands of Joſeph Gallaher late William Craig, weſt by the lands of Thomas There is a ſmall houſe and barn erected thereon and tenented.

Forty acres of fine meadow lands, ſituate miles from the county court houſe. For particulars enquire of Eleazar Levy, in Elfrey's alley, Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets.

MINERS,

WANTED, Four or Five MINERS, to work a regular vein of ore, to whom good Wages will be given. Enquire of the ſubſcriber at Durham Furnace.

RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

Best possible image.

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 760.

WALTER ROE & Company,

At their Store, on the north side of Market-street, four doors below Fourth-street, in Mr. Owen Jones's house,

ARE now opening a large and neat assortment of merchandize, imported in the last vessels from Europe, which they will sell by wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms, for ready money, viz.

Superfine Broad Cloths of various colours
Second ditto
Brown, claret, olive, black blue and spotted Corduroys
Black Everlastings
Serge Denesme
Durants of all colours
Shalloone ditto
Corded & flowered Dimity,
Blue, black, and crimson calimancoes,
Bengals and Ginghams,
A large assortment of beautiful Chintzes and calicoes
Marseilles Quilting
Black and white Sattins
Black and white Modes
Sarsnetts and Peelongs
White, brown, green, blue and striped ell-wide Persians
Half yard ditto
Taffetys and Matuas,
Brocades and Lutestrings
Sewing Silks of all colours
Cambricks and Lawns
Flowered and Minionet Lawns
Muslin and Kenting
Handkerchiefs
Plain and striped Muslin
Bandanoe and Barcelona
Silk Handkerchiefs
Irish and Russia Sheetings
Irish, French and German Linens
Lavall Linens
Three-fourths and Yard-wide Britannia's
Fine and coarse Scoch Threads
Coloured ditto
Silk, Cotton, Thread and Worsted Hose
Silk and Worsted Breeches Patterns
Purple and white Gloves
Ladies Fans
Tapes and Bobbins
Black, Blond and Thread Lace
Ribbands
Seven-eights, yard-wide, and yard and three-eights cotton Checks
Spotted and coloured Jeans
Pins by the Packet
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Writing Paper
Snuff in Bottles
A neat Assortment of Glass and China Ware
A small Assortment of Ironmongery
Clock Movements and Faces
Salt
Cotton by the Bag and smaller quantity
Bohea Tea, &c. &c. &c.

Said Roe and Company hope for encouragement from the public, as they are determined to pay the strictest attention to business, and, as far as in their power, give satisfaction to those who please to favour them with their custom.

They hope to be excused the common mode of telling the public, their goods are remarkably low: they wish, and only wait, for an opportunity of convincing them, by shewing the quality, and telling the prices of their goods, which they flatter themselves, will be the best and most pleasing method to convince the purchasers that their prices are moderate.

On MONDAY Next,

At TEN o'Clock, in the Forenoon,

On Jacob Bright's Wharf, between Race and Vine-streets,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

ALL THE

Guns, Tackle, Apparel, Cables,

Anchors, Furniture and Appendages,

Belonging to, and taken from the ship RESOLUTION, lay'd up as an Hulk.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,

July 23. CLEMENT BIDDLE Marshal.

N. B. The above were advertised for Thursday the 26th inst, but could not be got ready for sale. An Inventory may be seen at the Marshal's Office and at the Coffee-house.

David Chambers has opened his Marble-Yard in Cherry alley, near Third-street. Those who please to favour him with their custom may rely on being well supplied.

Wanted, several Workmen in the different branches of the business.

Lodgings to be Lett:

A PART of an HOUSE, unfurnished, in a pleasant part of the city, with a STABLE and COACH-HOUSE. Enquire of the Printer.

Office of Finance,

JULY 14, 1781.

IN pursuance of an Act of the United States in Congress Assembled, NOTICE is hereby given, That Proposals will be received in this office, from the date hereof until the 11th day of August next, inclusive, for supplying, by contract, the rations deliverable by the public at Fort Pitt and its dependencies, to such officers, soldiers and others as are or may be entitled to them from a certain time to be fixed in the contract until the Expiration of six months thereafter; the ration to consist of——One pound of Bread,
One pound of Beef or three quarters of Pork
One gill of good Whiskey,——and of
1 quart of Salt,
2 quarts of Vinegar,
8 Pounds of Soap,
3 Pounds of Candles,
} To every hundred rations.

The Contractors to issue the said rations; the payment to be made in gold or silver, at the time to be stipulated in the contract; the proposals to be sent in sealed, and to contain the lowest prices and longest terms of payment at which the parties will contract.

N. B. The Stipulations to be entered into may be seen in the Draft of a Contract at this Office.

Office of Finance,

JULY 14, 1781.

IN pursuance of an Act of the United States in Congress assembled, NOTICE is hereby given, That Proposals will be received in this office, from the date hereof until Saturday the 28th instant, inclusive, for supplying, by contract, the rations deliverable by the public at the post of Reading, in Pennsylvania, to such officers, soldiers, prisoners, or others, as are or may be entitled to them, from a day to be fixed in the contract, until the 1st day of January next; the ration to consist of——One pound of Bread,
One pound of Beef, or 3-4 of Pork,
One jill of Whiskey,—and of
1 quart of Salt,
2 quarts of Vinegar,
8 pounds of Soap,
3 pounds of Candles,
} To every hundred rations.

The Contractors to issue the said rations, and the payments to be made in gold or silver, at the times to be stipulated in the contract; the proposals to be sent in sealed, and to contain the lowest prices and longest terms of payment at which the parties will contract.

N. B. The Stipulations to be entered into may be seen in the Draught of a Contract at this Office.

Office of Finance,

JULY 16, 1781.

IN pursuance of an Act of the United States in Congress assembled: NOTICE is hereby given, That proposals will be received in this office, from the date hereof until Saturday, the 28th instant, inclusive, for supplying by contract, the rations deliverable by the public, at York Town, in Pennsylvania, to such officers, soldiers, prisoners, or others, as may be entitled to receive them, from a day to be fixed in the contract, until the 1st day of January next; the ration to consist of——One pound of Bread,
One pound of beef, or 3-4 of Pork,
One jill of Whiskey.—And of
1 quart of Salt,
2 quarts of Vinegar,
8 pounds of Soap,
3 pounds of Candles,
} To every hundred rations.

The Contractors to issue the said rations, and the payments to be made in gold or silver, at the times to be stipulated in the contract; the proposals to be sent in sealed, and to contain the lowest prices and longest terms of payment at which the parties will contract

N. B. The Stipulations to be entered into may be seen in the Draught of a Contract at this Office.

Haym Solomons, Broker,

Sells Bills on Holland, France, Spain, England, St. Croix, &c.

HE likewise sells, on commission, Loan-office Certificates, and all other Kinds of Merchandize He gives constant attendance at his Office in Front-street, between Market and Arch-streets, from 9 to 12 in the forenoon; likewise attends at the Coffee house from 12 to 2.

From Rivington's New-York Gazette, of the 14th instant.

The following are the particulars of the transactions at Kingsbridge on the 3d instant, and of the skirmish between 200 Yagers and 30 horse, under the command of lieutenant colonel de Prueschenck, and the advanced corps of the rebel army, of 800 foot and 300 horse.

IN the evening of the 2d, lieut. col. Emmerich marched with 100 men, drawn from the regiments of the line, to Philips's house, as the next morning a number of waggons, under an escort of 200 foot and 30 mounted Yagers, were to be sent to the same place for some hay. But about 10 o'clock the same evening, intelligence was received of general Washington's army having been at Singsing, in the afternoon of the 2d instant. It was therefore resolved to leave the waggons within the lines, and sent the detachment to recal col. Emmerich. Lieutenant-colonel de Prueschenck, with the following officers under his command, viz. Captain Henricks, captain de Wangenheim, lieut. Schaefer, lieut. de Delmar, and lieut. de Baltholmai, left the camp at day-break, and having left Kingsbridge, would not pass a series of defiles, before he had reconnoitered fort Independence; he therefore ordered his advanced guard under lieut. Schaefer, and another party of a serjeant and ten men, to examine the fort and its environs: It being not yet quite day, these parties did not perceive the enemy drawn up in a line of battle, till they were within ten yards of them, they received the enemy's fire, returned it, and fell back to a proper distance. Lieutenant-colonel de Prueschenck immediately, and with great resolution and presence of mind, endeavoured to gain the height in the rear of the fort, and though he received the enemy's whole fire, succeeded so far as to take possession of the ruins of a house which was formerly fortified by colonel Emmerich; from whence he attacked the rebels in their advantageous position, intending to dislodge them, but observing a battalion with flying colours in the fort, finding their superiority of numbers, being furiously attacked with the bayonnet, and at the same time seeing no possibility of gaining any ground to his advantage, resolved to fall back under the cannon in Charles redoubt, but the rebels pressing too hard upon him, and his infantry, on account of the narrow passage, began to lose ground, and being apprehensive of sustaining some loss in repassing the defile in such a situation, to avoid this and prevent confusion, he ordered his cavalry under lieutenant Flies, to charge the advancing enemy. This had the expected effect, the rebels stopped, the Yagers formed again and re-commenced the attack with redoubled vigour, obliged the rebels to quit the fort and drove them from the heights as far as Deveaux's house, and took possession of the ground the rebels had quitted. At this time lieutenant-colonel de Wurmb arrived with the rest of the Yager corps from Kingsbridge, and took possession of the rising ground between the bridge and fort Independence, reconnoitered the enemy's new position, extending from Miles-square road over the height to Williams's bridge, with a thick wood in their rear, plainly indicating a design to conceal their real strength; and as repeated intelligence was received that 300 French horse covered the enemy's left at Williams's bridge, colonel de Wurmb acted with precaution, and did not think proper to risk another attack: but lieut. col. Emmerich retreating over Spiten-Devil, and being cut off by the rebels position, 200 men being arrived at this time from the regiments of the line, and the refugees from Morrissiania having having joined, it was absolutely necessary to force the rebels from their ground, to give colonel Emmerich an opportunity of joining by the way of Cortland's house, still in possession of the rebels. The Yagers moved forward and took possession of Cortlandt's bridge, the refugees and advanced parties of the Yagers engaged the rebel advanced posts and drove them to their main body, who immediately filed off to the left and retreated towards Williams's bridge; the passage being now open, colonel Emmerich was desired to leave Spiten Devil and to join, which he did, and inform general de Lossberg that he drew 200 rebels into his ambuscade at Philips's house, of which he killed three and took nine—that the rebel army was moving in two columns (one of which was already seen on Valentine's hill advancing towards Cortlandt's bridge.) The troops were now ordered to fall back to their former position, leaving 100 Yagers at fort Independence, and observed all motions of general Washington's army, who himself reconnoitered Spiten Devil at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At 4 o'clock the troops moved into the lines and to their encampment.

The loss of the Yagers is 3 men killed, 1 officer, 1 serjeant, 26 men wounded and 5 missing.

Continuation of LETTERS found on board the Britiſh Packet, bound to New-York, but taken on her paſſage and carried into France.

Whitehall, Treaſury-chambers, 19th Dec. 1780.

SIR,

THE lords commiſſioners of his majeſty's treaſury, having received information of the ſteps which were taken by your excellency, to appoint commiſſaries of captures, upon your expedition to South Carolina, for the purpoſe of preſerving the property of his majeſty's loyal ſubjects in that country, or making them recompenſe for the loſſes, or damage which they might ſuſtain, and for the purpoſe of converting to the good of his majeſty's ſervice, and to the uſe, conveniency, and benefit of the army, all cattle and moveable property, which might be captured from his majeſty's enemies; and finding that major Hay, one of the gentlemen appointed by your excellency one of the commiſſaries, was now in England on account of his health; their lordſhips deſired the favour of his attendance on their board, to explain to them, all the circumſtances of that commiſſion and the nature of the proceedings therein, and major Hay having given their lordſhips very ſatisfactory information thereon; it appears to their lordſhips that this meaſure not only has been of great utility and conveniency to the army, and his majeſty's loyal ſubjects, but that it is an act of juſtice and humanity, and may hereafter be of the utmoſt conſequence to prevent many abuſes, and ſave conſiderable expences; I am therefore commanded by their lordſhips, to acquaint your excellency, that they approve intirely not only of your continuing ſuch commiſſariat in South-Carolina, but alſo of your eſtabliſhing and appointing others of the like nature, and for the like purpoſes, whenever you in your judgment ſhall think requiſite, neceſſary and proper. And their lordſhips requeſt that you will acquaint me for their information, whether any ſuch plan was adopted in the expeditions from the head of Elk to Philadelphia; in that againſt Georgia, or in any other of the incurſions into the enemies country; and whether the cattle and moveables taken in ſuch expeditions, were brought to any account for the benefit of the army, or for the advantage of the public, by the commiſſaries, or any other perſons whatever, or that any recompenſe was made to thoſe of his majeſty's loyal ſubjects, who ſuffered by ſuch incurſions.

I am Sir,

Your excellency's moſt obedient humble ſervant,

Sir Henry Clinton. (Signed) JOHN ROBINSON,

(Copy) Whitehall, March 7th, 1781.

SIR,

YOUR letter to lord George Germain of the 31ſt of December, and one to me of the ſame date, and another of the 11th of January, which I alſo laid before his lordſhip, came ſafe to hand in the mail of the Antelope packet.

The ample and very intereſting information theſe letters and their incloſures contain, gave his lordſhip much ſatisfaction, and ſhew how very beneficial your appointment has been to the public, and how much you have exerted yourſelf in the diſtribution of juſtice and re-eſtabliſhment of order in the province.

As you have now, however, quitted that ſtation, and I expect this letter will find you at New York, it is unneceſſary to make any obſervations upon the variety and important matter you have tranſmitted; and therefore his lordſhip only directs me to return you his thanks for it, and to acquaint you, that the latter part of your conduct in South-Carolina, has given equal ſatisfaction with the former, and cannot fail to recommend you to his majeſty's favour upon any future occaſion.

I ſhall hope for the performance of your promiſe of writing to me ſoon after your arrival at New-York, when I think from the wretched ſtate of the rebel military force, and the vaſt ſuperiority of ours, there is a great probability of a negociation being ſolicited by the inhabitants of the revolted provinces, if not by the Congreſs: and if that ſhould be the caſe, I ſhall rejoice at your being preſent, for as you have ſo full a knowledge of the republican diſpoſition of the Americans, and their averſion to monarchy, I doubt not that you will be able to prevail with the commiſſioners not to make any conceſſions which may have a tendency to confirm them in thoſe principles, and prevent any amendment of their conſtitutions, for the purpoſe of creating diſtinctions of ranks, and to draw them nearer to the model the of Britiſh government, which muſt certainly be more beneficial to the people, as it will ſtrengthen their connection with this country, and prevent the return of the like calamities as they now ſuffer. I am, Sir,

your moſt obedient humble Servant,

James Simpſon, Eſquire. (Signed) W. KNOX.

In Mr. Rivington's Royal Gazette, of July 12, 1781. is inſerted the following paragraph.

"We have the pleaſure of hearing, from the beſt authority, that, when the packet with the March mail bound to New-York, was taken, though the diſpatches from government were ſuffered to fall into the hands of our enemies, they happened to contain nothing of which any bad uſe can be made."

LONDON.

April 5. As ſoon as the grand fleet have effected the relief of Gibralter, 8 ſail of the line are to be detached to the Weſt-Indies.

Extract of a letter from Calais, March 30.

"Yeſterday a Swiſs of the name of Bevaux, and two other foreigners, ſojourners here, were apprehended and committed cloſe priſoners to the concier erie, on ſuſpicion of being ſpies. All their papers were ſealed up and ſent to Paris."

Advices are received from Havre de Grace, which ſay, that on the 20th ult. the Moreſque tranſport of 12 guns, deeply laden for foreign ſervice, caught fire in the ſteward's lazaretto, and burned in the moſt furious manner from three in the afternoon till ſeven, when ſhe burned to the water's edge.—The privateers boats towed her out while in flames, and thereby preſerved many others from the ſame fate.

On Monday general Clarke ſet off for Portſmouth to embark for Canada, his majeſty having been pleaſed to appoint him lieutenant governor of Quebec.

April 19. A correſpondent ſays, for Engliſhmen to boaſt a ſuperiority over all other nations in courage and naval ſkill, is true policy, as far as it tends to beget a confidence of victory in thoſe who fight their battles, but ſeriouſly, and without any political bias that brave and great officers are the peculiar diſtinction of the Britiſh navy, would be an opinion, which every principle of common ſenſe muſt forcibly reject. Perhaps the annals of England do not boaſt a more intrepid commander than the Chevalier de Grimoard, the captain of the Minerve, a frigate of 32 guns taken ſome ſhort time ſince by lord Mulgrave. His lordſhip fought in the Courageaux, a 74 gun ſhip, the force of which the Minerve had ſucceſsfully withſtood for about an hour; but the Albion then coming up every hope from reſiſtance vaniſhed, and the Chevalier ſtruck, though not before he had received a wound in the groin, which was inflicted by a ſhot very much forked and expanded, by having ſtruck ſome part of the ſhip in its paſſage from the gun.—The writer of this was lately in company with this gentleman, on his return to the continent from his captivity in this country. If he is a ſubject worthy of remark from his action with lord Mulgrave, he is an object of uncommon regard, from his manners and converſation, which are ſtrikingly polite, dignified and intelligent: His countenance (not unlike the late celebrated Garrick's) is enlightened, by an eye replete with fire and penetration; and although he felt the moſt ſubtile ſmart from his wound, he conducted himſelf with a kind of manly vivacity, which begot pity and reſpect in all who obſerved him. The companions of his hours of retirement were books of philoſophy and hiſtory. He ſpoke in the higheſt terms of his noble adverſary, whom, he ſaid, had attended him every day while he was in London, and had done him the moſt kind offices.

Extract of a letter from Cork, April 8.

"Too much praiſe cannot be given the captain of his majeſty's frigate Cancer, for the propriety of his conduct in the following affair: captain Jeze Carvellio, maſter of the Noſtra Signora de Arrabida, of and from St. Ubes, arrived laſt Friday, gives an account that on his paſſage he was met with and boarded by a privateer which carried American colours. The privateer's people took from the Portugueſe moſt of their proviſions, and plundered the captain of ſtores and cloaths, and then quitted her. Shortly after the Portugueſe was met by the Cancer, to whom he gave an account of his diſaſter; on which the Cancer made ſail and ſoon got along ſide and boarded the privateer, which proved to belong to Guernſey. The Cancer then brought her alongſide the Portugueze, and ſuch of her officers and crew as the Portugueze knew to pillege him were taken on board the Cancer, firſt well flogged, and then confined in irons; the reſt of the privateer's crew were taken in the Cancer, ſome of them put in irons, particularly the captain of her, before whom his commiſſion was firſt read, wherein the captain of the Cancer remarked the ſtrict charges, to obſerve good conduct towards the different neutral powers, and after returning the Portugueſe captain and crew ſuch things as they were plundered of, diſmiſſed him, with an aſſurance and declaration that the delinquents ſhould be puniſhed with the utmoſt ſeverity of the law, and tried for piracy; to which intent he put ſome officers and men on board the privateer to carry her to England"

An evening paper ſays, ſeveral Weſt India merchants have been charged before ſir George Brydges Rodney, with ſupporting treaſonable coreſpondence with the rebels; and it is reported that no leſs than eight perſons of conſequence are now upon their voyage to England, to ſtand their trials for the ſame.

NEW-YORK, July 4.

As commodore Johnſtone's expedition is generally ſuppoſed to be directed againſt the cape of Good Hope, we have been ſedulous in our endeavours to procure an authentic ſtate of the Dutch force at that place; and we now have the pleaſure to preſent our readers with a moſt accurate account of all the troops ſtationed at this important ſettlement for its defence. So very intereſting an article of information, we take for granted, muſt be highly acceptable to the public.

Governor's troops of horſe.

1ſt troop, heavy, 96 M. D. Van Gholſte.
2d ditto, lights 80 De Holt, jun.

European forces in the pay of their High Mightineſſes:

1ſt Reg. Carbineers, 590 Van Broiff.
2d Do Light infantry 450 Landkyte.

Battalion of light Chaſſeurs, compoſed of Dutch, Swiſs, German, Portugeze, &c. conſiſting of 280 men, commanded by Le Briton.

Artillery upon their High Mightineſſes account.

1ſt company, 56 capt. Boerſhe.
2d ditto, 50 capt. Alſone.

Artillery upon account of the Company.

1ſt company, 45 Leſtroome.

Infantry upon account of the company.

1ſt Battalion, blue, 300 Joville.
2d ditto, red, 300 Van Joyſte.
3d ditto, orange, 350 De Voguegriſle.

Continental troops in the pay and ſervice of their High Mightineſſes.

A battalion called the Prince of Orange, 400, De Yoenyneiſt.

A battalion called Anterdamites, 300, Burſleim.

A battalion, called Hereditary Corps, 300, O'Brien.

The ordnance are computed in general accounts to be 42 pounders, 28; 36 pounders, 90. The greateſt part unſerviceable; 24 pounders, 18; 18 pounders, 9, from 18 to 6 pounders not known.

The different forts and garriſons but badly built, chiefly of mud and ſtone; the batteries commanding the bay of Falyſe are the beſt built, and the ſtrongeſt fortified.

Total number of men, 3497—In this number all officers of whatever degree in the military line, invalids, penſioners, &c. are included, and their number exceed 650. Extra of thoſe troops, about 2000 militia, whoſe arms are kept in the ſtores, but at particular times of exerciſe are ready to turn out.

From Rhode Iſland we are informed the rebels have followed the example of ſome of the other provinces, by confiſcating loyaliſts eſtates, and lately advertiſed for ſale thoſe of the late governor Hutchinſon, Charles Ward Apthorp, eſquire; and captain John Watſon, of Newport.

Extract of a letter from Charleſtown, conſequent to the rebel general Greene's ſudden return back into South Carolina, dated June 5th.

"Camden was abandoned, and ſcarce a day paſſed that did not bring accounts of ſome poſt being taken, or ſome party cut off. At laſt lord Rawdon moved to the lines nearer Charleſtown, leaving Auguſta and Ninety Six to their fate; they bravely held out; and the reinforcement now arrived, will oblige Mr. Greene to ſeek his ſafety in flight."

Yeſterday a ſloop of war arrived, after a paſſage of 8 weeks from England, we have not yet been informed of any political occurrences, ſince the arrival of the Speedy packet. It is ſaid, that admiral Darby was returned with great part of the grand fleet, but that admaral Digby with ten ſail of the line was gone upon ſervice, his deſtination not known.

GENERAL ORDERS.

In conſequence of the commander in chief's report of the expidition under brigadier gen. Arnold to Chеſapeak in January laſt, his excellency has received a letter from lord George Germain, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, of which the following is an extract.

"I have received the king's commands to ſignify to "you his majeſty's pleaſure that you do acquaint "brigadier general Arnold, lieutenant colonels Dun"das and Simcoe, and the other officers and ſoldiers, "under his command, that their conduct and behavi"our are approved of by his majeſty."

His excellency the commander in chief has been pleaſed to appoint major generals Leſlie and Campbell to act as lieutenant generals till his majeſty's pleaſure ſhall be known.

BOSTON, July 12.

From an authority which cannot be doubted, we underſtand, that the belligerent powers have choſen Vienna as the ſeat of pacification, owing to it's being convenient, high and cool ——The houſes are ſaid to be ſix ſtories deep, and the cellars four ſtories high, which are to be fill'd with ice, for the convenience of keeping liquors cool; a neceſſary ingredient which will be much wanted among thoſe hot headed genius' who uſe cannon law inſtead of reaſon; and it's thought will have a great tendency to cool the courage of Britain, heated with revenge, which will terminate in her own deſtruction. ——————It is alſo choſen for the cheapeſt place of accommodation.

TRENTON, July 18.

Extract of a letter from an officer of rank in the Jerſey line dated camp at Dobb's-ferry, July 13, 1781.

"The greateſt part of yeſterday we were amuſed with the noiſe of a very heavy cannonade, and this day we have the ſubſtantial pleaſure of hearing the effects of it. A ſevere engagement in the Sound, nearly oppoſite Frog's Point, took place between two French frigates and a Britiſh guard ſhip of 32 guns, a 16 gun brig, and ſome other armed veſſels, under cover of a battery on ſhore. The conflict laſted the greater part of the day, with much warmth, and ended in the ſurrender of the Britiſh veſſels and demolition of the battery. The particulars concerning the killed and wounded have not yet reached us, as we lie ſome diſtance from head-quarters, and on the oppoſite ſide of the North-river, but expect every hour to be favoured with them. The army of our benevolent ally makes an illuſtrious appearance, and that of our own is by no means contemptible; ſo that from their combined proweſs we may expect the moſt brilliant ſucceſs. A large harveſt of glory is juſt at hand, and we are ready to put in our ſickels and reap. Who may live to enjoy the fruits of it, the fates have happily concealed from you and me; but this we are ſure of, that poſterity will bleſs the ſurvivors, and as they paſs the graves of the unfortunate, will cry with greatful hearts and melting eyes, "Peace to their manes."

BALTIMORE, July 17.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the marquiſe de la Fayette's army, dated July 4, 1781.

"Let us always do juſtice. Virginia has been guilty of enormous political errors. In opening her land office, ſhe encouraged emigration, by a premium, while ſhe diminiſhed her revenue, by removing from her controul ſome of the moſt induſtrious of her inhabitants. Too unwieldy before, ſhe vainly added to this unwieldineſs, by the extenſion of her empire. Her other blunders are not peculiar. Which of the ſtates have not groſsly blundered? But all this ſerves to prove her to be a great ſtate, epecially if we combine with it what ſhe has done in the general ſupport of the war.

"Virginia has been the treaſury to the ſouthern army; the grand magazine that has furniſhed it with arms, proviſions, ammunition, &c. &c. By the chances and events of war, ſhe has loſt a vaſt number of men, and yet retains a reſpectbale regular force, that has aſſiſted in the recovery of South-Carolina.

"Virginia, at this inſtant, ſupports within herſelf not leſs than a compleat body of 8000 militia, applied againſt lord Cornwallis, beſides ſeveral independent corps of cavalry, raiſing and equipping in different parts of the ſtate. What one of the thirteen ſtates, let me aſk you, could have committed ſuch faults, could have ſuffered ſo much, and remained capable of doing ſuch things?

"The late Seſſion of the Virginia aſſembly, has new modelled the militia law. The pay of her militia is

made equal to ſpecie. They receive certificates, and theſe are to paſs in the diſcharge of their taxes. This gives them of courſe the value of gold or ſilver. The men are made ſubject to the articles of war, and as a puniſhment for deſertion, become regular ſoldiers. Add to this, that there is the moſt promiſing ſpirit every where throughout the country. Lord Cornwallis, it would ſeem, is fully apprized of theſe circumſtances.

"His lordſhip is now in Williamſburg. His ſingle tour to Virginia has coſt his king more money, by the loſs of forts, men, cannon, ſtores, magazines, and ſuppoſed Carolina territory, than it would have coſt the whole nobility of England to have made the tour of the world. His lordſhip had a moſt fatiguing march to the Point of Fork, and back again. The Marquis was to him what Fabius was to Hannibal. Before Wayne made his junction, he never loſt ſight of his lordſhip, and when the junction was formed, by the ſingle manouvre of opening a march through a wood, which interſected his lordſhip, preſerved the ſtores at old Albemarle court-houſe, which the enemy had principally in view.

"As yet the war between the marquis and his lordſhip, has been a war of poſts and marches: the king of Pruſſia and the emperor carried on a war much in the ſame manner. It is a queſtion however, whether this will have a like concluſion, as theirs was cloſed without a battle. The vanguard of this army is within twelve miles of Williamſburg. His lordſhip does not ſeem quite ſatisfied with its neighbourhood. There is in it, alſo, men who have given him reaſon to fear them—General Campbell, who took a little army from him at king's-Mountain, and general Morgan, who took another at the Cowpens."

Extract of a letter from Salem, (Maſſachuſetts-Bay) June 25, 1781.

"The carriage guns on board our privateers, now out amount to 500, and the men to upwards of 2300—One arrived this morning, who took ſeven prizes off Cape Clear; ſhe was on the ground but two days, being ſhort of water, and obliged to return. They took a veſſel from Gibralter, full of inhabitants, who have all quited it; ſome have gone to Port-Mahon, &c. the Spaniards have carried on their works ſo near, that the town is nearly demoliſhed."

Colonel Benjamin Ford, of the Maryland line, an officer of diſtinguiſhed valour, lately died (much lamented) at Charlotte, North Carolina, of a wound he received in the battle of Guilford.

Philadelphia, July 26.

We learn that the honourable congreſs have appointed five gentlemen to receive loans throughout the united ſtates for the benefit of the virtuous citizens of South-Carolina, who have nobly preferred temporary poverty and exile with liberty, to temporary affluence and ſecurity with Britiſh ſlavery. The ſums lent are to be guaranteed by congreſs, and refunded by the ſtate of South-Carolina. It is to be hoped that good whigs and other good chriſtians every where will ſeize this opportunity of ſhewing our enemies that the inhabitants of the united ſtates are in fact as well as in name,—a band of brothers.

Extract of a letter, dated head-quarters, Richmond, Virginia, July 15.

"The night after the engagement of the 6th, our horſe, under the command of captain Moore, and a body of 400 infantry, the whole under general Muhlenberg, marched down to James Town, in order to bring on an action, but we found the enemy had croſſed the river that day. Lord Cornwallis is fled to Portſmouth, his cavalry and infantry are in Amelia county. It is conjectured Cornwallis, who is appointed commander in chief, with part of his army, is going to New-York, and the remainder, it is ſuppoſed, will puſh into Carolina. I am inclined to think the Marquis will impede the march of the latter, unleſs they make very great haſte, as general Wayne's diviſion has paſſed James-River, and the Marquis with the remainder follows immediately.

"July 16. General Morgan is here and takes the command of us."

The honourable the Congreſs of the United States have appointed Thomas Hutchings, eſquire, formerly a captain and engineer in the Britiſh army, to be geographer to the United States. This gentleman relinquiſhed his profitable offices, as well as proſpects of promotion in the Britiſh army, in order to take a part with his native country, contending for her juſt rights againſt the unjuſt claims of Great Britain.

We are aſſured, that lord Cornwallis has detached the whole of his cavalry, and part of his infantry, under colonel Tarleton, for South Carolina. It is ſuppoſed Cornwallis intends to embark, with the remainder of his army, for New-York.

A New-York paper of the 18th inſtant gives an account of the French troops landing on the iſland of Tobago, and then adds, "It is imagined the place muſt inevitably have fallen."

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Southern army, dated Chichominy Church, 8 miles from James-town, July 8.

"Being juſt informed of an opportunity of conveying a few lines, per expreſs, I (although much fatigued) wiſh to give you not only the intelligence of my being ſafe, but a haſty account of yeſterday's action. I ſhall not deſcend to the particular ſituation we were in, previous to our march, or the fatigue and extra diſpoſitions we made during and before our advance: I ſhall only proceed to inform you, that on the evening of the 5th we marched, and after ſeveral halts, and one retrograde (proceeding, I believe, from bad intelligence) arrived in time to engage; the conſequence of which was (notwithſtanding the enemy's ſuperior numbers, and our attacking them ſlightly diſpoſed, the enemy advantageouſly poſted) we acted in ſuch a manner as to acquire a general acknowledgement of diſtinguiſhing ourſelves: co ſ ious, for a moment, the ſmall detachment of our ſtate oppoſed to four eſtabliſhed regiments of their beſt troops, ſupported, and their flanks protected by ſuperior and I might ſay treble numbers; almoſt a 6th part of the detachment are wounded, men and officers. My dear and valuable friend, capt. Montgomery, received a wound in his foot, I believe not dangerous. And now I muſt acknowledge, that had not I once been a priſoner, I aſſuredly ſhould have directed my firſt letter from their lines. I, on the retreat, was ſpent, and fortunately getting a horſe ſaved me. The enemy's loſs muſt be very great, becauſe they were, at the utmoſt diſtance, not more than twenty yards, and at the cloſe generally intermixed. Reſt aſſured, that no diſgrace can poſſibly enſue on our part, from the conduct of our detachment; the conduct of it was, during the action, ſteady and brave, and the conſequences theſe—the action the hardeſt—our men the braveſt;——and the carnage the greateſt, the moſt part of us ever ſaw."

Extract of a letter from an officer of diſtinction, in Virginia, dated Chichominy Church, eight miles from James-town, July 8, 1781.

"After a variety of marches and counter-marches, frequently offering battle to lord Cornwallis on military terms, the marquis la Fayette received intelligence on the 5th, that the enemy had marched from Williamſburg to James-town, and were preparing to throw their baggage and troops over that river; this induced the general to make a forced move to this place, (with the Continental troops, including major Macpherſon's little legion, together with a few volunteer dragoons under colonel Mercer and captain Hill) the vicinity of which, to the poſition of the enemy, would have put it into his power to ſtrike their rear, ſhould the paſſage of that river be their principle.

"On the morning of the 6th, ſeveral corroborating advices arrived, removing every doubt upon that head, and that nothing but a forced march, with the lighteſt and moſt advanced part of the troops, could arrive in time to affect their rear; this induced the marquis to order the advanced guard, major Macpherſon's colonel Mercer's and captain Hill's corps, 150 riflemen, with colonel Stewart's battalion of Pennſylvanians, amounting in the whole to about 500 men (dragoons and artillery included) to make a forced move, and endeavour to come up with the enemy.

"Upon our arrival at the Green Springs farm, a variety of contradictory intelligence rendered it prudent to reconnoitre them with a military eye; their vaſt ſuperiority in horſe alſo, made it expedient to advance the whole of our little corps, to drive in their guards and keep their cavalry in check. About this period the marquis arrived in perſon, and adopted the meaſure, which being effected, it was ſoon diſcovered that a very conſiderable part of their army yet remained on this ſide of the river ready formed for action, this induced the general to ſend for the remainder of the Continentals, diſtant about 5 or 6 miles in our rear. At 2 o'clock, P. M. a large ſmoke was raiſed by the enemy, probably as a ſignal to their parties to return to camp, and for all ſuch as had croſſed the river to repaſs it.

"At 3 o'clock the riflemen commenced and kept up a galling fire upon the enemy from an orchard, which continued until 5 P. M. when the Britiſh began to move forward in columns, upon which major Galvan, at the head of the advanced guard, attacked them, and after a ſpirited, though unequal conteſt, retired and took poſt upon our left, a detachment of the light infantry, under major Willis, having arrived alſo, commenced a ſevere fire, but were obliged to fall back, which the enemy obſerving, and beginning to turn our flanks, a manœuvre, in which had they perſevered, they muſt have inevitably penetrated between this corps and the army; but being joined at this criſis by lieut. colonel Harmar and major Edwards, with part of the ſecond and third Pennſylvania battalions, under colonel Humpton, with one field piece, it was determined (among a choice of difficulties) to advance and charge them; this was done with ſo much ſpirit and vivacity, as to produce the deſired effect, i. e. checking them in their advance, and diverting them from their firſt manœuvre; but being enveloped by more than five times our numbers, many brave and worthy officers and ſoldiers were killed or wounded, we found it expedient to fall back one half mile to Green Spring Farm. Two of our field pieces under captain Duffey, were neceſſarily introduced, to keep up the idea of our being in force, and ſerved with equal ſpirit and effect until diſabled, by having captain Croſbey and many of the men dangerouſly wounded, and all the horſes killed, they at laſt fell into their hands: the waggons and ammunition were brought off ſafe.

"The enemy, ſore from the conteſt, and finding our little corps ſupported at that place by the remainder of the light infantry, were content with barely keeping the field, although oppoſed but by a handful of men compared with theirs, and which, from the nature of the ground, and the numbers of the enemy, were neceſſitated to act in a detached manner, except that part of the Pennſylvanians who had time to arrive, and them not more than 500 men, with major Macpherſon's dragoons on our right. From the mutual emulation in the officers and ſoldiers of each corps, I am confident that had the army been in force, victory would have inclined to our arms.

"Every circumſtance conſidered, our ſmall reconnoitring party of horſe and foot (who had the hardineſs to attack lord Cornwallis at the head of his whole army with the advantage of ſo powerful a cavalry, on their own ground, and in their own encampment) are more to be envied than pitied, as it not only fruſtrated the Britiſh general in his premeditated manœuvre, but precipitated his retreat the ſame night to James Iſland, probably to avoid a general action, which he had reaſon to expect ſo pointed at attack was the prelude to.

"Our field officers were generally diſmounted, by having their horſes either killed or wounded under them.

"I will not attempt to diſcriminate among any corps of officers or men, ſo equally deſerving; and only beg leave to obſerve, that if they have a fault, it is an exceſs of bravery, which, if a crime, it is of a nature the leaſt to be reprehended in a ſoldier."

Ten Pounds Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen, on Saturday night, the 14th inſtant, out of Mr. James Paul's incloſures, adjoining Græme-Park, Horſham townſhip, Philadelphia county, A fine full-blooded BAY MARE, 8 years old, has a ſtar, ſmall blaze and ſnip, black mane and tail, her hind off foot white, with a remarkable black ſpot within the white, on the inner ſide of the foot near the hoof, and has a ſcar on the heel of her near foot; ſhe is ſhod before, the hoofs ſomewhat long, ſhe having run at graſs ſome time, is neatly made but a little high hipped; gay, ſpirited, active and fleet, eaſy gaited, trots and canters well, rather tender on the bit, and very apt to play with it when mounted. The above Reward will be given for apprehending the Thief and Mare, if ſtolen, or Five Pounds for the Mare only, by

July 1781. ISAAC MELCHER.

WAS taken up adrift, about a month ſince, oppoſite Colonel Knox's wharf, an Engliſh built LONG BOAT, 17 and half feet long, 6 and half feet wide, painted black and yellow. Whoever has loſt ſaid Boat may have her again, proving property and paying charges, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Penn-ſtreet. July 23.

THOMAS ROBBINS.

FOUR GUINEAS REWARD.

STOLEN on the evening of the 21ſt inſtant, from the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Waterford townſhip, county of Glouceſter, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, three HORSES, viz. one black horſe, ſeven years old, fourteen and a half hands high, ſundry ſaddle marks, paces moſtly under the ſaddle, trots well in a chair; but ſometimes paces at firſt ſetting off, has a ſmall ſore on his near hip bone. One ſorrell horſe, with ſome white on the face, about 15 hands high. One bay horſe, with a ſtar and a ſmall ſnip, two white hind feet, fourteen and an half hands high; all in good order, the black in particular. Any perſon who will ſecure the thief and return the horſes to the ſubſcriber ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, or in proportion for as many as may be returned.

July 24. WILLIAM TOD.

STRAYED, about three weeks ago, from JOHN SIEB, living on the Wind-mill road, Kenſington, a red and white ſtriped COW, two cuts in one of her ears; ſhe is three years old. Whoever will return ſaid Cow to the owner, as above mentioned, ſhall receive TEN SHILLINGS Reward. July 25.

Plymouth townſhip, July 24, 1781.

WHEREAS my wife, ELIZABETH, has eloped from my bed and board, and carried away a conſiderable quantity of my effects; and as I am apprehenſive ſhe may run me in debt, theſe are to forwarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I ſhall pay no debt of her contracting after the date hereof.

LUDWICK SHEARER.

Carliſle, July 5, 1781.

L O S T,

On the road from Lancaſter to York-Town,

A Parchment Pocket-Book,

Containing, beſides different other Papers, TWO CERTIFICATES of the depreciation of the pay of JOHN ROSE, late ſurgeon to the 7th Pennſylvania Regiment; one of 100l. and the other of 150l. ſome odd ſhillings; dated June 28, 1781. Whoever returns ſaid Certificates to Colonel DAVID GRIER, in York Town, or to the ſubſcriber, in Carliſle, ſhall receive a ſatisfactory Reward; but ſhould any body fraudulently attempt to paſs theſe Certificates, the Public is hereby warned not to receive them, as there has been proper precaution taken to ſtop their payment at the public offices, and to annihilate their numbers.

JOHN ROSE, Enſign of 4th Penn. Reg.

Five Hundred Pounds,

In Gold or Silver, wanted on Intereſt.

ANY perſon having the above ſum, or any part thereof, may let it on intereſt upon the following terms and ſecurities; a bond bearing legal intereſt, to be paid in gold and ſilver, here or in Amſterdam or Paris, at the option of the lender; the penalty double the value in wheat. The money will be taken for any time not leſs than one year, and will be made payable only upon three months previous notice in writing being given by the lender; ſo that the payment may always be prevented by witholding the notice: an unexceptionable mortgage will be given, and every other ſecurity which ſhall be required. The borrower's name may be known by application to the Printer, and the Appliers will not be known unleſs they approve of lending the money after hearing who the borrower is.

ALL KINDS OF

COLOURS,

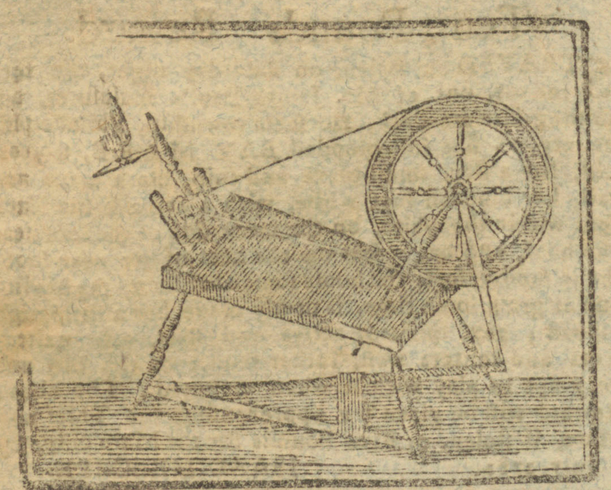
For the ARMY and NAVY, Made and Sold, on the moſt reaſonable Terms,

By Rebecca Young,

In Walnut-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, and next door but one to Mr. Samuel M'Lane's.

N. B. Any perſon having BUNTING for Sale, may hear of a Purchaſer, by applying as above.

Furniſhed lodgings, in a pleaſant part of the city, may be had for a few Gentlemen, by applying to the printer.



Imported in the Franklin, and other Veſſels from Europe, and arrived by Land from Boſton, a large and elegant ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE,

Now opening for SALE, by

JOHN KEAN,

At the SPINNING-WHEEL, on the Corner of Market and Third ſtreets, viz.

SCARLET ſuperfine Broad Cloths.
Blue, brown, green, purple, ſuperfine Broadcloths, twilled and knapped.
Brown, claret, cinnamon and cloth coloured ſecond Cloths.
Grey and brown, ſtrong Engliſh Knaps.
London brown, buff, ſcarlet, white and ſtriped Caſſimers.
London brown, ſtriped, purple, and a variety of Forreſt Cloths.
Buff, blue, green, cloth coloured and white Pluſh.
Green, ſcarlet, blue and cloth coloured fine Pluſh faſhionably ribbed.
A variety of ſpotted, brown, claret coloured and black Velvets, plain and cut.
Buff, brown, claret, olive, black, green, white and purple Corduroys.
Grey, white and ſtriped Coatings.
Black Everlaſtings,
Serge Denims.
Serge Dejean.
Prunellas,
Duroons.
A variety of corded and plain Worſteds, ſuitable for gentlemen's jackets and breeches.
A variety of ſilk Jacket and Breeches Patterns.
Corded Dimities.
White, brown, olive, blue and embоſſed Serges.
Emboſſed Flannels.
Minorca Serges.
White Flannels.
Corded, plain and ſpotted Callimancoes, of various colours.
Blue and brown Baizes.
White Swanſkin.
Shalloons of every colour.
Mens and womens worſted, cotton & ſilk Hoſe of various colours.
Purple, green and cloth coloured Crapes.
A beautiful aſſortment of Chintz and Calicoes.
Whitechapel and common Engliſh Needles.
Twelve and 14 oz. ſadlers Tacks.
Pound Pins.
Plated and gilded Buttons.
Silver Locket Butons of various patterns.
Ink Pots.
Hanover Laces.
Marſeiles Quilting.
White, blue, black, garnet, crimſon, pink and ſtriped Sattins.
Black, white and blue Half Sattins.
Azure, blue, green, white, pink, and black Modes.
Dove coloured Paduaſoys.
A few pieces of beautiful Brocades.
Green, brown, dove, cloth colour, blue, black, white, green, and crimſon ell-wide Perſians.
Pink, blue, black, green, white and crimſon Sarſnets.

Elegant ditto do. Aprons.
Skilleting and Cap Wire.
Large fine Blankets.
Yard wide and 7-8 Bed-ticks of the beſt quality,
Six-quarters, yard, 3-8, yard wide and 7-8 cotton Checks.
Black and ſcarlet Princeſs Stuffs.
Olive, white, buff, blue, brown and ſpotted Jeans
Tablecloths and toweling Diaper.
Damaſcus.
Blue, white and green India Taffeties.
Seven-eight and yard wide Ticklenburg.
Sail Duck.
Mens, womens and children's Engliſh Leather Shoes.
Ladies Stuff Ditto.
A large aſſortment of fine Thread Lace, Edgings and Trolly.
Silk Stockings, Gloves & Mits.
Purple Gloves and Mits.
Coarſe and fine Cambricks and Lawns.
Silk, kenting, linen and cotton Handkerchiefs of every pattern and colour.
Beautiful tiffany Handkerchiefs.
Iriſh, Dutch and French Linens.
Bag Holland.
Broad and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings.
Dowlas.
Lavals.
White and brown Sheeting.
Flowered & milnet Lawns.
Milnet lawn Handkerchiefs
Sewing Silks of all colours.
Thread of every colour & Fineneſs.
Long Lawn.
Plain and ſtriped Muſlins, corſe and fine.
Twiſt of different colours.
Mens coarſe Hoſe & Mits.
Snuff in bottles.
Camblets.
Durants.
Rattinets.
Venetian Poplins, &c.
Cinnamon, dove colour, black and cloth coloured, blue, brown, changeable & clouded Mantuas, of different patterns.
Muſlins tamboured.
Tapes.
Razors of the firſt quality, in caſes, with Straps, &c.
Watch Chryſtals and Springs.
Black and white narrow and broad Lace.
engals and Ginghams.
An aſſortment of Ribbands
Pots.
Iron Skillets.
Copper Coffee-pots and Skillets.
Braſs Candleſticks.
Caſt Boxes.
Window Weights.
Bake ſtones, &c. Alſo,
Cinnamon, Raiſins in jars, Philberts, and Almonds by the Bag.
Some hogſheads of extra-ordinary Indigo, with numberleſs other article too tedious to mention.

An elegant aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable ſilk Gauzes, Kentings and Catgut.

J. KEAN returns his moſt grateful Thanks to thoſe who have generouſly favoured him with their Cuſtom, and begs Leave to aſſure them it will be his conſtant Study to merit a Continuation of their Favours.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the laſt Veſſels from Europe,
AND TO BE SOLD, By
WILLIAM NICHOLS,

At his STORE, on the North Side of Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the INDIAN KING,

A Large and General Aſſortment of the Following Articles, viz.

SCARLET, brown, purple, black, green, blue, light coloured, ſuperfine and ſecond Broadcloths,
Scarlet, brown, blue, light and coloured ſuperfine Knaps & Coatings,
Blue, grey, light and ſcarlet Duffils & Frizes,
White, buff and ſcarlet Caſſimers and Wiltons,
Crimſon, brown, blue, ſtriped, black, ſpotted and corded Velvets and Velverets,
Olive & white Corduroys, Tickſets and Duroons,
Barragons,
Childrens worſted Hoſe,
Pink, blue, black and cloth coloured Duroys,
Prunellas and Durants,
Tammies and Sattinets,
Crimſon, green, ſky-blue and pink Ruſſels, Moreens and Callimancoes,
Jeans, Fuſtians and Beavers,
Camblets and Hairbines of all colours and fineneſs,
Corded Worſteds and Everlaſtings,
Serges and Serge de Jeans,
Blue and white Plains and Halfthicks,
7-8, 3-4, and apron-wide cotton & linen Checks,
An aſſortment of Iriſh Linens,
Fine and coarſe Hollands,
Yard and half yard and 3-8 brown and white Sheetings,
Brittannias and Plattellaroyals,
Lavals, Penturies, Oznabrigs and Ticklenburgs,
Sail and Duck Cloth,
Marſeilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities and Diapers,
Wide and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings, Dowlaſs and Flanders Ticking,
Jaconet and book Muſlins,
Tapes, Bobbins & Laces,
Plain and figured Kentings, kenting Handkerchiefs and Catgut,
Plain & millionet Lawns,
Cambrick,
Millionet Handkerchiefs and figured Apron Patterns,
Plain and figured Gauzes and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Womens Gloves of all colours,
Ditto ſilk Mitts,
Mens ſilk Gloves,
A beautiful Aſſortment of dark and light Chintzes,
Elegant chintz Bed-patterns,
Fine and coarſe Calicoes and Cottons,
Ginghams and Bengalls,
Nankeens and Damaſcus,
Ducapes, Paduaſoys, Mantuas, Lutеſtrings, Brocades, Modes and Taffities,
Green, blue, claret, bloom, orange, and white 2-4 and 3-4 ell Perſians and Sarinets,
Pekings, Mexicans and Muſſlemans,
Ell wide Perſians, black and coloured,
Mens, women and childrens cotton and thread Hoſe,
Elegant Tambour Waiſtcoat Patterns,
Beſt Sewing-ſilk,
Black Thread,
Coloured ditto,
Silk and linen Handkerchiefs,
Black and coloured Barcelona ditto,
Beſt ſcarf Twiſt, Mohair and Buttons,
Black and white Blond Laces and Edgings,
Thread ditto,
Painted, figured and plain Ribbands,
Superfine, ſecond and coarſe Bolting-Cloths,
Plated Buttons,
Skelleton and hoop Wire,
Beſt Tully Gartering,
Cotton Cord and Toſſels,
Bandana, ſilk and cotton Romalls,
Quality and narrow Bindings and Ferrets,
Snuff Boxes,
With many other Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Said NICHOLS returns his beſt Thanks to thoſe who have heretofore favoured him with their Cuſtom, and hopes, in future, from his Attention to Buſineſs, and Willingneſs to Pleaſe, that it will be the Intereſt of his Cuſtomers to continue their Favours.

Juſt Imported in the Ship Franklin, from L'Orient, and opening, at the Houſe of Mrs. Yorke, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, by Mr. MERCIER,

An Aſſortment of Merchandize,

Which he will Diſpoſe of, by Wholeſale, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, in Gold or Silver, or Bills of Exchange on Europe. They conſiſt of the following Articles, viz.

FINE Checks of different qualities,
White, ribbed India Dimities.
Yard and 7-8 wide Iriſh Linens,
Black Sattin,
Barcelona black and coloured Handkerchiefs,
India ditto,
Sewing Silk,
Mens and Womens Silk Stockings,
Womens Silk Petticoats,
A large Aſſortment of ſuperfine and ſecond Cloths.

Philadelphia, July 23, 1781.

HAVING compleated the Sales of the following Veſſels and Cargoes, condemned in the Court of Admiralty of this ſtate, I am now ready to make diſtribution of the Proceeds thereof, according to the decrees of the ſaid court, viz.

The Brig MALTON, prize to the privateer ſhip Revolution;
The Ship BARRINGTON and CARGO, prize to the privateer ſhip Riſing Sun;
The Schooner PORCUPINE and CARGO, prize to the privateer brig Fair American;
The Sloop GENERAL LESLIE and CARGO, prize to the privateer brigantine Neſbit;
The Brigantine MINERVA and CARGO, prize to the privateer ſhip Congreſs.

All perſons who have Demands againſt the ſaid Prizes, or who are properly authoriſed or entitled to receive any parts or ſhares thereof, are deſired to lodge their claims, for ſettlement, at my office, in Water-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, within three days from the date hereof. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

TO BE SOLD,
By the Subſcriber, at his OFFICE for SALE of REAL ESTATES, at the lower Corner of Black-Horſe Alley, in Front-ſtreet, the following

Houſes, Lots, &c.

1. A two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Second and Front-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, on Walnut-ſtreet, 22 feet, and in length or depth 51 feet, with the privilege of a 4 feet alley; the Houſe is 24 feet front above the alley, and has 3 rooms on each flour, one of which (below ſtairs) has been uſed as a ſhop; alſo, a brick Kitchen, two ſtories high, adjoining ſaid meſſuage; the whole ſubject to a yearly rent charge of 20 ſterling money per annum.

2. A yearly Rent Charge of Twelve Spaniſh ſilver milled Dollars, iſſuing out of a Lot of Ground on the weſt ſide of Sixth-ſtreet, north of Arch-ſtreet, 20 feet front and 90 feet deep, in the tenture of John George Mitzgar.

3. A Plantation in Philadelphia County, about two miles on this ſide of Potſgrove, containing 40 acres of excellent Land, 8 whereof are meadow, bounding on Schuylkill; the improvements are a Frame Dwelling Houſe, having 3 rooms on the firſt floor, and old Stable and Cow-houſe. It is a pleaſant and agreeable part of the country; and may, at a ſmall expence, be impreved into a very comfortable retirement.

4. A Plantation in Eaſt Fallowfield, Chester county, containing 117 acres, from 30 to 40 acres of which are excellent meadow, and more may be made, as the place abounds with excellent ſprings; there are on the premiſes a good Stone Dwelling Houſe, two ſtories high, with good rooms, and a Log Houſe adjoining, a good Spring-houſe cloſe by the door, Barn, Stable, Cow-houſe, Hay-houſe, Barracks, &c. with a good Orchard; alſo, a Still-houſe, with two ſtills fixed, all in good repair; likewiſe a Place fit for a Tanyard.

TO BE LET,

The Houſe, lately occupied by the ſubſcriber as an office, in Black Horſe Alley; it was built for a Printing Office, and is very convenient for that purpoſe; it may ſerve as a Dwelling Houſe for a ſmall family.

The Subſcriber continues to draw Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Letters of Attorney and Agency, Wills, Memorials, Petitions, and all other Inſtruments in Writing, upon the moſt reaſonable Terms. Beſides the Eſtates above deſcribed, He has for Sale ſeveral other Eſtates, both in the City and Country, a particular Deſcription whereof may be ſeen, and the Terms of Sale made known to any Perſon deſirous of purchaſing, upon Application to his ſaid Office.

ASSHETON HUMPHREYS.

N. B. Wanted, upon good and unexceptionable Security, ſeveral SUMS of MONEY, in Gold or Silver Specie, from Fifty to a Thouſand Pounds.

Notice is hereby given, That the COMMITTEE OF ASSEMBLY, for ſettling and adjuſting the Public Accounts, will meet at the State-Houſe, on MONDAY, the 20th of Auguſt next, and give Attendance until the Fourth of September following: At which Time and Place all Treaſurers, Commiſſioners, Collectors of Exciſe and others, by law directed to ſettle annually with the Committee of Aſſembly, are required to attend with their Accounts and Vouchers.

SHARP DELANY,
JOHN STEINMETZ,
WILLIAM HARRIS,
EVAN EVANS,
JAMES JACKS,
JONATHAN HOGE,
} Committee of Accounts.

July 10.

TO BE LET,
For the Seaſon or a Term of Years,
About Eighteen ACRES of very good
Paſture Ground,
Adjoining the South-ſtreet of the City. Enquire of SAMUEL POWEL.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 761.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, April 7, 1781.

Be it ordained, and it is hereby ordained by the United States in Congress assembled, that the following Instructions be observed by the captains or commanders of private armed vessels, commissioned by letters of marque or general reprisals, or otherwise by the authority of the United States in Congress assembled.

First. You may by force of arms attack, subdue, and seize all ships, vessels and goods, belonging to the king or crown of Great Britain, or to his subjects, or others inhabiting within any of the territories or possessions of the aforesaid king of Great Britain, on the high seas, or between high water and low water marks. And you may also annoy the enemy by all means in your power, by land as well as by water, taking care not to infringe or violate the laws of nations, or laws of neutrality.

Second. You are to pay a sacred regard to the rights of neutral powers; and the usage and customs of civilized nations; and on no pretence whatever, presume to take or seize any ships or vessels belonging to the subjects of princes or powers in alliance with these United States; except they are employed in carrying contraband goods or soldiers to our enemies; and in such case you are to conform to the stipulations contained in the treaties subsisting between such princes or powers, and these states: And you are not to capture, seize or plunder any ships or vessels of our enemies, being under the protection of neutral coasts, nations or princes, under the pains and penalties expressed in a proclamation issued by the Congress of the United States, the ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight.

Third. You shall permit all neutral vessels freely to navigate on the high seas, or coasts of America, except such as are employed in carrying contraband goods or soldiers to the enemies of these United States.

Fourth. You shall not seize or capture any effects belonging to the subjects of the belligerent powers on board neutral vessels, excepting contraband goods; and you are carefully to observe, that the term contraband is confined to those articles which are expressly declared to be such in the treaty of amity and commerce, of the sixth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and seventy eight, between these United States and his most christian majesty, namely: arms, great guns, bombs with their fuses and other things belonging to them, cannon-balls, gun powder, matches, pikes, swords, lances, spears, halberts, mortars, petards, grenadoes, salt petre, muskets, musket-ball, bucklers, helmets, breast-plates, coats of mail, and the like kind of arms, proper for arming soldiers, musket-rests, belts, horses with their furniture, and all other warlike instruments whatever.

Fifth. You shall bring all such ships and vessels as you shall seize or capture, with their guns, rigging, tackle, apparel and furniture, and ladings, to judgment in any of the courts of Admiralty that now are or hereafter may be established, in any of these United States, in any court authorised by his most christian majesty, or any other power in alliance with these United States, to take cognizance of captures and seizures made by the private armed vessels of these states, and to judicially hear and determine thereon.

Sixth. You shall send the master or pilot and one or more principal person or persons of the company of every ship or vessel by you taken in such ship or vessel, as soon after the capture as may be, to be by the judge or judges of such court as aforesaid, examined upon oath, and make answer to such interrogatories as may be propounded, touching the interest or property of the ship or vessel and her lading; and at the same time you shall deliver or cause to be delivered to the judge or judges, all passes, sea briefs, charter parties, bills of lading, cockets, letters and other documents, and writings found on board, proving the said papers by the affidavit of yourself, or of some other person present at the capture, to be produced as they were received, without fraud, addition subduction or embezzlement.

Seventh. You shall keep and preserve every ship or vessel and cargo by you taken, until they shall by sentence of a court properly authorised, be adjudged lawful prize, or acquitted, not selling, spoiling, wasting or diminishing the same, or breaking the bulk thereof, nor suffering any such thing to be done.

Eighth. If you or any of your officers or crew, shall in cold blood, kill or maim, or by torture or otherwise cruelly, inhumanly and contrary to common usage, and the practice of civilized nations in war, treat any person or persons surprised in the ship or vessel you shall take, the offender shall be severely punished.

Ninth. You shall by all convenient opportunities, send to the board of admiralty, or secretary of marine, written accounts of the captures you shall make, with the numbers and names of the captives, and intelligence of what may occur, or be discovered, concerning the designs of the enemy, and the destinations, motions and operations of their fleets and armies.

Tenth. One third at least of your whole company shall be landsmen.

Eleventh. You shall not ransom or discharge any prisoners or captives; but you are to take the utmost care to bring them into port; and if from necessity, you shall be obliged to dismiss any prisoners at sea, you shall on your return from your cruize, make report thereof on oath to the judge of the admiralty of the state to which you belong, or in which you arrive, within twenty days after your arrival, with your reasons for such dismission; and you are to deliver at your expence, or at the expence of your owners, the prisoners you shall bring into port, to a commissary of prisoners neareſt the place of their landing, or into the neareſt county geol.

Twelfth. You shall observe all such further instructions as shall hereafter be given by the United States in Congress assembled, when you shall have notice thereof.

Thirteenth. If you shall do any thing contrary to these instructions, or to others hereafter to be given, or willingly suffer such thing to be done, you shall not only forfeit your commission, and be liable to an action for breach of the condition of your bond, but be responsible to the party grieved, for damages sustained by such malversation.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

At the Coffee-House, on WEDNESDAY the First Day of August next, at Twelve o'Clock,

A three story Brick HOUSE,

KITCHEN and Lot of GROUND, on the west side of Fifth-street, in the city of Philadelphia, next to the corner of Walnut-street: The House and Lot is 19 feet front, including a 3 feet alley, and about 60 feet in depth, be it more or less; the Title is clear, subject to no other incumbrance than a ground-rent of forty-five shillings per annum; It is now let at thirty-five pounds specie per annum. July 24.

TO BE SOLD, A

YOUNG, active, strong Negroe LAD,

21 years of age, country born, and who is well qualified for a gentleman's family, or the duties of a farm; as he has been brought up to each. His fondness for company in this city, and some evil conduct arising therefrom, hath determined his master to sell him to a person residing in the country; where more work and less temptation will suit him. Whoever wants a Fellow, compleat as a house servant, and capable as a Farmer, may hear further concerning him of the Printer.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN CAREY, esquire, late of the city of Burlington, Attorney at Law, deceased, by bonds, bills, notes of hand or bills of cost, are requested to make speedy payment; and those that have just demands against the said estate are desired to send them in to the Executors, in order to be settled and adjusted. As many bonds, accounts, and other papers, upon which actions have been commenced but are undetermined, remain in the hands of the subscribers: those persons concerned are requested to pay the fees already due, and receive their papers, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

Seven Acres of good Meadow,

near the town of Salem, within the town-bank. Any person inclining to purchase may apply to Catherine Carey and John Lawrence, in Burlington, or to John Mitchell, in Philadelphia, and know the terms. The payments will be made easy.

CATHERINE CAREY, Executrix.
July 1. JOHN MITCHELL, JOHN LAWRENCE, } Executors.

TO BE SOLD,

A two-story brick House, on the

south side of Shippen street, between Front and Second-streets, in Southwark. The lot is twenty two and an half feet by sixty five in depth; and a frame Stable on the back part of the lot. For terms enquire of JAMES ROWAN, in Second street, near Southest eet,

Philadelphia, July 14th 1781.

Office of Finance,
JULY 14, 1781.

IN pursuance of an Act of the United States in Congress Assembled, NOTICE is hereby given, That Proposals will be received in this office, from the date hereof until the 11th day of August next, inclusive, for supplying, by contract, the rations deliverable by the public at Fort Pitt and its dependencies, to such officers, soldiers and others as are or may be entitled to them from a certain time to be fixed in the contract until the Expiration of six months thereafter; the ration to consist of——One pound of Bread,
One pound of Beef or three quarters of Pork
One gill of good Whiskey,——and of
1 quart of Salt,
2 quarts of Vinegar,
8 Pounds of Soap,
3 Pounds of Candles, } To every hundred rations.

The Contractors to issue the said rations; the payment to be made in gold or silver, at the time to be stipulated in the contract; the proposals to be sent in sealed, and to contain the lowest prices and longest terms of payment at which the parties will contract.

N. B. The Stipulations to be entered into may be seen in the Draft of a Contract at this Office.

Office of Finance,
JULY 14, 1781.

IN pursuance of an Act of the United States in Congress assembled, NOTICE is hereby given, That Proposals will be received in this office, from the date hereof until Saturday the 28th instant, inclusive, for supplying, by contract, the rations deliverable by the public at the post of Reading, in Pennsylvania, to such officers, soldiers, prisoners, or others, as are or may be entitled to them, from a day to be fixed in the contract, until the 1st day of January next; the ration to consist of——One pound of Bread,
One pound of Beef, or 3-4 of Pork,
One jill of Whiskey,—and of
1 quart of Salt,
2 quarts of Vinegar,
8 pounds of Soap,
3 pounds of Candles, } To every hundred rations.

The Contractors to issue the said rations, and the payments to be made in gold or silver, at the times to be stipulated in the contract; the proposals to be sent in sealed, and to contain the lowest prices and longest terms of payment at which the parties will contract.

N. B. The Stipulations to be entered into may be seen in the Draught of a Contract at this Office.

Office of Finance,
JULY 16, 1781.

IN pursuance of an Act of the United States in Congress assembled: NOTICE is hereby given, That proposals will be received in this office, from the date hereof until Saturday, the 28th instant, inclusive, for supplying by contract, the rations deliverable by the public, at York Town, in Pennsylvania, to such officers, soldiers, prisoners, or others, as may be entitled to receive them, from a day to be fixed in the contract, until the 1st day of January next; the ration to consist of——One pound of Bread,
One pound of Beef, or 3-4 of Pork,
One jill of Whiskey,—And of
1 quart of Salt,
2 quarts of Vinegar,
8 pounds of Soap,
3 pounds of Candles, } To every hundred rations.

The Contractors to issue the said rations, and the payments to be made in gold or silver, at the times to be stipulated in the contract; the proposals to be sent in sealed, and to contain the lowest prices and longest terms of payment at which the parties will contract.

N. B. The Stipulations to be entered into may be seen in the Draught of a Contract at this Office.

Just published, and to be SOLD, By

CHARLES CIST,

Printer and Bookseller, in Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, Philadelphia,

(Price Five Shillings)

A short Introduction to Latin Grammar;

For the Use of the University and Academy of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia.

Continuation of LETTERS found on board the British Packet, bound to New-York, but taken on her passage and carried into France.

Admiralty-Office, March 8, 1781.

SIR,

I RECEIVED, on the 20th ultimo, and immediately communicated to my lords commissioners of the admiralty, your two letters of the 20th and 23d January last, inclosing a copy of one from rear admiral Graves, with the state and condition of the squadron under his orders in Gardner's-Bay: as also an account of the remains of provisions at New-York; and informing them of a revolt having happened in Mr. Washington's camp, and of the death of Mr. de Ternay.

Their lordships have ordered some victuallers, to proceed under convoy of the Warwick, and will send very soon a large supply of provisions for the use of the squadron under your command; and, with respect to sending out copper to sheath the sloops, I am to inform you, that the navy board will be acquainted with your proposal, and that if it should not be tho't adviseable to adopt it, their lordships will send out coppered sloops to relieve those which are not so, as you desire.

I am, sir,
Your most obedient,
humble servant,
(Signed) PH. STEPHENS.

Vice admiral ARBUTHNOT.

LONDON, April 26.

Admiralty Office, April 24.

Captain Balfour arrived this morning with dispatches from vice admiral Arbuthnot, commander in chief of majesty's ships in North-America, to Mr. Stephens, of which the following are copy and extract:

Copy of a letter from vice-admiral Arbuthnot to Mr. Stephens, dated Royal Oak, in Lynhaven-Bay, March 20, 1781.

MY letter of the 13th ult. by the Mercury packet, will have acquainted their lordships with the loss of the Culloden, and dismasture of the Bedford, in a gale of wind, on the 23d of January, at the east end of Long-Island, and of the absence of the America, which at that time was driven to sea, but returned without damage on the 8th ult.

In the mean while every possible exertion was made to get the lower masts out of the Culloden for the Bedford; but the weather was so exceedingly severe and tempestuous, that it was not effected until the 1st inst.

The enemy deriving courage and confidence from these misfortunes, at one time, during the absence of the America, and believing the Bedford also was lost, meditated an attack upon us, which however they laid aside, after their emissaries had reconnoitred our position in Gardiner's Bay.

An attempt was next made against our naval force employed to co operate with brigadier general Arnold in Virginia. I received early intimation of their intentions, and accordingly put the officers on their guard. This was to have been executed by the Eveille, a coppered 64, and two frigates, which sailed from Rhode-Island on the 8th of February; but finding it impossible to succeed in that quarter, left it on the 19th following.

I had, on the communication of this intelligence, dispatched the Charlestown to Carolina, to order the Chatham (of whose arrival I had been informed) with the Roebuck, Romulus, and some frigates, to proceed to Virginia, and endeavour to cut off their return; which, however was rendered abortive by the shortness of their stay. I am sorry to add, that they fell in with and captured the Romulus, on their passage back, off the capes of Virginia, as she was proceeding thither from Charlestown to relieve the Charon; having sailed in consequence of a prior arrangement, before the Charlestown could reach her.

It was now necessary, from the discontents in the rebel army, and among the minds of the people, to attempt something to revive a drooping cause: the danger of Virginia from the enterprizing spirit of brigadier general Arnold, had he been strengthened, which was likely to happen, must become imminent; the plan therefore, adopted by the rebels and their allies, was by a combined operation to attack him, and, by reducing him and his detachment, to set at liberty the whole force of the southern provinces to act against lord Cornwallis in Carolina. The parties from Mr. Washington's army, under the marquis de Fayette, were to proceed down the Elk, by way of Maryland; whilst a large body of Virginia militia, under a Mr. Nelson in this colony, were collecting to attack him in concert with the French troops commanded by the count de Rochambault. I had the honour to give information of these designs to sir Henry Clinton, at New York; and as my intelligence from Rhode-Island was frequently and accurately repeated, the objects for the service of the squadron became clear and open to my view.

The season the enemy chose to execute this measure, was while the Bedford was remasting. The lower masts of the Culloden having been brought into Gardiner's Bay, she hauled alongside the London, and got them in on the 5th instant, and was compleatly rigged and ready for sea the 9th.

The enemy, I presume, were very soon apprized of the Bedford being entirely stripped, and conceiving this work would take up a considerable time, began to embark troops on the 5th; by the 8th near 2000 of their troops were put on board the squadron, which had been previously prepared in other respects, and pushed to sea, with a strong easterly gale, in the evening of the same day.

On the 9th the whole of his majesty's squadron under my command fell down to the entrance of Gardiner's Bay; and the next morning just before I weighed, I received corroborative information from sir Henry Clinton, that very considerable detachments were sending to the southward from Mr. Washington's army; but his excellency did not appear to have any immediate idea of reinforcing brigadier general Arnold with troops. Supposing, however, that he might afterwards judge it necessary, as his situation would become extremely critical, I directed captain Hudson of the Richmond, the senior officer at New-York, to take his excellency's sentiments on the subject; and, should it be deemed proper, to take under his convoy the troops that might be sent to aid those already employed in Virginia; but, should his excellency think such relief unnecessary, he was to join me off the Chesapeak with the Richmond, Orpheus, and any others of his Majesty's ships that might arrive at New-York in the interim.

On the tenth I cleared the coast of Long-Island with the squadron, and proceeded to the southward as expeditiously as possible, in the hope of being able to fight the enemy before their entry to the Chesapeak, or, if practicable, to attack them there.

On the 13th, in latitude 39: 30 north, within a few leagues of the coast, I spoke a vessel from London for New York, which had seen the French squadron the day before a degree to the southward, consisting of 8 sail of large ships, three frigates and a tender. I parted from her the same evening, and steered such a course as would best enable me to intercept it.

The same evening a gale from the N. W. was exceedingly favourable to the pursuit, and pushed the squadron on; its violence however appears by the event to have equally retarded the enemy, which must have lain too while it lasted.

[Here follows an account of the action between the two fleets, which was published in our paper of the 3d of April from a New York paper, and is needless here to repeat.]

I have had a conference with brigadier general Arnold, and find his force began to be pressed for provision, as well as by the formidable combination against him. Fayett's continental detachment is blocked up at Annapolis by his majesty's sloops the Hope and general Monk. The rebel militia disaffected to the service will speedily disperse: and the count de Rochambault must look another opportunity of visiting Virginia. The plan of the rebel campaign is entirely disconcerted; and I flatter myself these events will be productive of very solid advantages to his majesty's service.

I have detached frigates after the enemy, and shall put to sea immediately with the squadron, to follow their movements, and bring them if possible to a second action. In this first they must have lost great numbers of their men, though their rigging suffered little to appearance.

I have the honor to inclose a return of the killed and wounded, list and disposition of the squadron, and line of battle.

Captain Balfour, who is charged with delivery of this letter, served as a volunteer for six weeks on board of the Royal Oak, and was with me in the day of action.

M. ARBUTHNOT

Extract of a letter from vice-admiral Arbuthnot to Mr. Stephens, dated, royal Oak, Lynhaven Bay, March 30, 1781.

IN continuation of my letter of the 20th instant, I have the honour to acquaint you, that I put to sea with the squadron under my command on the morning of the 14th, and steered a course for the Delaware, where it was conceived likely the enemy might endeavour to take refuge; but as the state of the weather towards noon appeared to indicate a gale, which is generally expected at this season, I judged adviseable to return to the Bay, where I anchored the same evening.

The next day and following we had the wind from the northward, which had we been at sea, must inevitably have crippled some of our ships, or driven me very considerably to the southward.

On the 26th, a reinforcement of troops, in number about 2000, commanded by major general Philips, arrived from New-York, under the escort of captain Hudson of the Richmond, with the ships and vessels named in the margin*: At the same time the Isis and Pearl, which had been detached to observe the route of the enemy, returned without having discovered them; the former had sprung her main mast in the late gale.

The Medea was immediately dispatched to reconnoitre the Delaware.

The army under major general Philips were immediately forwarded to Portsmouth; and the junction effected between the forces at present there under brigadier general Arnold.

I wait with great impatience to imbrace the first opportunity to put to sea, which I shall seize the moment it offers. For these last two days the weather has been so squally, as to preclude all communication by boats between the ships of the squadron.

M. ARBUTHNOT.

* Orpheus, Chatham, Savage, Halifax, Bonnetta, and Vulcan fire ship.

Twelve Hard Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, on the night of the 25th inst. out of the pasture of the subscriber, near the sign of the Ship, on Lancaster road, in East-Caln township, Chester county, A yellowish Bay GELDING, I believe, 6 years old last spring, about 14 hands high, strong and neatly made, with a small star in his forehead, has a very remarkable blemish, it being a kind of half circle with scarcely any hair on it, on his buttock, just above, and incompassing the root of his tail, occasioned by the mad itch when a colt, some small saddle spots on his back; a natural trotter and canters pretty handy, shod all round. Any person bringing said Horse to the subscriber, and securing the thief until convicted, shall receive the above Reward, and for the Horse only, Eight Hard Dollars and reasonable Charges, paid by READING HOWELL. July 26.

By the UNITED STATES in Congress Assembled, July 23, 1781.

RESOLVED,

THAT five suitable persons be appointed and authorized to open a subscription for a loan of thirty thousand Dollars, for the support of such of the citizens of the States of South-Carolina and Georgia, as have been driven from their country and possessions by the enemy; the said States respectively, by their Delegates in Congress, pledging their faith for the re-payment of the sums so lent, with interest in proportion to the sums which shall be received by their respective citizens, as soon as the legislatures of the said States shall severally be in condition to make provision for so doing; and Congress hereby guaranteeing this obligation:

That the said five persons do also receive voluntary and free Donations, to be applied to the further relief of said sufferers.

Ordered, That the President send a copy of the above resolution to the executives of the several States not in the power of the enemy, requesting them to promote the success of the said Loan and Donation, in such way as they shall think best.

JULY 24, 1781.

Resolved, That messrs. William Bingham, John Bayard, George Meade, Jacob Barge, and doctor Hutchinson, be, and they are hereby appointed and authorised to open a subscription for a loan, agreeable to the resolution passed yesterday.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

THE Gentlemen who are appointed to carry the above benevolent Views of Congress into execution, entertain the most sanguine hopes of success, from the well known humanity of the inhabitants of these states.

They deem it unnecessary to address them in a more particular manner on the present occasion, as suffering virtue never fails to produce correspondent sensations. But satisfied of their disposition to serve those, whose attachment to the liberties of their country have reduced to temporary want and distress, they wish that it may be done in a mode that will be most agreeable to the delicacy of the persons to be relieved. Many of those who in our glorious cause have preferred poverty and exile, to affluence an their country, are persons of the first rank and fortune, to whom donations, however liberal, can scarcely be acceptable, nor is it without ed to hurt their feelings by offering them. To them a generous loan will be a much more acceptable service, (which they can repay with interest) than any donations whatever. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the humane would LEND rather than GIVE, and show a respect to their virtue by contributing to relieve their present necessities in a way that will lay them under the easiest obligations, and which they can repay with justice and gratitude. They mean not however to reject the donations of the humane, as there are doubtless some who have had virtue to refuse subjection to a haughty foe, though they had not fortunes at stake, and towhom the obligation to repay what their immediate exigencies may require, would be too great a burthen. They have earned every favour by their firmness and patriotism, and have a right to expect a just and even a generous return from the country which they have served with so much fidelity.

The feelings of the most obdurate would be sensibly affected by the recital of the sufferings of this devoted people. Sympathy towards so distinguished and numerous a class of sufferers, labouring under the weight of accumulated misfortunes, will naturally incline those who have it in their power, to afford them relief and assistance.

The weak and exposed situation of their country, subjected them to the chance of more than a common share of calamity from the events of the war; and their merit in resisting, under such unpromising appearances, entitles them to a more abundant proportion of public acknowledgment and esteem.

They have at length been compelled to abandon their private possessions, been forced from their favourite pursuits of life, from the engagements of domestic tenderness.

Let those who are now enjoying the sweets of a gainful commerce, let those who are now engaged in profitable trades and professions, under the protection of a free government—pause a moment, and reflect upon the situation of these unfortunate strangers

Indeed, it would be an indignity offered to the feelings of the inhabitants of these states, to suppose, that any other incentive would be necessary to engage their humanity in favour of those worthy exiles, than the bare description of their sufferings and their wants.

In a cause less glorious, and to virtue less brilliant, the hand of benevolence should be generously extended.

But who can behold such patriotic characters, possessed of ease and opulence, voluntarily leaving their all at the call of their country, sacrificing every thing that man can hold dear at the shrine of liberty, and not be struck with the brightness of the example; and show to the world, by the liberality of their contributions, that they are not insensible to such eminent worth.

HAGUE, February 18, 1781.

From the Register of the Resolutions of the States-General, of 6th Feb. 1781.

HAVING heard the report of Mr. Brentson, and the other deputies of their high mightinesses, for foreign affairs, who conformably, and to satisfy the commissional resolve of their high mightinesses have examined the different resolutions of the states of Zealand; by the two first of which they make strong instances to accommodate by a negociation, the differences which have arisen between the kingdom of Great-Britain and this republic, in which, after an apology for their conduct in this conjuncture, they consent to the reprisals directed by their high mightinesses, against the hostilities of England, making fresh instances, as strongly as before, to resume, at this time, the mode of negociation; upon which, having deliberated, it has been agreed and resolved to represent by letter to the states of Zealand:

"That their high mightinesses, have examined the several resolutions of the said states, of the 3d, 22d, and 29th of last month, transmitted to this assembly, are highly pleased with the assurances therein given, that they will concur, in the present difficult circumstances, to all measures, which shall be judged best and most efficacious, to repel the enemy, and to bring about a speedy peace: that their high mightinesses consider these assurances as a new proof of the fidelity of the said states to the confederation; but that they would have rather wished, that at the moment, when the said states, calling to mind the obligations they are under by the treaty of union, to offer their assistance and concurrence, and considering concord and cordial frankness, as the only means by which they can be safe, under the blessing of God, they would not have entered upon a recapitulation of the reasons, of which their high mightinesses were not ignorant, whereon the opinion of the said states was founded: That it would have afforded no small satisfaction to their high mightinesses, if the promise of assistance and inviolable adherence to the principles of the confederation, had not been mixed with reserves, the appearance of which doth not countenance that good harmony so essentially necessary, and that confidence which should subsist between the confederates; and if, particularly, the states of Zealand had not renewed their former instances to begin negociations with the Court of England.

"That by acting thus, their high mightinesses, seeing themselves almost reduced to the necessity of a disagreeable answer to some ill timed arguments, whilst there is now no time to carry on pen and ink disputes, and that little advantage could be derived from discussing what has been done, and what might or ought to have been done, for the preservation of the honour of the state, and of the rights of the citizens, have preferred, after the example of the said states, to postpone this controversy till a more peaceable period, in case, that contrary to every hope, it shall then be necessary; that their high mightinesses cannot, however, forbear to declare, inasmuch as these resolutions continually tend to hold out. That all possible endeavours may be used to terminate by the way of negociation, the differences which have happened with England," to represent to the states of Zealand:

'That from the commencement of the difficulties which have arisen between the crown of Great-Britain and the republic, their high mightinesses have never deviated from sentiments of peace, and that all their steps, as far as compatable with their honour and safety, have been chiefly directed to preserve permanent peace, and to secure the duration of the friendship of their ancient allies.

'That their high mightinesses are fully convinced, that it can never be the political interest of Great-Britain nor of this republic to ruin each other; and that therefore their high mightinesses will not neglect, nor ever lose sight of any measure proper and becoming to obtain an honourable and solid peace; but as all times are not suitable for this purpose, and as a power which has arrived at that epocha, at which she is careful not to loose her consideration in Europe, should take no step, which might give ground to suspect her capable of base condescentions; so, in the present case, a negotiation cannot be offered without wounding the honour and independence of the commonwealth.

'That their high mightinesses would do injustice to the penetration of the states of Zealand, should they enter upon a full detail of the reasons, which would carry to a degree of demonstration, the unsuitableness of such a proposition:

'That it may suffice to remark to the said states, in a few words, that from the beginning of the disturbances between the crowns of France and England, their high mightinesses having adopted the system of an exact neutrality, they must have assumed, as a rule of conduct, the not hazarding, on the one hand, the safety of the republic, by concerting on the other, for the advantage of Great Britain, an arrangement, from whence might result a deviation from a solemn treaty.

'That they have also, from these principles, considered all negotiations as very dangerous; but, nevertheless, they have made use of every possible condescention, and have endeavoured to cultivate the friendship of his Britannic majesty by their moderation, and by avoiding to manifest a serious resentment, however otherwise it might have become them, with respect to attacks upon their dignity, and the rights of their subjects.

'That having, notwithstanding, had the misfortune to find their amicable endavours, answered by depredation and acts of violence, which daily increased, as well as by threats, incompatible with the independence of a sovereign power. Their high mightinesses, upon an invitation, as generous, as it was unexpected, of her majesty the empress of Russia, have manifested a good likin, and at the same time have thought to accord with the interests of the state to accept the invitation, and to enter into a negociation, concerning a protected plan of an armed neutrality, for the protection of the free navigation and commerce of their respective subjects, with such effect, that this important business, has by this time, been reduced to form, as a treaty actually concluded, in which the northern powers are Parties."

'That thereby their high mightinesses are under an obligation, from which, in good faith and sincerity they can never, by any procedure, depart; and that, by a farther consequence, they cannot commence negotiations, or make propositions, which might contradict the aforesaid engagements, or prejudice the lawful rights of their citizens, as these certainly would, which could remove the real and principal dissatisfaction of his Britannic majesty. Besides, that by the attack, as unfriendly as unjust, of the crown of England, as well as by the departure of the respective ministers, matters are brought to such an extremity, and in such a situation, that if the principal objects of controversy were susceptable of an easy adjustment, and that their high mightinesses were not bound up by engagements they could nevertheless, take no step to propose negotiations, without endangering the honour and the independence of the republic, so dearly bought with the wealth and blood of her ancestors, and without rendering the republic, whose once highly respected consideration, hath already, for a long time passed, been observably on the decline, absolutely despicable to the eyes of all Europe.

'That their high mightinesses flatter themselves, that the reasons above mentioned, upon further and cool reflection of the states of Zealand, concerning all circumstances, will not appear to them to be without foundation; and that therefore they beseech the said states, in the most earnest manner, to renounce, for the time to come, all farther instances for that purpose, and on the contrary, to ratify the treaty entered into with her imperial majesty of Russia, so that by consenting immediately to the means proposed for the defence of the state, as well by sea as land, to concur in accomplishing in the most desirable manner, those measures, which the present situation of affairs, renders extremely necessary; that, at the same time, laying aside, as much as possible, all considerations of finance, they strengthen their consents already given, and thereby afford a sufficient security, that the said states do not intend to withdraw themselves intirely from the burden of the war, leaving it upon the shoulders of their confederated brethren, who have acted from a pure love of their country, and for the benefit of their fellow citizens, who are unfortunately engaged in hostilities, but that the states of Zealand seriously intend, without hesitation, to join their hands to the work, and repel with all vigour, and by every effort, the hostile attack, as becomes faithful confederates: That, in short, the states of Zealand will call forth afresh the true and ancient patriotic sentiments by which their citizens were formerly so highly distinguished, and encourage them to activity and to make use of every means to distress the enemy, protect commerce and avenge the losses which the merchants have sustained.

'That their high mightinesses are persuaded that by such efforts only, can the solid basis of a real union be supported; and that the republic, though weakened in her means of defence, is not so far fallen, as to be under the necessity of sacrificing to the domineering spirit of her enemies, provided that all the confederates be determined, with a sincere unanimity, and with cordiality, to hazard their lives and fortunes, in the defence of their rights and liberties, in hopes of the divine blessing, and with the co-operation of a prince, the stadholder prince of Orange, whose glorious ancestors have so often propped up the edifice of the state, in circumstances perhaps, more alarming than the present.'

Philadelphia, July 28.

By authentic advices from Virginia, as late as the 21st instant, we learn, that after lord Cornwallis had crossed James River, he detached a body of cavalry and mounted infantry into Amelia county: What his lordship's object was, in this movement, does not appear; but they effected nothing, as the detachment returned with the greatest precipitation; a body of American forces having been sent to watch their motions. We also learn, that the enemy have all collected in and near Portsmouth, where several empty transports were laying; and that the marquis de la Fayette was in such a position as effectually to refresh his brave army, and protect the country from the ravages of a cruel and inveterate foe.

A further SALE of the

Public Lots of this City,

For the Redemption of the Bills of Credit of this State, dated April 29, 1780,

Will be Held at the Coffee-House,

On THURSDAY,

The SECOND of August next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon.

A PLAN of the Lots may be seen at the Coffee-House; the Conditions the same as in former Sales.

Just opening and for Sale,

Opposite the Baptist Meeting-House, in Second street,

PRICHARD's large and valuable

Collection of BOOKS.

ALSO,

A General Assortment of

STATIONARY,

to be sold on the lowest terms. Particulars in our next.

THOSE who may please to favour this Paper with Advertisements, are requested to send the Money with them, and thereby save themselves and the Printer the Trouble very generally attending future Settlements.

On TUESDAY Next,

(The Thirtieth Instant)

At TEN o'Clock in the Forenoon,

On Mr. Jacob Bright's Wharf,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

Fifty Hogsheads of

Muscovado Sugar:

Being the Remainder of the Cargo of the Ship RESOLUTION, Prize to the Brigantine Ariel.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,

CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

On FRIDAY Next,

(Being the Third of August)

At TEN o'clock in the Forenoon,

On Messrs. James and Drinker's Wharf,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

93 Pipes, 7 Hogsheads, and 38 Quarter-casks of

Teneriffe WINE,

145 Bags of SALT,

7 Casks of Raisins and 2 Casks of Almonds:

Being the Cargo of the Brigantine TRISTRAM SHANDY, taken by the Privateer Ship Rising Sun and Letter of Marque Sloop Jane.

And at TWELVE o'Clock at Noon,

OF THE SAME DAY,

WILL BE SOLD,

The said Prize Brigantine

Tristram Shandy,

With all her Guns, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, agreeable to Inventory to be seen at the Place of Sale.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,

CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

New Providence, July 20, 1781.

ALL persons who have any just demands against the Estate of JAMES SANDS, of the township of New-Providence in the county of Philadelphia, deceased, are hereby requested to bring in their accounts to MARY SANDS, properly proved, in order for settlement; and those persons who are indebted to said estate, either by bond, note, book debt, or otherwise, are requested to discharge the same, on or before 1st day of September next. Delinquents may expect their accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney, immediately after said date. MARY SANDS, Executrix.

Just Imported from Europe, and to be Sold, by

Sasportas & Le Bœuf,

At their Store, in Front street, opposite to the Coffee-House, a large Assortment of DRY GOODS, Consisting of—

BROADCLOTHS, Wiltons, Bath Coating, white Flannel, Knaps, Serge Denims, Shalloons, Duroys, Durants, white and buff coloured Marseilles Quilting; plain, corded and figured Demities, plain and spotted Jeans; yard wide, 7-8 and 3-4 English Checks, a large Assortment of printed linen Handkerchiefs, Scotch Hankerchiefs, Barcelona Handkerchiefs of several colours, India Nankeens, a large Assortment of white and black figured and plain Gauze, gauze Handkerchiefs, coarse and fine Catgut, black and white blond Lace, silk Gloves and Mittens, ivory and cocoa mounted Fans; Irish, Dutch and German Linens, sheeting Linens, Brittanias, Calicoes, Humhums, Jaconet and book Muslins; white, black and clouded Mantuas, Searsuckers, Scotch Threads, taylors Threads, a large Assortment of broad and narrow Ribbands, broad and narrow white Tapes, white and black Pins, Needles, white and black English beaver Hats, gold and silver thread coat and jacket buttons, sewing Silks of different colours, skeleton wire, Souchong Tea in canisters, Bohea Tea in chests, English Sail Duck from No. 4 to 8, a large Assortment of artificial Flowers, and several other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

N. B. They also have a Quantity of Sugar in hogsheads and barrels, Taffia, Cocoa in bags: which they will Sell reasonably. June 19.

James Hepburn, Assig.
v.
Benjamin Alison, Exr. de son tort of John Freeman, deceased.

} Scire Facias, Rebtle, May, 1781, and judgment, Mr. Vannost, p. quer.

By virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, tested at Northumberland, the 21st of May, 1781, will be exposed to Sale, on Saturday, the 4th day of August next, at the house of M'Laughlin M'Cartny, of Northumberland town, in this county, a certain Lot or Piece of Ground, No. 5. situate in the said town and county, bounded westward by North-Way, Northward by lot No. 6, eastward by the Quay, and southward by Duke-street; containing in breadth, on North Way, 50 feet, and in length, on Duke-street, 180 feet: Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Freeman, deceased, in the above action.

JAMES CRAWFORD, sheriff of Northumberland county.

Northumberland, May 26.

Best LIVER OIL,

In BARRELS and KEGS, of all sizes, TO BE SOLD by RICHARD WELLS, in Arch-street.

On MONDAY Next,

At TEN o'Clock, in the Forenoon,
On Jacob Bright's Wharf, between Race and Vine-ſtreets,
Will be Sold by Public Auction,
ALL THE
Guns, Tackle, Apparel, Cables,
Anchors, Furniture and Appendages,
Belonging to, and taken from the ſhip RESOLUTION, lay'd up as an Hulk.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,
July 23. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

N. B. The above were adverti ſed for Thurſday the 26th inſt. but could not be got ready for ſale. An Inventory may be ſeen at the Marſhal's Office and at the Coffee houſe.

Mifflin and Butler,

At their STORE, upon South-ſtreet Wharf,
HAVE FOR SALE,
The following ARTICLES, juſt Imported in the Ship Franklin, viz.

French Sail Canvaſs,
CORDAGE,
BOHEA TEA,
SPICES,
BRANDY,
SALT,
COPPERAS,
WHITING,
GLASS,
Rolled and Pig LEAD,
AND A GENERAL
Aſſortment of Dry Goods.

Reed and Forde,

Have now opened, at the STORE formerly occupied by Budden, Lawrence, and Company, in Front-ſtreet, two doors above Market-ſtreet,
A neat Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE,
Which they will ſel low for Specie, Bills of Exchange, or the new Emiſſions of any of the ſtates.—
Among which are

BEST ſuperfine and ſecond Cloths, of white, blue, green, brown, orange, and Barree colours,
Caſſimers of different colours,
Iriſh and French Linens, Britannias and Dowlaſs,
Cotton and linen Checks,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Camblets, Cambletees and Mecklingbergs,
Crapes, Poplins, Meſſinets and Brilliants,
A neat variety of verry fine thread Hoſe,
Cambricks, Lawns and Kentings,
Catgut and Gauzes,
Beſt Luteſtrings, Sarſenets and Perſians,
Peelongs, Allamodes, &c. ALSO,
Weſt India Rum and Jamaica Spirits by the hogſhead,
Muſcovado Sugars,
Coffee in barrels and bags,
Soap and Candles in boxes; with a variety of other neceſſary Articles.

DRY GOODS,

To be Sold, reaſonable for Caſh, By
Samuel Lewis Wharton,
At his Store, the fifth door north of the corner of Walnut-ſtreet, in Water-ſtreet; Conſiſting of the following Articles.

AN elegant Aſſortment of plain and figured Silks,
Tamboured and ſilk knit Veſts,
Black ſilk breeches Patterns,
Sewing Silk of different colours,
Silk Umbrelloes,
Plain and figured Ribbands,
Blond Lace, Gauzes, cap Wire,
Chintzes,
Mancheſter Muſlins,
Cotton and thread Stockings,
Linen Jeans,
White and coloured Threads,
Pins, plated ſhoe and knee Buckles,
Folio and quarto writing Paper,
Wafers and Sealing wax,
ALSO, A handſome Aſſortment of Cambricks,
A few Engliſh Saddles, Bridles, Fuſils, Piſtols, Bar-iron,
A neat London made chamber Clock,
An elegant, rich, velvet, embroidered Cuſhion, &c. for a pulpit, deſk, and communion table; the whole finiſhed in the neweſt faſhion, and deſigned for a church in the United States.

John Perkins,

TAKES in horſes at livery, by the night or the year, as reaſonable as any LIVERY STABLE in the city; at his STABLES in Lombard ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, known by the name of Hales Stables. He is much obliged to his former cuſtomers, and hopes for the continuance of them. Good attendance ſhall be given and proper care taken.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the laſt Veſſels from Europe,
AND TO BE SOLD, By
WILLIAM NICHOLS,
At his STORE, on the North Side of Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the INDIAN KING,
A Large and General Aſſortment of the
Following Articles, viz.

SCARLET, brown, purple, black, green, blue, light coloured, ſuperfine and ſecond Broadcloths,
Scarlet, brown, blue, light and coloured ſuperfine Knaps & Coatings,
Blue, grey, light and ſcarlet Duffils & Frizes,
White, buff and ſcarlet Caſſimers and Wiltons,
Crimſon, brown, blue, ſtriped, black, ſpotted and corded Velvets and Velverets,
Olive & white Corduroys, Tickſets and Duroons,
Barragons,
Childrens worſted Hoſe,
Pink, blue, black and cloth coloured Duroys,
Prunellas and Durants,
Tammies and Sattinets,
Crimſon, green, ſky-blue and pink Ruſſels, Moreens and Callimancoes,
Jeans, Fuſtians and Beavers,
Camblets and Hairbines of all colours and fineneſs,
Corded Worſteds and Everlaſtings,
Serges and Serge de Jeans,
Blue and white Plains and Halfthicks,
7-8, 3-4, and apron-wide cotton & linen Checks,
An aſſortment of Iriſh Linens,
Fine and coarſe Hollands,
Yard and half yard and 3-8 brown and white Sheetings,
Brittannias and Plattellaroyals,
Lavals, Ponturies, Oznabrigs and Ticklenburgs,
Sail and Duck Cloth,
Marſeilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities and Diapers,
Wide and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings, Dowlaſs and Flanders Ticking,
Jaconet and book Muſlins,
Tapes, Bobbins & Laces,
Plain and figured Kentings, kenting Handkerchiefs and Catgut,
Plain & millionet Lawns,
Cambrick,
Millionet Handkerchiefs and figured Apron Patterns,
Plain and figured Gauzes and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Womens Gloves of all colours,
Ditto ſilk Mitts,
Mens ſilk Gloves,
A beautiful Aſſortment of dark and light Chintzes,
Elegant chintz Bed patterns,
Fine and coarſe Calicoes and Cottons,
Ginghams and Bengalls,
Nankeens and Damaſcus,
Ducapes, Paduaſoys, Mantuas, Luteſtrings, Brocades, Modes and Taffities,
Green, blue, claret, bloom, orange, and white 2-4 and 3-4 ell Perſians and Sarinets,
Pekings, Mexicans and Muſſlemans,
Ell wide Perſians, black and coloured,
Mens, women and childrens cotton and thread Hoſe,
Elegant Tambour Waiſtcoat Patterns,
Beſt Sewing-ſilk,
Black Thread,
Coloured ditto,
Silk and linen Handkerchiefs,
Black and coloured Barcelona ditto,
Beſt ſcarf Twiſt, Mohair and Buttons,
Black and white Blond Laces and Edgings,
Thread ditto,
Painted, figured and plain Ribbands,
Superfine, ſecond and coarſe Bolting-Cloths,
Plated Buttons,
Skelleton and hoop Wire,
Beſt Tully Gartering,
Cotton Cord and Toſſels,
Bandana, ſilk and cotton Romalls,
Quality and narrow Bindings and Ferrets,
Snuff Boxes,
With many other Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Said NICHOLS returns his beſt Thanks to thoſe who have heretofore favoured him with their Cuſtom, and hopes, in future, from his Attention to Buſineſs, and Willingneſs to Pleaſe, that it will be the Intereſt of his Cuſtomers to continue their Favours.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Land Office is open for the purpoſe of receiving the arrearages of purchaſe money and intereſt for lands taken up by former office rights, and granting patents for the ſame, purſuant to an Act of Aſſembly of this State, paſſed on the 9th of April laſt, and a Supplement thereto, paſſed on the 25th inſtant. JOHN LUKENS, S. G.
DAVID KENNEDY, S. L. O.
Philadelphia, June 29. FRANCIS JOHNSTON, R. G

N. B. The Surveyor General's Office is kept at his own houſe, the upper end of Market-ſtreet; and the Secretary's and Receiver's Offices in the weſt wing of the State-houſe.

TO BE SOLD,
By the ſubſcriber, on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, below Union ſtreet, and one door from the corner of Pine-ſtreet, the following goods, viz.

IRiſh meſs-beef in tierces, barrels, and half-barrels, pork in half barrels, extraordinary good; Madeira wine by the pipe, hogſhead or gallon, Liſbon ditto, by the hogſhead, quarter-caſk, or gallon, coffee, tea and ſugars by wholeſale and retail, Engliſh ſoap by ditto, ditto, Scotch ſnuff, manufactured in Glaſgow, a quantity of tin ware, japan'd and plain, Engliſh cloaths and ſcrubbing bruſhes, Engliſh made ſailors jackets, breeches, drawers and ſhirts, ſhoes and hats, fine and coarſe callicoes, handkerchiefs, ſtockings and threads, Tully garters, a few firkins of butter, and ſundry other goods not here mentioned
DAVIS BEVAN.

WHEREAS the Eſtates of Alexander Bartarm, Chriſtian Hook, and John Pauling, late of the city of Philadelphia; David Shakeſpear and Thomas Hughes, late of the county of Northumberland, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this ſtate: We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid county, do hereby give Notice, that the Eſtates of the ſaid Alexander Bartram, Chriſtian Hook, John Pauling, David Shakeſpear, and Thomas Hughes, within the ſaid county of Northumberland, conſiſting of the following Intereſts, Rights, Tenements and Tracts of Land, to wit,

No. 1. A Tract of Land, containing 600 acres on Fiſhing-creek, joining lands of John Solomon.

No. 2. A Tract of Land, containing 500 acres on Roaring-creek, in Auguſta townſhip.

No. 3. A Tract of Land, containing 300 acres on the waters of Bald-eagle.

No. 4. A Tract of Land, containing 600 Acres, in the Oval Limeſtone-valley, White-dear townſhip, late the Eſtate of Alexander Bartram.

No. 5. A Tract of Land, containing 600 acres, on the waters of Wapalapa, Wyoming townſhip.

No. 6. A Tract of Land, containing 1200 acres, on Wyaluſing creek, late the Eſtate of Chriſtian Hook.

No. 7. A Tract of Land containing, 600 acres, at the Old Indian-town, Wyaluſing, late the Eſtate of John Pauling.

No. 8 A Tract of Land, containing 600 acres, in Auguſta townſhip, late the Eſtate of David Shakeſpear.

No. 9. A Tract of Land, containing 300 acres, on the north branch of Suſquehanna, late the Eſtate of Thomas Hughes.

No. 10. A Tract of Land, containing 100 acres, Mahoning townſhip.

No. 11 A Tract of Land, containing 130 acres, on the weſt branch of Suſquehanna, in Mahoning townſhip, late the Eſtate of Alexander Bartram, aforeſaid.

All which will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Court-Houſe at Sunbury, on the twenty-eighth Day of Auguſt. The Sales will continue from Day to Day, till the whole be diſpoſed of.

The Terms of Sale will be according to Law, as follows, to wit, One fourth part of the Purchaſe-Money to be paid in ten Days after Sale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the Bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one-fourth of the Purchaſe-money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the Purchaſe money, a Deed will be given, as by law directed.

And we, the Agents, do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby notify all the Claimants of the ſaid Premiſes, or any of them, and Creditors of the ſaid Alexander Bartram, Chriſtian Hook, John Paulding, David Shakeſpear, and Thomas Hughes, to exhibit their Claims and Demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

THOMAS HEWITT, JOHN KELLY, } Agents for the County of Northumberland.

James Withy, Hatter,

In Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the Crois Keys Tavern;

BEGS leave to acquaint his *Friends*, Cuſtomers, and the Public, that *he makes and* ſells faſhionable Beaver and Caſtor HATS of the beſt quality; Ladies and Gentlemens Riding Hats in the beſt and neateſt manner. Thoſe Gentlemen who pleaſe to favour him with their Commands, may depend upon being ſerved to ſuit their Taſte, on the loweſt Terms the Price of Furs will admit
JAMES WITHY.

Mary Armbruſter,

HAVING removed to this city, begs leave to inform the Public, that ſhe practices MIDWIFERY, and has been favoured with great Succeſs in thirty years Experience in Albany, in the ſtate of New York. She will, with alacrity, attend the Calls of thoſe who pleaſe to favour her with their Cuſtom, and is to be ſeen at her houſe, on the ſouth ſide of Race-ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets, oppoſite Chriſtian Snyder's. July 4.

THIS day week, was taken up between Cheſter and Hog-iſland, A large BATTEAU, adrift. The Owner, proving his property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to the Printer. July 9.

WAS taken up, near the Bridge on Schuylkill, at Mr. Delap's place, known by the name of the Burnt-Houſe, A Brindle COW, with a white head and ſome more white about her, and had a piece of rope about her horns. The owner is required to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away; otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold for the ſame, after the firſt day of Auguſt next. JACOB FISS. July 6.

A STRAY HORSE was taken up on the firſt inſtant, by the ſubſcriber, at the Old Riſing-ſun. He is about 14 hands high, a cheſnut brown, has a ſnip on his noſe, no brand, trots and canters, and is ſhod before. The owner, proving his property and paying charges may have him again, by applying to
MARY DAVIS.
July 4.

CAME to the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, in Blockley, about two miles from the bridge, on Marſhall's road, near Mr. Worrall's, a brown MARE, about thirteen hands high, branded on her near buttock R. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away
JOSEPH SALBACK.
July 22.

Philadelphia: Printedand Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

Best possible image.

TUESDAY, THE JULY 31, 1781.

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 762.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the last Vessels from Europe,
AND TO BE SOLD, By
WILLIAM NICHOLS,
At his STORE, on the North Side of Market street, opposite the INDIAN KING,
A Large and General Assortment of the
Following Articles, viz.

SCARLET, brown, purple, black, green, blue, light coloured, superfine and second Broadcloths,
Scarlet, brown, blue, light and coloured superfine Knaps & Coatings,
Blue, grey, light and scarlet Duffils & Frizes,
White, buff and scarlet Cassimets and Wiltons,
Crimson, brown, blue, striped, black, spotted and corded Velvets and Velverets,
Olive & white Corduroys,
Tickets and Duroons,
Bearskins,
Childrens worsted Hose,
Pink, blue, black and cloth coloured Duroys,
Prunellas and Durants,
Tammies and Sattinets,
Crimson, green, sky-blue and pink Russels, Moreens and Callimancoes,
Jeans, Fustians and Beaverets,
Cambletts and Hairbines of all colours and finenels,
Corded Worsteds and Everlastings,
Serges and Serge de Jeans,
Blue and white Plains and Halfthicks,
7-8, 3-4, and apron-wide cotton & linen Checks,
An assortment of Irish Linens,
Fine and coarse Hollands,
Yard and half yard and 3-8 brown and white Sheetings,
Britannias and Platteillaroyals,
Rivals, Ponturies, Oznabrigs and Ticklenburgs,
Sail and Duck Cloth,
Marseilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities and Diapers,
Wide and narrow Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Flanders Ticking,
Jaconet and book Muslins,
Tapes, Bobbins & Laces,
Plain and figured Kentings, kenting Handkerchiefs and Catgut,
Plain & millionet Lawns,
Cambrick,
Millionet Handkerchiefs and figured Apron Patterns,
Plain and figured Gauzes and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Womens Gloves of all colours,
Ditto silk Mitts,
Mens silk Gloves,
A beautiful Assortment of dark and light Chintzes,
Elegant chintz Bed-patterns,
Fine and coarse Calicoes and Cottons,
Ginghams and Bengalls,
Nankeens and Damascus,
Ducapes, Paduasoys, Mantuas, Lutestrings, Brocades, Modes and Taffities,
Green, blue, claret, bloom, orange, and white 2-4 and 3-4 ell Persians and Sarinets,
Pekings, Mexicans and Mufflemans,
Ell wide Persians, black and coloured,
Mens, women and childrens cotton and thread Hose,
Elegant Tambour Waistcoat Patterns,
Best Sewing-silk,
Black Thread,
Coloured ditto,
Silk and linen Handkerchiefs,
Black and coloured Barcelona ditto,
Best scarf Twist, Mohair and Buttons,
Black and white Blond Laces and Edgings,
Thread ditto,
Painted, figured and plain Ribbands,
Superfine, second and coarse Bolting-Cloths,
Plated Buttons,
Skeleton and hoop Wire,
Best Tully Gartering,
Cotton Cord and Tassels,
Bandana, silk and cotton Romalls,
Quality and narrow Bindings and Ferrets,
Snuff Boxes,
With many other Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Said NICHOLS returns his best Thanks to those who have heretofore favoured him with their Custom, and hopes, in future, from his Attention to Business, and Willingness to Please, that it will be the Interest of his Customers to continue their Favours.

Wanted, a Cook that can be well recommended for honesty, sobriety and care; good Wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer, or WILLIAM CROSS, Esquire, Mount Airy.

THIS DAY,
At TEN o'Clock in the Forenoon,
On Mr. Jacob Bright's Wharf,
Will be Sold by Public Auction,
Fifty Hogsheads of
Muscovado Sugar:
Being the Remainder of the Cargo of the Ship RESOLUTION, Prize to the Brigantine Ariel.
By Order of the Court of Admiralty,
July 31. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

TO BE SOLD,
On SATURDAY Next,
At the Coffee House, at SIX o'Clock in the Evening,
A Tract of Land,
Containing, by survey, Four Hundred and Eighteen Acres, be the same more or less, situate in the county of Morris, township of Roxborough, and state of New-Jersey, adjoining the line of partition between East and West Jersey, and lands of John Reading, esquire. It is within one mile of Andover Forge, and seven miles of Hacket's-town; the whole well timbered with oak and hickory, has two streams of water running through part of it, with a considerable quantity of swamp and meadow ground: The land in that neighbourhood produces good wheat, rye, flax and corn; its lying so near the forge must render the timber very valuable, of which there is a great abundance. An indisputable Title will be given.
July 30. JOHN EAYARD, Auctioneer.

Will be Sold by Public Auction,
At the Coffee-House, on WEDNESDAY the First Day of August next, at Twelve o'Clock,
A three story Brick HOUSE,
KITCHEN and Lot of GROUND, on the west side of Fifth-street, in the city of Philadelphia, next to the corner of Walnut-street: The House and Lot is 19 feet front, including a 3 feet alley, and about 60 feet in depth, be it more or less; the Title is clear, subject to no other incumbrance than a ground rent of forty-five shillings per annum; It is now let at thirty-five pounds specie per annum. July 24.

From the POLITICAL MAGAZINE, for February, 1780.

HAVING had various opportunities of obtaining an authentic account of the polite and generous treatment of several of our officers, who were taken prisoners, in the West Indies, by the count d'Estaing, I think it both proper and just, to lay it before the public, through the channel of your Magazine; and to add to it, the polite reception they met with at the court of Versailles, and particularly from the Queen of France. I make no doubt of your giving it a place, as it is a piece of most pleasing intelligence, and such as is not every day to be come at. And it must give peculiar satisfaction to all good Englishmen to know, that the politeness and generosity of the French were more particularly called forth on this occasion, by a remembrance of the kind attention shewn by our troops to an officer of the regiment of Armagnack, who had been wounded and taken prisoner at St. Lucia, and who, having died of his wounds, was interred there with all the honours of war.

A CORRESPONDENT.

OUR officers were first carried into the Grenades. While they remained there, they had full liberty to go on shore whenever they thought proper. There they stayed about fourteen days, and from thence they were carried to Cape Francois in St. Domingo. Lieutenant colonel Ogilvie being sick, was taken on shore to the house of the count de Noailles, and treated with the utmost tenderness Some of the common men, who were sick, were also landed, and every possible care taken of them. In the hospitals count d'Estaing ordered them whatever money they wanted; and offered his purse, at command, to the officers. While at the Cape all the officers had leave to go ashore, and remain as long as they pleased, and were carried to the theatre, and other public entertainments. The Cape is a large well built town, but the streets are rather narrow, like those of Paris; there are many excellent houses in it, the theatre in particular is very elegant. About the middle of August they sailed for France, some in king's ships, and some in store ships. The Protecteur of 74 guns, M. de Grasse, captain, (there is an admiral of the same name) and the Amiable frigate, of 28 guns were two of the convoy. Our officers while on board the French ships, had every accommodation the situation would admit. A table is kept on board the French ships at the king's expence for all his officers, and they all mess together. Our officers arrived at Rochelle the 20th of October, resided there six weeks, and on signing a parole, got a passport for England. On landing at Rochelle several principal officers of the garrison received them, conducted them to a hotel, gave directions respecting their baggage, and had it properly taken charge of, and sent to their quarters. While at Rochelle, they often dined at the officers messes, or with the principal officers of the garrison. They were eight days on their journey to Paris. On the road when they did not meet with French officers to mess with, they were charged extravagantly high. Innkeepers are the same animals in every country. On arriving at Paris, a French gentleman accompanied them to Versailles, where they saw the king and queen at chapel, where every body is admitted; afterwards saw them at dinner, and all the royal family at separate tables. They dine in public every Sunday. The company present, on seeing English officers, with the utmost politeness made way for them in front, that they might see without the least obstruction or inconveniency*. On returning again to Paris, they received a polite message from the marquis de la Fayette, who next day again accompanied them to Versailles, and conducted them through all the royal appartments; in one of the rooms they saw on a table the Courier de l'Europe, a news paper printed in London in the French language. That evening they saw the queen at cards; she is tall, handsome, quite an angel. Her majesty sent, and asked the English gentlemen to see a ball she was to give the Wednesday following. On the day of the ball they had an invitation from the countess de Lowendhal, to dine at her house where they were very elegantly entertained; and after dinner were served with punch made with Champagne instead of water. The countess and her sister are elegant women, and both speak English. In the evening they went to see the ball, where seats raised above the rest, were provided for them: it need not be said, that the company were elegant, brilliant and polite. Her majesty led down two English country dances, and shewed the company how to figure them. The marquis de la Fayette afterwards waited on them at Paris, which compliment they returned. Four days after the ball at court, they left Paris, and set out for England. The ball was on the Wednesday before Christmas; on Christmas day they left Paris, filled with the most favourable sentiments in regard to the politeness of the French nation.

* At every public place, the utmost civility and attention were shewn them.—Though always in their uniforms, and known at once to be Englishmen, not the slightest insult was ever offered, even from the populace. Sometimes they could just hear this remark, "These are Englishmen." And once some boys said archly, "Ah! Englishmen, are you taken!"

PROPOSAL.

AS several of the recruits lately furnished by the classes, for filling up the Pennsylvania line, have deserted, and as it is to be apprehended that some of them may receive bounties in other counties; let a pardon be offered to all those who will return to their several regiments on or before a limited day; with an express declaration that such as shall not avail themselves of the benefit thereof, shall, when taken, assuredly suffer death. Also, that after a given time, no recruit shall receive more than two half johannes of their bounty, till a certain day, which shall be fixed on for paying them the remainder, in every county. Z.
July 27th, 1781.

TO THE PRINTER.

Having had an opportunity of perusing the discourses delivered at St. Paul's church, on the last fast day, I have taken the liberty of sending you the following extracts from that delivered in the afternoon, and by giving them a place in your useful paper, you will oblige your humble servant, L. J.

A People turned out into the world at large, without a guardian God to befriend and counsel them, promise but poorly, to be either great or prosperous. However elated with the notion of their own power and sufficiency, they stand on tottering ground; either wars and invasions from abroad, or more destructive broils among themselves, or, very probably, the rage of both, sooner or later reduce them to weakness and insignificancy.

But when the great God of nations is in the midſt of a country, enduing its inhabitants with a ſpirit of wiſdom, fortitude, virtue, piety, freedom, and unanimity, he commands a bleſſing upon them in their ſtore-houſes and in all they ſet their hand unto.

The moſt generous patriotic boſom can never breath a more noble ſentiment, or glow with a diviner wiſh, in favour of a nation, than that it may be the inheritance of the Moſt High. Such a relation, unleſs it be annulled and forfeited, carries with it all that render them great and happy. To ſuch freedom is their unalienable birth right; pure religion, their guide and glory; wealth and proſperity, the inſtruments of their virtue and munificence. Even afflictions when ſent unto them, are ſent in mercy; and heavieſt judgments flow from heavenly love.

With reſpect now to ourſelves, the inhabitants of a new riſing country, it is proper we ſhould look back, pauſe, conſider, examine, in order that we may be enabled to caſt an eye forward to our future fortunes and condition, with ſome degree of comfort.

In the very firſt ſettlement of America, by our venerable forefathers, the goodneſs of divine providence was peculiarly illuſtrated.

The dangers they had to meet upon the vaſt ocean ſeemed but inconſiderable compared with thoſe which a wild uncultivated country, inhabited only by ſavage beaſts, and ſavage men, immediately preſented.

However, it was not long, before the wilderneſs began to ſmile; the labours of theſe honeſt ſtrangers were bleſſed with plenty; and the natives gave aſſurances of friendſhip and peace.

They looked around ſurpriſed, delighted, finding a good and pleaſant land; "a land of brooks of water, of fountains, and depths that ſpring out of hills and vallies; a land of wheat and barley, and vines and fruits; a land wherein there was no fear of lacking any thing; to crown all, they were in poſſeſſion of a pure religion and all the ſweets of civil liberty.

Thoſe were the golden days of primitive ſimplicity.

Population, commerce, ſcience, arts, plans of admired policy, occurrences extremely intereſting, of which the very darkeſt have contributed eventually, to beneſt the public; all theſe have, ſince, diſtinguiſhed this large country, and given it fame among the remoteſt nations.

Vices alas! too ſoon took root, ſpread wide and far, tarniſhed our hopeful character, impaired our happineſs. On ſundry occaſions we have indeed been viſited for theſe with national inflictions, though every viſitation hath apparently been tempered with mercy.

We never would forget, how, from the very firſt, we roſe, we multiplied, we proſpered, in union with, and conſtantly aſſiſted by a nation, whoſe character we revered, whoſe manners we imitated, whoſe government we loved; while every grateful and competent return was made on our part, expreſſive of that reverence and ſincere affection.

Wherefore it hath come about, I would not undertake with poſitiveneſs to ſay; whether on account of our iniquities, which, heaven knows have been very grievous; or whether, on account of the degeneracy of Britain; or rather, becauſe of the aggravated crimes of both countries, that ſo calamitous a conteſt hath ariſen between them, as threatens mutual deſolation, and every ſpecies of miſery.

In regard to our own eſpecial concern in this matter. The load of troubles we have felt from that quarter, and are likely to feel much longer, we cannot think ariſes from any juſt grounds of offence that we have given our former friends and brethren; but, we confeſs, that for our numerous rebellions againſt heaven, we righteouſly deſerve it all.

Againſt thee, O bleſſed God, have we ſinned! To thee only have we been ungrateful.

The extremity to which matters have been brought, for a conſiderable time paſt; we humbly think, is not of our own ſeeking. If our union with a once beloved people, is diſſolved; and they are become our deadly foes; it is an event we were averſe to; dreaded, deprecated. We wiſhed not to be independent; (I declare my own invariable feelings on the ſubject, and believe them to be the ſame with the general ſentiment of Americans,) I ſay, we wiſhed not, we did not even dream of being independent of the parent country as long as there was a probability of our conſtitutional requeſts finding acceptance; while there remained even a glimmering hope of peace and ſecurity, or any proſpect of reconciliation.

Well, as the caſe now ſtands, while we have grounds of confidence, and a freedom from ſelf reproach on the one hand; on the other, until a very great reformation takes place among us, we cannot but entertain doubts, miſgivings, painful apprehenſions.

Our cauſe plainly appears to be a righteous one, but we, it is to be feared, are very far from being a righteous people.

The genius of America now weeps tears of blood, for the degeneracy of her ſons, and trembles leſt God ſhould refuſe to go amongſt them.

Paſt unnumbered mercies of the Almighty, ſeem, in a great meaſure, blotted from our remembrance. His goodneſs hath not won us to obedience, his corrections have not awed us from offending. Inaſmuch as the firſt hath failed to produce its bleſſed effect; is it any wonder, if the latter are multiplying againſt us? If we would not liſten to the "ſtill ſmall voice," to the ſoft breathings of beneficence and love, is it ſtrange that the thunders of divine wrath ſhould now ſound in our ears?

If the days of peace and plenty were profaned and miſimproved; is it ſtrange that deſolating war ſhould now afflict us? that dearth and ſcarcity ſhould haſten on apace? ſince religious privileges and the means of grace have been neglected and abuſed: can it ſurprize us if they ſhould be taken away; and our candleſtick removed out of its former place? If we have abuſed our civil liberty by a licentious conduct, in innumerable inſtances; how can it happen otherwiſe, than that it ſhould at laſt be ſhaken?

A proſpect very ſolemn my dear brethren is now before us, our all is at ſtake. A very powerful enemy is in our land. Deſolation and bloodſhed are near our doors; what may be the iſſue, Heaven only knows; It cannot be favourable, while iniquity abounds among us; unleſs we become virtuous, we ſhall be neither free nor happy.

We are called at this time by the delegated voice of our afflicted country, to acknowledge the juſt diſpenſations of divine Providence; to repent and amend our ways; to implore mercy and the forgiveneſs of our manifold tranſgreſſions.

Let us not paſs over this buſineſs in a luke-warm, ſlovenly, indifferent manner. Our days of faſting and humiliation will condemn, inſtead of benefiting us, except we humble ourſelves indeed; unleſs we thoroughly reform, and in our whole man, experience the redeeming operation of the Lord Jeſus.

Appearing as it were by accident in any of the houſes of prayer, will go but a little way in forming a religious character.

The abſtaining from ſome vices, or the practiſing ſome few virtues, is not enough to make us good men.

Our God requires, and our country's ſalvation requires the ſincerity of all the heart, the rectitude of all the converſation.

Can we expect the countenance and bleſſing of the Almighty to be in a land, where profaneneſs, extortion, luxury, idle diſſipation, and debauching amuſements predominate?

Will God protect from our temporal enemies, and give energy and ſucceſs to our defenſive operations againſt them, while we cheriſh the worſt of enemies within our boſoms?

Will he ſtrengthen and perpetuate our union, while malignant bitter paſſions are making their cruel progreſs?

O for the ſpirit of a ſound mind, of celeſtial grace, and of love!

Come ye citizens of America, bow yourſelves before the footſtools of the high God. "Turn ye every one to him, with all your heart; and with faſting, and with weeping, and with mourning; for he is of great kindneſs, and repenteth him of the evil.

A reſpect for the memory of our ſober anceſtors, the ſentiments of virtue, freedom and benevolence; our calling and expectations as profeſſors of the goſpel; yonder cloud of dangers that is gathering black and ſad; the gleam of hope that opens juſt beyond it, every wiſh that can fill the boſom of the PURE, and actuate the ſpirit of the brave; call upon us in each department of ſociety, and in every ſituation of life, upon the ambaſſadors of Chriſt Jeſus, upon the chief rulers of the public, upon the ſeveral delegates, counſellors and repreſentatives, upon the magiſtrates, upon the maſters and heads of families, upon the people, every one; to diſcountenance immorality and every wicked way; to promote with zeal and intrepidity, virtue, goodneſs, unanimity, concord; to fill our reſpective places, ſo juſtly, ſo venerably, That our light may break forth as the morning, and our health ſpring forth ſpeedily.

BASSETERRE, (St. Kitts,) May 7.

"Various reports have been circulated of an engagement between the Engliſh fleet under ſir Samuel Hood, and the French fleet under monſieur de la Touche Treville. We have endeavoured to be as minute as poſſible and we flatter ourſelves that the following account is authentic:

"On Saturday evening the 28th ult. the Britiſh ſquadron, conſiſting of 18 ſail of the line were ſtanding into St. Lucia, in order to land their ſick, (having numbers afflicted with a dyſentery,) when a frigate in the offing made a ſignal for a ſtrange fleet, the Ruſſel being the ſternmoſt ſhip, repeated the ſignal, and in a few minutes the Barfleur anſwered it, and immediately hove out a ſignal for the fleet to tack, and ſtand to windward; and about ſunſet they percieved 22 ſhips of the line and two 50 gun ſhips laying too and a number of frigates, tranſports and merchant ſhips, amounting in all to near 200 ſail, going into port Royal, (Martinique) cloſe in with the land; a little after ſunſet a French cutter bore down to reconnoitre the Engliſh, but was chaced back again; about eight o'clock our van and part of the centre began to engage the enemy, who ſtudiouſly ſtrove to avoid a cloſe engagement, about 11 the firing ceaſed, the French being out of gun ſhot; at 10 o'clock Sunday morning, the Britiſh fleet renewed the action with the van and part of the centre, the enemy ſtill carefully avoiding a cloſe engagement: at 4 o'clock A. M. the firing ceaſed; the remainder of the day they continued manœuvring; the Ruſſel (admiral Drake's ſhip) had received 14 ſhot between wind and water, and 6 feet water in her hold, when admiral Hood ordered her to bear away for St. Euſtatius, where ſhe arrived on Thurſday laſt, and is ſince refitted for ſea, and on Saturday watered at Old Road.

"When the Ruſſel left the fleet they were ſtanding for Martinique, having run 25 leagues S. W. from it; the French were conſiderably to leeward, and ſeveral of them in a ſhattered condition. The Engliſh fleet ſailed conſiderably faſter than that of the enemy, and admiral Hood, we are informed, has intimated to ſir George Brydges Rodney, by the Ruſſell, that he meant to diſpute their paſſage into Martinique.

"All the Engliſh ſhips went into the engagement with the greateſt alacrity.

"Yeſterday admiral Rodney arrived here, who has diſpatched ſeveral frigates in queſt of the two fleets, and as ſoon as he receives intelligence where they are, will immediately ſail to join them, with the Sandwich Triumph, and Ruſſell. The Panther of 64 guns has ſailed a few days ago to join admiral Hood. We hope that when the above ſaid ſhips join the ſquadron, and headed by their venerable commander, Rodney, they will be inſpired with that old Engliſh courage which was formerly a terror to France, and a ſcourge to the houſe of Bourbon; and though inferior in force will teach their haughty monarch, that he muſt not inſult the Britiſh flag, and muſt acknowledge the ſeas to belong to Great Britain.

"Seventeen large ſhips are now in the offing to the northward of this iſland, ſuppoſed to be admiral Hood's fleet."

Liſt of men killed and wounded in admiral Hood's fleet the 29th of April, 1781, off Martinico.

French line of battle, 25.—Engliſh ditto, 18.

	kill.	wo.
Shrewſbury,	6	14
Intrepid,	1	22
Torbay	3	29
Prince William,		6
Ruſſell,	5	16
Centaur,	3	30
Gibraltar, (R. A. Drake)	6	18
Montague,		4
Reſolution,	1	8

	kill.	wo.
Ajax,	3	5
Princeſſa,		1
Terrible,		
Barfleur, (R. A. Hood)		5
Monarch,	2	4
Invincible,	1	4
Alcide,		
Belliquenx,		
Alfred,		

Admiral Rodney ſailed laſt night from this road to the relief of St. Lucia, which, as is confidently, and we believe with certainty, reported, is at preſent inveſted by the enemy. Sir George carried with him 18 ſail of the line, viz. Sandwich, Barfleur, Gibraltar, Reſolution, Alcide, Monarch, Terrible, Ajax, Invincible, Triumph Alfred, Centaur, Shrewſbury, Princeſſa, Prince William, Intrepid, Montague, and Belliqueux. The Torbay was expected momently to join. We ſhall anxiouſly await the event, and are willing to hope it may prove favourable.

BOSTON, July 19.

Lord Cornwallis has driven the traitor Arnold from his army, covered with diſgrace. Proſcribed by his countrymen, whom he has betrayed, deſpiſed by the maſters to whom he baſely ſold himſelf, the Wretch muſt be the moſt abject of all human beings, if he is not at this very moment a prey to remorſe and deſpair. It is ſaid that Clinton means to ſend him to the Weſt Indies, as there is no Briton on the continent who will ſerve with a man ſo infamous. O Arnold! doſt thou think to find the Britiſh in the iſlands, more hardened to diſhonour than thoſe at New-York? O wretched Arnold! the opprobium of thy country—the ſcorn of nations—doſt thou think there is any corner of the univerſe, where thou canſt find ſhelter from devouring remorſe, and from vengefull deſpair?

In Rivington's New-York Gazette of June 30, the following is inſerted in a letter from London, dated May 5. "Our court, to pleaſe the northern powers, have iſſued proclamations forbidding privateers and letters of marque from ſtopping or moleſting any veſſels, though belonging to our enemies, in the Baltic; ſo we keep them in good humour with us."

Yeſterday was the anniverſary commencement at Harvard-college, Cambridge, which being the firſt public one ſince the preſent war, a very great concourſe of all ranks of people were collected on the occaſion. The names of the young gentlemen who took their degrees will be inſerted in our next.

A cartel is ſettled for an exchange of priſoners between the ſtate of Vermont, and Canada; in conſequence of which, numbers have lately been ſent from thence to that quarter.

Extract of a letter from Falmouth, at the Southward, dated July 12, 1781.

"On the 9th inſtant we were informed that two of the enemy's large boats were bound to Nantucket, upon which the militia of this place were muſtered, and we took two ſmall ſloops, one commanded by colonel Baſſet, and the other by major Dimock, when we proceeded for that place. On our paſſage we fell in with them, and wiſhing them to come on board, as we kept all our men below; but by what we have ſince learnt they got intelligence of our deſign. They played off at long ſhot; we got as near them as we could, then gave them a ſmart fire, which ſoon cauſed them to retreat; it being calm we could not purſue them. We then proceeded to Nantucket; when we got there we underſtood they had taken two or three prizes, and were on the eaſt end of the iſland; we then proceeded with three boats and drove them acroſs the iſland, and purſued. The next morning, by ten o'clock, we were in ſight of two of them, one a large ſloop, mounting 4 ſwivels, 4 blunderbuſſes, and 18 ſmall arms, with one of the ſhaving mills on board, who then were able to make a ſmart reſiſtance, which they did. We then drew our boats in a line, and puſhed on. They began their fire at about 400 Yards diſtance, and continued it until we got on board; but we carried our point without the loſs of a man, one only being wounded. We killed one man and wounded three. We recovered two of their prizes, a large ſhaving-mill and nine priſoners, and releaſed nine of our men, which captain Ellis ordered up to fight us. We are under apprehenſions of being burnt every night, for they come on ſhore and board our veſſels, and burn, cut and deſtroy all in their power. The retaken prizes were captain Smith, of Salem, from the Grenades, and a whaleman from ſea, with forty barrels of oil on board.

Yeſterday one of the ſhaving-mills, lately commanded by the well-noted Ellis, arrived here, who, with five of his aſſociates were conducted on board the priſon-ſhip; ſhe was taken by major Dimock, from Falmouth.

We learn from the lower Cohooſs, that a ſpy from Canada was taken up there, who, upon promiſe of being forgiven, engaged to diſcover a deep-laid plot of ſome tories and the enemy at Canada: He was accordingly permitted to go, ſeemingly, at large, but had a guard upon him at a diſtance; and he went amongſt a number of perſons, and procured a ſubſcription of proviſions to ſupply any parties that may come that way from Canada, of which they daily expected ſome. After he had compleated what ſubſcriptions he could, he received ſome letters for Canada, and delivered them up, which brought out the whole; and thereupon they had taken up a conſiderable number of tories, and put them in irons, eſpecially one captain White, who was a ring leader, and who eſcaped from the guards with his hand cuffs on: ſome important diſcoveries are expected to be made: (none however, high enough for exaltation, if proved). This happened on or about the 23d of June. This villainous affair may poſſibly explain ſome wicked attempts to draw off the inhabitants of this ſtate from their allegiance, and to promote diſcord and diſunion for the ſole purpoſe of ſerving the enemy, as it is now well known that the Britiſh adminiſtration expect more from the influence of money than their arms, and if the inhabitants of the United States

and especially the Guardians of their Rights and Privileges, do not exert themselves, we may yet experience many heavy and dreadful Calamities, from those destructive vermin, who, like the vultures, prey upon the heart strings, being in the midst of us, glory and exult at every misfortune that attends the public cause.

NEWPORT, July 14.

Head-quarters, Phillipsburgh, Friday, July 6, 1781.

"The commander in chief with pleasure embraces the earliest public opportunity, of expressing his thanks to his excellency the count de Rochambeau, for the unremitting zeal with which he has prosecuted his march, in order to form the long wished for junction between the French and American forces.

"An event which must afford the highest degree of satisfaction to every friend of his country, and from which the happiest consequences are to be expected.

"The general entreats his excellency the count de Rochambeau, to convey to the officers and soldiers under his immediate command, the grateful sense he entertains of the cheerfulness with which they have performed so long and labourious a march at this extreme hot season.

"The regiment of Saintonge is entitled to peculiar acknowledgments for the spirit with which they continued and supported their march without one day's respite."

PROVIDENCE, July 14.

A vessel from New-York, said to be bound as a flag to Nantucket, is taken and sent into New London. The people on board say, that a general officer was killed in the late skirmish, and that three waggons with wounded officers, were sent to New-York: They also inform that the garrison of Pensacola (lately captured by the Spaniards) had arrived at New-York.

An armed galley from Long-Island, with 25 men on board, is taken and carried into New-London.

Wednesday last Capt. Alger, in the sloop Industry, arrived here, in 26 days from Grenada. He informs, that his most christian majesty's fleet, commanded by count de Graffe, arrived there from Tobago on the 10th of June, and after landing the late garrison of that island (consisting of between 4 and 500 British troops) put to sea again on the 12th.

NEW-LONDON, July 13.

Tuesday the Weazel privateer schooner, captain Fanning, and the Rainbow galley, captain House, returned into port, and brought in a galley called the Hornet, with one nine pounder and 25 men, which they fell in with near Montauk Point, having been but two days out of New-York.

July 20. The French ships mentioned in our last to have gone up the Sound, went as far up as Huntington harbour, and on Friday returned and went down the Sound.

Wednesday last, a flag of truce with about 30 British naval prisoners, sailed from this port for New-York.

NEW-HAVEN, July 19.

Thursday last, three frigates, a brig and a schooner, from the French fleet at Newport, were dispatched in an enterprize against a number of the enemy's vessels in Huntington harbour, owing it is said, to their having intelligence of the expedition, and securing their shipping before the arrival of the French vessels. A few shot were exchanged with the fort at Loyd's neck by which Mr. Mairson, a volunteer on board one of the frigates was dangerously wounded in the arm, by a grape-shot.

FISH-KILL, July 26.

On Sunday evening, the 15th inst. two sloops of war, two tenders and one galley, all British, came up Hudson's river, with intention, as is supposed, to destroy the stores then moving from West-Point to the army. There were at that time two sloops going down the river, laden with cannon, powder, &c. As soon as they discovered the enemy, they put about and stood in for Tarry-town, where they ran aground; the enemy having a fair wind and tide, came up the river so fast that it was impossible to march infantry down, in time to unload or protect the stores; there were no troops at Tarry town, except a sergeant's guard of the French infantry. Col. Sheldon (whose regiment lay at Dobb's ferry) immediately marched his mounted dragoons to the place, where he ordered his men to dismount and assist to unload the stores, which was done with great dispatch: By this time, the enemy having come to anchor off Tarry town, began a heavy cannonade, under cover of which, they sent two gun-boats and four barges to destroy the vessels, &c. Capt. Hurlbert, of the 2d regiment light dragoons, was stationed on board one of them with twelve dragoons, armed only with pistols and swords; he kept his men concealed till the enemy were along side, when he gave them a fire, which they returned and killed one of his men: Capt Hurlbert finding himself surrounded, ordered his men to jump overboard and make for the shore, which they did, he following: The enemy immediately boarded and set fire to the vessels; but were obliged immediately to retire, owing to the severe fire that was kept up by the dragoons and French guard. Capt Hurlbert, capt. lieut. Miles, quart. mast. Shaylor, and others, jumped into the river and made for the sloops, in order to extinguish the fire; which they did, and saved the vessels: While in the water, capt. Hurlbert received a musket-ball through the thigh, but is now in a fair way to do well.---About day-light gen. Howe arrived with a division of troops and some artillery; a battery was opened on the enemy, which obliged them to slip their cables and fall down the river about two miles, where they continued till Tuesday about noon; when gen. Howe again opened a battery on them, and obliged them to make sail up the river: They continued near Taller's point till Thursday, during which they sent their gun-boats on shore, and burnt the elegant house of capt. Robart, at Haverstraw. About noon, the enemy, taking advantage of a fair wind and tide, made sail and stood down the river; when coming near Dobb's ferry, (where we had erected a battery of two 18 pounders, two French brass 12, and 7 1-2 inch howitz) we commenced a heavy fire on them from the works, on both sides of the river; they returned the fire, but did not the least damage. The largest of the enemy's ships sustained the greatest damage; many shot were fired through her; one of our shells bursting on board her, threw them into great confusion; 18 or 20 of their men jumped overboard, three or four of whom swam on shore, and the rest are supposed to be drowned.

Last Saturday Col. Sheldon's dragoons went to Frog's Neck and Morissania, and brought of upwards of 200 horned cattle; a considerable number of horses, hogs, sheep, &c. said to be col. Delancey's property, which he had plundered from the inhabitants, in order to fatten and sell to the New-York butchers; a profitable trade he has practised a long time.

CHATHAM, July 25.

On Saturday night a party of kidnappers from Staten Island landed at bound-Creek, and took off seventeen of the inhabitants.

TRENTON, July 25.

Extract from the MARQUIS LA FAYETTE'S General orders.

Ambler's plantation, opposite James-River, July 8, 1781.

THE general is happy in acknowledging the spirit of the detachment commanded by general Wayne, in their engagement with the total of the British army, of which he happened to be an eye witness. He requests general Wayne, the officers and men under his command, to receive his best thanks.

The bravery and destructive fire of the rifle men engaged, rendered essential service.

The brilliant conduct of major Galvan and the continental detachment under his command, entitle them to applause.

The conduct of the Pennsylvania field and other officers are new instances of their gallantry and talents. The fire of the light infantry under major Willis checked the enemy's progress round our right flank. The general was much pleased with the conduct of captain Savage, of the artillery, and it is with pleasure also he observes that nothing but the loss of horses could have produced that of the two field pieces.—The zeal of colonel Mercer's little corps is handsomely expressed in the number of horses he had killed.

JUST OPENED,

Opposite the Baptist Meeting-House, in second-street,

Prichard's *Mental Repast*,

Consisting of an Elegant and General

COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

In the various Branches of Science, and Literature: The following valuable Assortment on LAW claims the Attention of its most eminent Professors.

FOLIOS.

COKE's Reports, 4 vols.
Cases in Equity, 2 vols.
Vernon's Cases in Chancery, 2 vols.
Saunders's Reports, 2 vols.
Wood's Conveyancing, 3 vols.
Bacon's Abridgment, 5 vols.
Burrow's Reports, 3 vols.
Williams's ditto, 3 vols.
Strange's ditto, 2 vols.
Atkyns's ditto, 3 vols.
Raymond's ditto, 2 vols.
Carthew's ditto.
Plowden's ditto.
Hobart's ditto.
Saskeld's ditto.
Lilly's Entries.
Registrum Previum.

QUARTOS.

Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols.
Fitzherbert's Natura Brevium.
System of Pleading.

OCTAVOS.

Lutwyche's Reports, 2 vols.
Statutes at Large, 29 vols,
Jure Ecclesiast. 2 vols.
Law of Evidence,
Gilbert's Evidence.
——— Common Pleas,
Wilson on Fines.
Crown Circuit Companion.
Harrison's Chancery, 2 vols.
Richardson's King's Bench, 2 vols.
——— Common Pleas, 2 vols.
Fearne's Essay.

The other Books, on Physic and Divinity, are equally well chosen; a detail of which would be too lengthy for a News-paper publication.

He has also for SALE or to HIRE, by the single volume, a pretty Collection of NOVELS; by the best and most approved Authors.

His DRAMATIC WORKS well deserve the approbation of the Admirers of the Theatre, in particular Bell's British Theatre, elegantly bound; wherein the exact Likenesses of the most eminent Actors of the present age are strikingly represented in beautiful Copper Plates.

Said Prichard begs leave to acquaint the Public, he has spared no Pains or Cost in acquiring the above valuable LIBRARY, and hopes the Encouragement he may receive, will enable him to preserve the Collection in its present Lustre and Repute.

ALSO,

All Kinds of Stationary, &c.

A General Assortment of the Best STATIONARY, and at the lowest Price, to be had at the above Book-Store; where a Catalogue of the Library may be had.

Philadelphia, July 31.

Continuation of LETTERS found on board the British Packet, bound to New-York, but taken on her passage and carried into France.

Alnwick, February 28, 1781.

My dear Sir HENRY,

MY late stay at this place has hindered me from personally conversing with those, from whom I should have liked to have been informed of the particulars of what is going on in your part of the world. I can however collect, from the letters you have been so kind as to send me, that things wear a more favourable appearance at present than they have done almost at any time since the commencement of these troubles, and that if you were only properly backed at home, and had troops sufficient to attempt something, things might do very well; I fear however that there is very little hopes of receiving from hence such reinforcements as are necessary, to enable you to act offensively; and if the French are not otherwise occupied in Europe, I have no doubt of their sending powerful succours to Rochambeau this spring. I confess I cannot conceive what we are about, not to have formed, long before this, proper alliances, in order, at least, to take off part of their force from annoying us. But, entre nous, I fear our cabinet either are not unanimous or not steady. One day it is settled that Rodney is to be sent for home, to command our channel fleet; then all this is countermanded again. Our affairs with the Dutch are still in STATU QUO, and as we contrived at first setting out to publish a manifesto, and then do nothing, so we seem still to be continuing to go on. Meadows and commodore Johnstone were to be sent out directly to the East-Indies, but some how or another we have contrived to delay this business so long, that they are evidently too late for one part of the plan, and I wish it don't prove they are too late for the whole of it. Our fleet too, which is to sail for the relief of Gibraltar, has been so long preparing, that I understand the French and Spaniards are fully prepared for it, having collected a great force to oppose it. Thus we seem, by some fatality or other, always to mis-time every operation. Indeed, notwithstanding our situation is so critical a one, we seem to interest ourselves much more about the fate of a French dancer, than the fate of this country.

So little encouragement is given to those who are able either to form or execute any plan for the good of the country, that unless some few, whose ambition makes them submit to every thing in order at all events to succeed to employments, others finding they can do no good, and only meet with indifference and neglect, give the point totally up. I am sorry I cannot enliven the remainder of my letter by sending you the entertaining adventures of London, but being here, I must leave that to Bill, and your other correspondents, who are nearer the metropolis. I long to see you amongst us here, and of presenting to you a fine rosy cheeked country girl. But it must be upon condition that you don't spoil her. Adieu, my dear sir Henry; accept lady Percy's best compliments and mine, and be assured I am ever, with most unfeigned regard,

Your sincere friend and humble servant,

(Signed) PERCY.

[Lord Percy's remarks in this letter cannot fail to open the eyes of every tory in America, unless he is determined to shut them against the clearest conviction. The picture he has drawn appears to be a good one, and when his character is considered, and the high estimation in which this class of people held him while in America, it is unnecessary to comment on the other parts of his letter. We would only notice by-the-bye, that the fine rosy cheeked country girl, mentioned in the latter part, is the first connubial pledge of the noble writer's second marriage, on whose birth we the more sincerely give him joy, as he appears to be entitled, from his candour and liberality of sentiment, to a regard which few of his countrymen can justly claim.]

A convenient House, well situated for Business, is wanted. Apply to the Printer.

A steady, middle-aged Woman, who will undertake the business of a small family, and who can also be well recommended, will meet with good encouragement by applying to the Printer of this Paper.

To be hired, for a few months, to a farmer, a lusty, strong Negroe fellow. For terms apply to Mr. GEDDES in Third-street.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of Adam Erben, distiller, late of the Northern Liberties, deceased, are requested to make payment in four weeks after date hereof; and all those that have any demands against said estae, to bring in their accounts, properly attested, in order to settle the same, by

ADAM ERBEN,
MICHAEL HAYS, } Executors.

July 31st.

THOSE who may please to favour this Paper with Advertisements, are requested to send the Money with them, and thereby save themselves and the Printer the Trouble very generally attending future Settlements.

On FRIDAY Next,

(Being the Third of Auguſt)

At TEN o'clock in the Forenoon,

On Meſſrs. James and Drinker's Wharf,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

93 Pipes, 7 Hogſheads, and 38 Qarter-caſks of

Teneriffe WINE,

145 Bags of SALT,

7 Caſks of Raiſins and 2 Caſks of Almonds:

Being the Cargo of the Brigantine TRISTRAM SHANDY, taken by the Privateer Ship Riſing Sun and Letter of Marque Sloop Jane.

And at TWELVE o'Clock at Noon,

OF THE SAME DAY,

WILL BE SOLD,

The ſaid Prize Brigantine

Triſtram Shandy,

With all her Guns, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, agreeable to Inventory to be ſeen at the Place of Sale.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,

CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

Imported in the ſhip Franklin from L'Orient, and to be Sold by

Joſiah W. and William Gibbs,

At their Store, in Second-ſtreet a few doors below Cheſnut-ſtreet,

A LARGE and elegant aſſortment of ſuperfine Broadcloths, with ſilk Linings, Trimmings, &c.
Rich gold and ſilver worked Buttons,
Embroidered waiſtcoat Patterns,
A variety of faſhionable Silks, conſiſting of
Mantuas, and Taffaties,
Sattins and Modes,
Mexican, Italian, and Batavia Silks,
Sewing Ditto,
Gauzes and Cambrics,
Nonbattua Linens,
Thread Hoſe,
White Threads and Nankeens,

ALSO,

An aſſortment of neweſt faſhioned braſs deſk Furniture, with Locks, &c. compleat; Knives and Forks, cutteau Knives, Razors, plated Spurs, enamel'd ſnuff Boxes, braſs Nails, window Glaſs, &c.

Haym Solomons, Broker,

Sells Bills on Holland, France, Spain, England, St. Croix, &c.

HE likewiſe ſells, on commiſſion, Loan-office Certificates, and all other Kinds of Merchandize. He gives conſtant attendance at his Office in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, from 9 to 12 in the forenoon; likewiſe attends at the Coffee houſe from 12 to 2.

MINERS.

WANTED, Four or Five MINERS, to work on a regular vein of ore, to whom good Wages will be given. Enquire of the ſubſcriber at Durham Furnace. RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

A Frame Houſe,

Of 20 feet front and 24 feet deep, 2 ſtories high, ſtanding on a lot at the corner of Lombard and Front-ſtreets, TO BE SOLD on reaſonable Terms, by WILLIAM WHARTON.

To be Sold, by Private Sale,

A VERY valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 500 acres, ſituate on the river Lehеigh (a branch of the Delaware) about four miles from Bethlehem: the ſoil is excellent, and is capable of being improved to great advantage.

Likewiſe, A Brick HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet, one door from the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet, 15 feet in front and 20 feet deep, now in the tenure of Thomas Bryan. For further particulars enquire of DANIEL BENEZET or WILLIAM BINGHAM, in Philadelphia.

TO be ſold or exchanged for an houſe in Philadelphia, about one hundred and fifty acres of land, lying three quarters of a mile from Chriſtiana Bridge, New Caſtle county. About ſixty acres are cleared, and the remainder very well timbered, well watered with good ſprings, &c. There is on it a ſmall houſe fit for a tenant. For further particulars enquire of the printer.

TO BE LET,

Seventy-five Acres of excellent

Marſh Meadow,

With a Crop of GRASS thereon, being part of the Province-Iſland. For Terms, apply to

July 10. WILLIAM BINGHAM.

WANTED,

A Woman to Cook and do

Kitchen Work. Enquire of the Printer.

GEORGE KLINE,

PRINTER,

In Front-ſtreet, a few Doors below Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

INFORMS the reſpectable Public, That the ART of PRINTING, in its various and uſeful Branches (both Engliſh and German) is performed by him, upon very reaſonable Terms. As he deſigns to pay the moſt particular Attention to his Buſineſs, thoſe who may pleaſe to favour him with their Commands will find Diſpatch, Punctuality, and the BEST Work, attended with GRATEFUL Reſpect.

LINEN PRINTING.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that a manufactory is now opening at Kenſington, joining the Glaſshouſe, for PRINTING LINENS, COTTONS, and CALLICOES, for gown patterns or handkerchiefs, bed furniture, &c. of a neat blue ground, and very elegant patterns: he will warrant them to waſh, and to be as well executed as any European goods whatever, or return the money. White ſilk handkerchiefs, new or half worn, may be printed, and made to look almoſt as well as India. Merchants or ſtore keepers will be waited on by leaving a line for the ſubſcriber at Alexander Boyle's Tavern, the northeaſt corner of Market and Front-ſtreets. JOHN BEWSON.

Six Pounds Specie Reward.

WHEREAS a certain WILLIAM BROOKS (as he called himſelf) was committed to my cuſtody as a runaway Servant, and has ſince made his eſcape: He is a ſmall ſized man, of a pale complection, ſhort, lightiſh coloured hair, an Engliſhman born: had on when he made his eſcape, a white linſey coat, linen veſt and breeches; ſaid he had friends in Philadelphia; and when committed to my care was attempting to paſs, by means of an old indenture of a convict of the ſame name. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid fellow, and deliver him to me, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable charges, from

June 19. JAMES HORNER, ſheriff of Harford county.

Sixteen Silver Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen, on Friday night, the 6th of July, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Bucks county, Bedminſter townſhip, A White HORSE, ſix years old laſt ſpring, about 15 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder HF, paces a travel, and trots. Any perſon ſecuring the Thief and Horſe, ſo that the Owner may bring the thief to juſtice, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable Charges, or FOUR POUNDS for the Horſe only, by delivering him to Mrs. Bogart, at the Croſs Keys, at the corner of Third and Cheſnut ſtreets, or the ſubſcriber on the premiſes. HENRY FRETS.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN-AWAY, laſt night from the ſubſcriber, A likely NEGROE BOY, named DUBLIN, nineteen years of age, about 5 feet high: He took with him a white cloth coat and breeches, and a ſhort, brown pluſh coat with white cape and cuffs. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid Negroe in any gaol in the United States, ſhall have the above Reward. DAVID LENOX.

July 18.

Humble's-Town, July 31, 1781.

Eight Hard Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or ſtrayed, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Humble's-town, Derry townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the night of the 20th of June laſt, A dark, cheſnut coloured HORSE, half blooded, 5 years old, about 13 hands high, neither brand or mark, but has a few white hairs between his ears and on his flank, trots and canters well, and has a good carriage. Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe and brings him to the ſubſcriber, or ſecures him ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have Four Hard Dollars Reward for the Horſe, or for the Horſe and Thief the above Reward and reaſonable Charges paid, by me,

JAMES CLUNIE.

Four Hard Dollars Reward.

STRAYED out of the paſture of Samuel Richards, in the Neck, on Monday the 23d of June, a bright bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, ſhod all round, branded on the near thigh H, but not very eaſy to be ſeen; trots and canters well. He was ſeen in the Butcher's Arm's Lane, on Wedneſday laſt. Whoever will bring the ſaid Horſe to Davis Bevan, in Second-ſtreet, one door above Pine-ſtreet, or to Samuel Richards, in Front-ſtreet near the Draw-bridge, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable Charges.

July 2. DAVIS BEVAN.

N. B. The above horſe very generally has the inſide of his fore fetlock joints ſore, by reaſon of ſtriking his ſhoes againſt them.

Came to Joſeph Bachar's Meadow, in Paſſyunk townſhip, an old RED COW, with a ſtar in her forehead, a white belly, both ears marked, has a white ſpot on her rump: Likewiſe a young COW with a white face, red round her eyes, ſhort horns, both ears marked, a white belly, white tail. Whoever has loſt ſaid Cows, by applying to JOSEPH TODD, may have them again.

A further SALE of the

Public Lots of this City,

For the Redemption of the Bills of Credit of this State, dated April 29, 1780,

Will be Held at the Coffee-Houſe,

On THURSDAY,

The SECOND of Auguſt next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon.

A PLAN of the Lots may be ſeen at the Coffee-Houſe; the Conditions the ſame as in former Sales.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon the 12th day of Auguſt next,

The noted Tavern and Farm of the

Yellow - Springs,

Which contains 150 acres of rich Land, good Meadow and Orchard, a large, new, ſtone Barn, with Stables under; in the Dwelling Houſe are 13 rooms, 9 of them have fire places, 2 of them have a ſwinging partition and can be made into one, which makes a handſome ball room; in the bathing-ſeaſon 500 people have been entertained in a day: there are two handſome Bath Houſes with Baths in them, and a Room with a fire place, beſides the old Bath. The water is impriched with the marine ſalts, and all thoſe valuable ingredients whereby it is conſtituted a light and pure chalybeate, which inſtantly pervades the moſt remote receſſes of the human frame, warms and invigorates the relaxed conſtitution, reſtores the weakened fibres to their due tone and elaſticity, removes every obſtruction to which the minuter veſſels of the body are liable, and becomes thereby adapted to moſt cold, chronical diſorders, lowneſs of ſpirits, weak digeſtions and nervous complaints.

N. B As the Tavern has been badly kept this number of years paſt, none need apply as Tenants but perſons of ſobriety and property. The Terms will be known by enquiring of SARAH KENNEDY.

Yellow-Springs, June 14

TO THE PUBLIC.

ON reading one of Mr. Claypoole's late News Papers, I was ſurprized to ſee an advertiſement ſigned by Mrs. Sarah Kennedy, wherein ſhe propoſes letting the Farm, Tavern, &c. at the Yellow Springs in Cheſter county, and that the ſame might be entered upon the 12th day of Auguſt next. I therefore think it my duty to inform the Publick, and more eſpecially, thoſe who may incline to rent the Premiſes aforeſaid, that I the ſubſcriber am in poſſeſſion thereof, by virtue of a Leaſe from under the hand and ſeal of Doctor Samuel Kennedy, deceaſed, which will not expire until April 1784, and am determined to hold the ſame until that period: but as the ſaid Sarah Kennedy has ſince her huſband's deceaſe, in a baſe and clandeſtine manner got poſſeſſion of the aforeſaid leaſe, ſhe vainly imagines that ſhe can get poſſeſſion of the premiſes at her pleaſure, although I can prove by a number of reputable gentlemen that it does not expire until the time above mentioned. SAMUEL CULBERTSON.

Yellow Springs, July 14.

TO BE SOLD,

The following LANDS, lying in Northampton county, Pennſylvania.

ONE hundred and eighty-nine acres, with allowance, ſituate on M'Michael's Creek, over the Blue Mountains, bounded on the north by the lands of Louis Recces, on the ſouth by the lands of Jacob Hepkeys, eaſt and weſt by vacant lands. On ſaid land there is a pond or lake of clear ſtanding water, never known to riſe or fall many feet. Said land was ſurveyed by application of 21ſt Auguſt, 1765, and returned into the office, for which there is a ſheriff's deed.

One hundred and ninety-nine acres, 89 perches, and allowance of ſix per hundred, ſituate and lying on Shoholy creek, and ſix miles from the Delaware, ſurveyed agreeable to application of 29th September, 1767.

Seventy-nine acres, 30 perches, and allowances, ſituate in Mount Bethel townſhip, bounded on the north by the lands of John Scott, ſouth by the lands of Alexander Muckelroy, eaſt by the lands of the late William Craig, weſt by the lands of Joſeph Gallop. There is a ſmall houſe and barn erected thereon and tenented.

Forty acres of fine meadow lands, ſeven miles from the county court houſe. For particulars enquire of Eleazar Levy, in Elfrey's alley, Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets.

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, two Strayed Oxen, a bright Bay HORSE, neither brand nor ear-mark, ſhod all round, ſuppoſed to be about 11 years old, about 14 hands high; the other a Brown MARE, near 13 hands high, with a blaze in her face, branded on each buttock with the letters C. A. ſhod before, ſuppoſed to be 15 years old. The owners or owner is deſired to come and pay coſt, and prove their property and take them away. SAMUEL CRIFFITH.

WAS taken, the 10th inſtant, trespaſſing in the wheat field of the ſubſcriber, living opposite the three mile ſtone, on the Germantown road, a ſmall, dark Bay HORSE, 12 hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, has a long ſwitch tail, and a brand on the off fore ſhoulder F. G. Whoever has loſt the ſaid Horſe is deſired to come and prove their property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be ſold in three weeks from this date. July 20. STUWARD CATLY.

Philadelphia: Printedand Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

Best possible image.